

A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035

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A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

In 1999, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted a new comprehensive planning law, set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The new requirements supplement earlier provisions in the *Statutes* for the preparation of county development plans (Section 59.69 (3) of the *Statutes*) and local master plans (Section 62.23 of the *Statutes*). The new requirements, which are often referred to as the “Smart Growth” law, provide a new framework for the development, adoption, and implementation of comprehensive plans in Wisconsin. The intent of the comprehensive planning law is to require that comprehensive plans be completed and adopted by the governing bodies of counties, cities, villages, and towns prior to January 1, 2010, in order for a county or local government to adopt or enforce zoning, subdivision control, or official mapping ordinances.

To address the State comprehensive planning requirements, a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process was undertaken by Ozaukee County, 14 participating local governments, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) and UW-Extension. As a result of the multi-jurisdictional process, comprehensive plans that satisfy the planning requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* have been developed for the County and all participating local governments. The 14 participating local governments are:

- Town of Belgium
- Town of Cedarburg
- Town of Fredonia
- Town of Grafton
- Town of Port Washington
- Town of Saukville
- City of Mequon
- Village of Belgium
- Village of Fredonia
- Village of Grafton
- Village of Newburg
- Village of Saukville
- Village of Thiensville
- City of Port Washington

After meeting with each local unit of government wholly or partially located in Ozaukee County, hosting a countywide informational meeting on January 14, 2003, and obtaining a resolution from 15¹ local units of government, Ozaukee County proceeded with preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning grant application. On August 6,

¹ Including the City of Cedarburg, which subsequently decided not to participate in the multi-jurisdictional planning process. The Village of Bayside, which is located partially in Ozaukee County and partially in Milwaukee County, was asked to participate in the multi-jurisdictional planning process but declined.

2003, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors approved a resolution to submit a grant application to the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) under Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* to help fund preparation of the plan. County and local resolutions to participate in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process are included in Appendix A. A grant was awarded in February 2004. Prior to accepting the grant, Ozaukee County and SEWRPC signed a three-party Cooperative Agreement with each of the 14 participating local governments. Each agreement is a formal contract among the local government, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC to participate in a coordinated, multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort. The agreements are available for review in the office of the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department. On May 5, 2004, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors approved a resolution accepting the awarded grant funds.

Ozaukee County has also worked cooperatively with the City of Cedarburg, the Village of Bayside (which is located partially in Ozaukee County and partially in Milwaukee County), adjacent local and county governments, affected State and Federal agencies, school districts and other special purpose units of government, and interested organizations to ensure that the concerns of all interested parties were considered as the plan was developed.

This multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort is built upon the master and comprehensive plans adopted by cities, villages, and towns in Ozaukee County prior to the start of this comprehensive planning process. A list of plans adopted by local governments as of December 2004 is presented in Chapter V of this report. Existing plans were updated to reflect new inventory data and development conditions and supplemented as needed to include all of the nine elements required under the State comprehensive planning law. The preparation and adoption of the County and local comprehensive plans also fulfilled the procedural requirements set forth in State law, which require adoption and implementation of a written public participation plan, adoption of a County or local comprehensive plan by an ordinance of the governing body, a public hearing prior to adoption, and distribution of the draft and final plan to adjacent communities and State and regional agencies.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNTY AND LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Ozaukee County recognizes that cities, villages, and towns have complete approval authority of their local comprehensive plan. Ozaukee County, in preparing this County plan and readying it for adoption by the County Board, reviewed all local plans as they relate to County responsibilities to address areawide issues and comply with State mandates. An iterative feedback loop was used, whereby the County's regional data, resources, and existing plans were provided to all local governments for consideration of incorporation into local comprehensive plans, and the local plans were fed back into the County plan for incorporation. Every effort was made during the planning process to discuss and resolve issues between Ozaukee County and the cities, villages, and towns in the County. Through the use of this process, many of the issues between the County and local governments, and between cities, villages, and towns, were resolved. Where conflicts could not be resolved, they were documented in the intergovernmental cooperation element of this report and the appropriate "planning" element (for example, land use conflicts are documented both in the land use and intergovernmental cooperation elements).

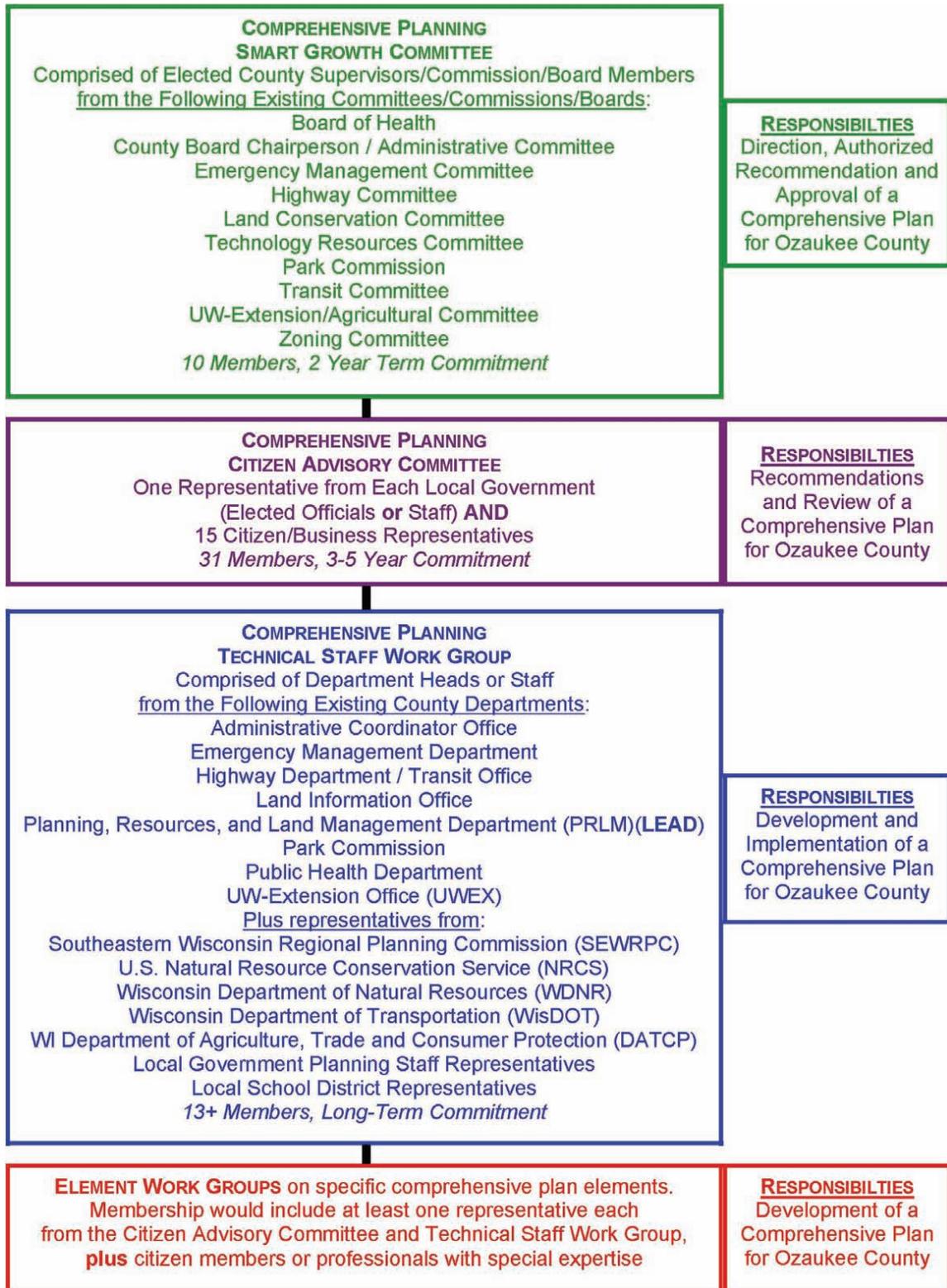
Ozaukee County explicitly recognizes that cities, villages, and towns may choose, on certain matters and issues, to disagree with a position of the County. Similarly, the County may choose, on certain matters and issues, particularly related to County areawide issues and State mandates such as shoreland and floodplain zoning requirements, to disagree with city, village, or town proposals for the County plan. The County respects the rights of cities, villages, and towns to adopt plans that may, in some respects, differ from the County plan.

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

The committee structure for developing and overseeing preparation of the multi-jurisdictional County comprehensive plan from 2002 to 2005 is set forth in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the committee structure used after April 2005. Prior to that date, the County's comprehensive planning effort was coordinated through the Smart Growth Committee of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors. After a reorganization of the Ozaukee County Board committees in April 2005, the

Figure 1

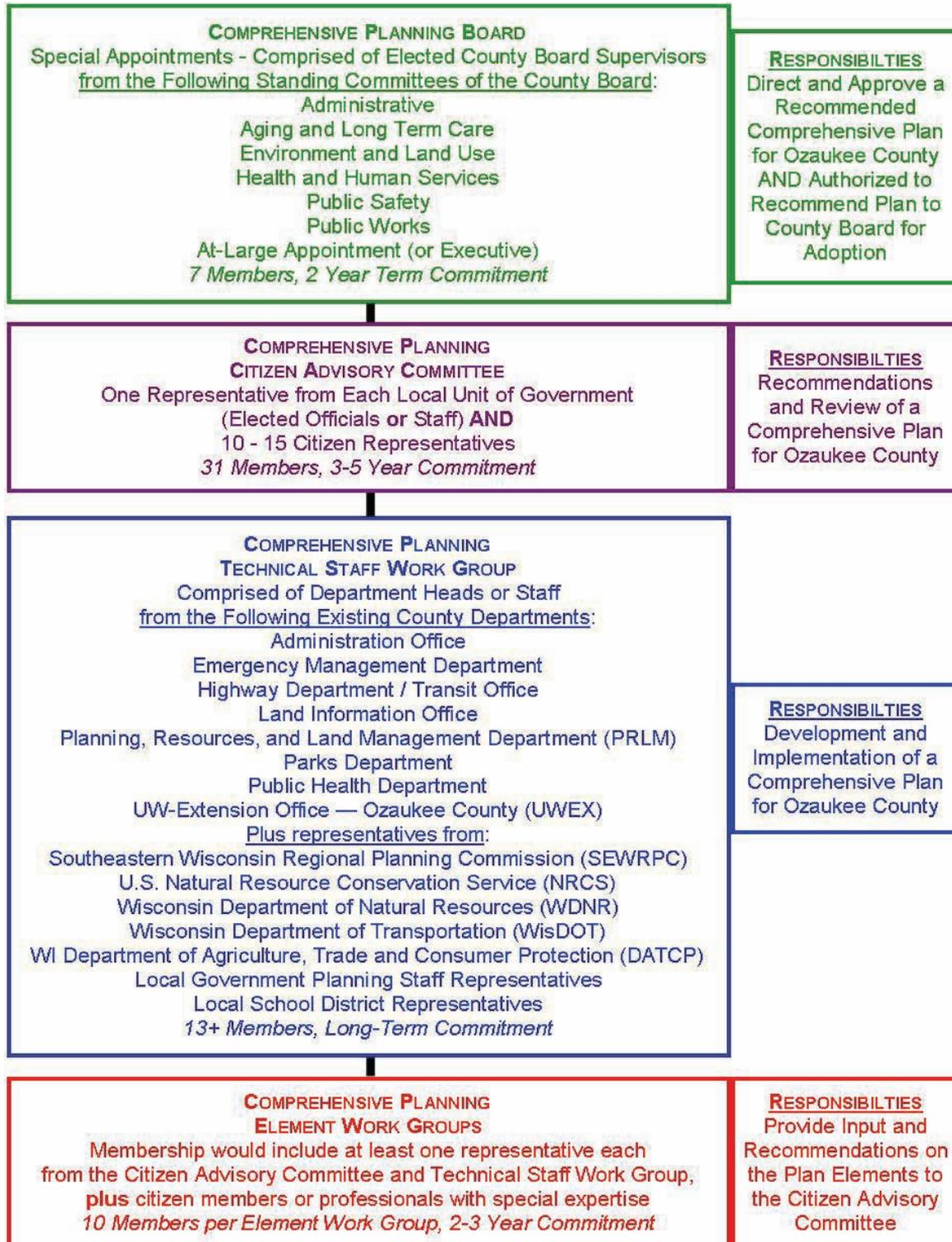
**OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMITTEE STRUCTURE: 2002 - 2005**



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Figure 2

**OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMITTEE STRUCTURE:
FOLLOWING COUNTY BOARD REORGANIZATION IN APRIL 2005**



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Smart Growth Committee was reconstituted as the Comprehensive Planning Board, which became a subcommittee of the Environment and Land Use Committee of the County Board. The Comprehensive Planning Board provided oversight of the County planning effort and recommended an approved comprehensive plan for consideration for adoption by the full County Board.

A Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) was established by the Smart Growth Committee on September 4, 2002, to guide preparation of the County plan, including development of a public participation plan, review of draft plan chapters and other plan materials, and development of a recommended plan for consideration by the Smart Growth Committee (SGC)/Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB). The Advisory Committee is comprised of one representative from each local government participating in the County multi-jurisdictional planning process and 15 citizen members. Citizen members were first appointed by the SGC on May 30, 2003. A list of CAC members is provided on the inside front cover of this report. The CAC established four element workgroups to assist in preparing specific plan elements and to make preliminary recommendations to the CAC on specific planning issues: 1) Agricultural and Natural Resources Workgroup; 2) Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities Workgroup; 3) Housing, Economic Development, and Cultural Resources Workgroup; and 4) Public Participation Planning Workgroup.

A Technical Staff Workgroup comprised of staff from several County departments, local government staff, school district representatives, SEWRPC, and State and Federal agencies was formed to develop plan chapters and other materials for review by the element workgroups and the CAC. An additional technical workgroup was formed to guide preparation of the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) analysis of potential farmland preservation areas. Members of the element and staff workgroups are listed in Figure 3.

Participating local governments relied on local plan commissions or, in some cases, established local advisory committees to provide guidance during the planning process. Advisory committees were established by the City of Port Washington and the Town of Cedarburg. In addition, a Blue Ribbon Committee was formed by the City of Mequon to solicit public input during the City's comprehensive planning process. In all other communities, the local plan commission took the primary role in preparing the local comprehensive plan and reviewing and providing input to the County plan.

THE PLANNING AREA

Map 1 shows the area included in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. The planning area includes all of Ozaukee County, including the Village of Newburg, which lies in both Ozaukee and Washington Counties. Newburg has joined the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning effort. The planning area extends approximately 1.5 miles from the Newburg corporate limits to include all of the area in Washington County within the Village's extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction. Land use related extraterritorial authorities are discussed further in Chapter V.

The County is bordered on the north by Sheboygan County, on the west by Washington County, on the south by Milwaukee County, and on the east by Lake Michigan. Ozaukee County encompasses an area of about 150,708 acres, or about 235 square miles. The planning area, including the Village of Newburg and its extraterritorial area, encompasses 158,976 acres, or about 263 square miles.

REPORT FORMAT

This planning report consists of fifteen (15) chapters. Following this introductory chapter, Chapters II through V present inventory data. Inventory chapters include: Population, Household, and Employment Trends and Projections; Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; Inventory of Existing Land Uses, Transportation Facilities and Services, and Utilities and Community Facilities; and Existing Plans and Ordinances. Chapters VI through XIV constitute the recommended County comprehensive plan. Comprehensive plan key planning element chapters include: Issues and Opportunities; Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Utilities

Figure 3

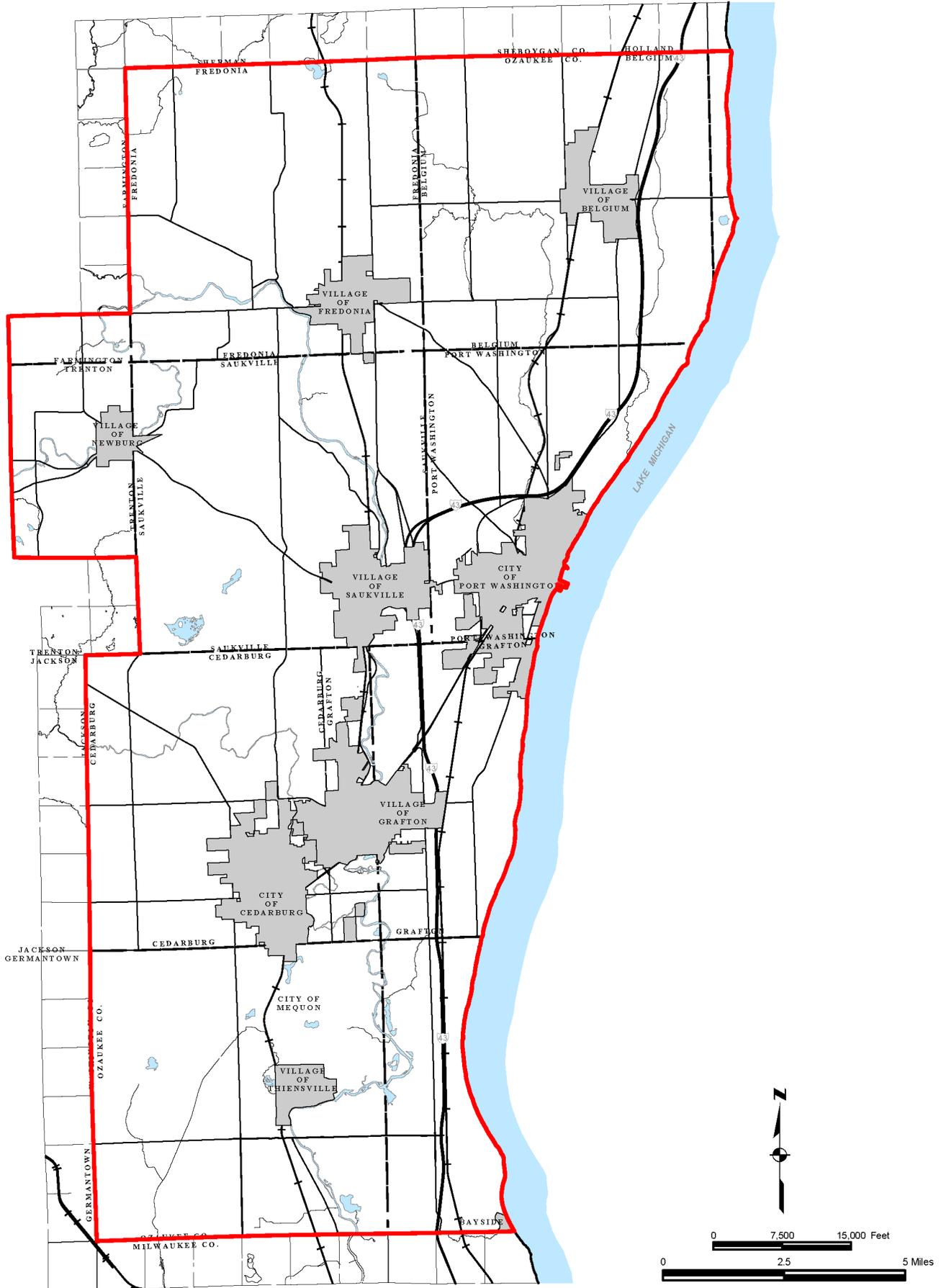
OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN WORKGROUP MEMBERS

Agricultural and Natural Resources Element Workgroup			
Jill Hapner (Chairperson)	Dale Katsma	Gail Epping Overholt	John D. Pipkorn
Eric Rathke	Victor Pappas	Roger Noll	Tim Kaul
Cathy Stern	Angie Tornes	Joanne Kline	Sue Millin
Patricia Stone	Angela Curtes	Dan Kline	Claire Vanderslice
Dale Buser	Coreen Ripp Fallat	Noel Cutright	Sharon Gayan
Michelle Lehner	Mike Grisar	Will Wawrzyn	
Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities Elements Workgroup			
Pat Marchese (Chairperson)	Daniel Wagner	Dave Murphy	Jill Mrotek
Dave Verley	Sharon Gayan	Rick Nelson	Jon Stilp
Ed Beimborn	Bob Dreblow	Krista Chapdelaine	Paul Westrick
Kit Keller	Victor Pappas	Steven Lenz	Brian Borofka
Bill McGill*	James Froemming	Don Korte	Angela Curtes
Joette Heckenbach	Roger Kirgures	Al Neumann	Mark Lake*
Roger Strohm	Ken Lucht*		
Housing, Economic Development, and Cultural Resources Elements Workgroup			
Frank Madden (Chairperson)	Kori A. Schneider	John Hilber	Richard Bernstein
Alfred Schlecht	Bruce McInay	Christopher Frommell*	Sara Grover*
Angela Cope	Patricia Stone	Damon Anderson	Kathy Tank
Joette Heckenbach	John W. Orth	Roger Kirgues	Nancy Hundt
Lou Hefle	John Gallo	Geoff Hurtado*	Curt Gruenwald
Patricia Thome	Alan Schupp	Lila M. Mueller*	Dan Ziegler
Shawn Graff			
Public Participation Workgroup			
Geoff Hurtado, CAC member			
Kit Keller, CAC member			
Eric Rathke, CAC member			
Bob Rathsack, CAC member			
Randy Tetzlaff, CAC member			
Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) Technical Advisory Workgroup			
Ken Albinger	Jim Kadow	Gail Epping Overholt	Jeff Bell
Dale Buser	Otto Kohlwey	Victor Pappas	Andy Holschbach
Angela Curtes	Michelle Lehner	Mike Paulus*	Dan O'Neil
Coreen Fallat	Dan Lynch	Kent Pena	Sharon Gayan
Betsy Gillen	Sue Millin	John D. Pipkorn	Dale Katsma
Shawn Graff	Larry Natzke	Patricia Stone	Lance Leider
Don Hamm	Bill Niehaus	Kevin Traastad	
Technical Staff Workgroup			
Paul Roback	Jessica Schmidt	Paul Benjamin	Dan O'Neil
Richard A. Bernstein	Bill Stolte	Jon Censky	Michelle Pike
Bill W. Cording	Mike Thompson	Bob Droblow	Michael Rambousek
Jason Dzwiniel	Jim Culotta	Betsy Gillen	Kathleen Cady Schilling
Dr. William Harbron	Joseph R. Gassert	Dr. Robert J. Slotterback	Janis Stemper
Andy Holschbach	Robert Haupt	Andrew T. Struck	Randy Tetzlaff
Glenda Madlom	Dennis Kenealy	Michael R. Weber, Ph.D.	Debra Walls
Chris Miller	Ben McKay	Dr. Daryl Herrick	Dianne Robertson
Ginger Murphy	Jill Mrotek	Ralph Luedtke	Kim Tollefson
Dr. Jeff Pechura	Allen Neumann	Tom Meaux	Susan L. Westerbeke
Nancy Anderson	Andy Pederson	Lila M. Mueller	Dr. Mike Salkowski
Brian Biernat			

*Individual appointed to workgroup from the pool of those who submitted applications, but did not attend workgroup meetings or submit comments on plan materials.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

PLANNING AREA FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



Source: SEWRPC.

and Community Facilities; and Economic Development. Chapters XIII and XIV include the Intergovernmental Cooperation and Implementation Elements, respectively. The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan is summarized in Chapter XV.

In addition to this multi-jurisdictional County comprehensive plan report, an individual comprehensive plan was adopted by each participating local government. Each participating local government had the option of producing its own local plan report or contracting with the County to produce the report documenting the local plan. The Villages of Fredonia and Newburg and Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton, Port Washington, and Saukville chose to produce their own comprehensive plan reports. The Cities of Port Washington and Mequon; Villages of Belgium, Grafton, Saukville, and Thiensville; and Towns of Belgium and Fredonia requested that Ozaukee County produce their comprehensive plan reports.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan presented in this report provides a long-range guide for Ozaukee County officials, staff, and citizens to effectively address future development and natural resource protection in the County through the year 2035, and sets forth County planning goals and objectives. The County Board and affected committees of the County Board should refer to the comprehensive plan as a matter of course in their deliberations on planning issues and give the plan due weight when making decisions on such matters, particularly with regard to the Statutory requirement for consistency between the County comprehensive plan and the County shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance. In addition, the comprehensive plan is intended to increase intergovernmental cooperation and the general awareness and understanding of County and local government planning goals and objectives by residents, landowners, developers, the business community, and other private interests, and among the many units, levels, and agencies of government with land use related responsibilities within the County.

Local government comprehensive plans developed as a result of this multi-jurisdictional planning process also provide long-range guides for local government officials and citizens to address future development and natural resource protection in their respective communities. Local plan commission members and members of local governing bodies should refer to local comprehensive plans in the course of deliberations on local planning issues, particularly with regard to the Statutory requirement for consistency between the local comprehensive plan and local zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances. As the County comprehensive plan is intended to increase intergovernmental cooperation, local comprehensive plans address areas of mutual concern with the County and with adjacent local governments. Local comprehensive plans also set forth local planning goals and objectives.

Nine Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

The multi-jurisdictional plan documented in this report as well as each local comprehensive plan resulting from the multi-jurisdictional planning process contains the nine elements required by Section 66.1001(2) of the *Statutes*: issues and opportunities element; agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element; land use element; housing element; transportation element; utilities and community facilities element; economic development element; intergovernmental cooperation element; and implementation element. The elements are fully consistent with State requirements.

Comprehensive Plan and Ordinance Consistency

To comply with the consistency requirements in Section 66.1001 (3) of the comprehensive planning law, Ozaukee County will make the changes needed, if any, to bring County shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations into compliance with the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan prior to January 1, 2010. Although not required by Section 66.1001 (3), other County land-use related ordinances, such as non-metallic mining ordinances and County highway access ordinances, should also be revised, if necessary, to be consistent with and help implement the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan.

Each participating city, village, and town will amend its zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances, if needed, to bring those ordinances into compliance with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Common Council,

Village Board, or Town Board. Under Section 66.1001 (3), zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances adopted by a city, village, or town must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by that city, village, or town beginning on January 1, 2010.

Fourteen Comprehensive Planning Goals

The County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan and local comprehensive plans also address the 14 planning goals set forth in Section 16.965(4)(b) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The 14 planning goals include:

1. Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
2. Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
3. Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and ground-water resources.
4. Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
5. Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
6. Preservation of cultural, historic, and archeological sites.
7. Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
8. Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
9. Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
10. Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
11. Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the State, regional, and local level.
12. Balancing individual property rights with community interests and goals.
13. Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.
14. Providing an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant and disabled citizens.

The multi-jurisdictional planning process is also intended to meet County and local government planning goals and objectives, as well as to carry related elements of existing regional plans into greater depth and detail. The multi-jurisdictional planning process has provided an excellent opportunity for integrating local, County, and regional planning goals and objectives with the 14 planning goals established in the *Statutes*.

Public Participation Plan

Section 66.1001(4) of the *Statutes* requires that the governing body of any county or local government preparing a comprehensive plan adopt written procedures that are “designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services, and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan.” Proposed plan elements must be widely distributed, and opportunities must be provided for written comments to be submitted by the public to the governing body. A procedure for the governing body to respond to those comments must also be identified.

The Public Participation Planning Element Workgroup of the Citizen Advisory Committee, with assistance from local governments and County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC staff, had the primary responsibility of developing a recommended public participation plan for the multi-jurisdictional County plan for review and approval by the Citizen

Table 1

LOCAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN ADOPTION DATES

Local Government	Adoption Date
Town of Belgium ^a	February 7, 2005
Town of Cedarburg.....	January 5, 2005
Town of Fredonia	November 10, 2005
Town of Grafton.....	December 14, 2005
Town of Port Washington.....	September 6, 2005
Town of Saukville	May 17, 2005
Village of Belgium.....	June 12, 2006
Village of Fredonia	December 5, 2005
Village of Grafton.....	July 17, 2006
Village of Newburg	April 28, 2005
Village of Saukville	October 11, 2005
Village of Thiensville	May 16, 2005
City of Mequon	December 19, 2005
City of Port Washington.....	March 1, 2005

^aAdopted County public participation plan.

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Advisory Committee on October 10, 2004, and the Smart Growth Committee on October 19, 2004. The public participation plan was adopted by the County Board on December 1, 2004. The public participation plan seeks to enhance public awareness of the planning effort and its importance; educate citizens about current and past growth trends that have occurred in Ozaukee County; and provides opportunities for citizens to help identify key community issues and develop a vision of what Ozaukee County and its local communities should look like in 30 years. Extensive public input during the draft plan review and plan adoption process was also sought.

Techniques to secure public participation include news releases, fact sheets, newsletters, a County website, display exhibits, advisory committees, opinion and image preference surveys, design workshops, public open houses and other meetings to convey information and promote an exchange of ideas, and public hearings. A summary of the public participation plan can be found in Appendix B. The full public participation plan is available for review in the office of the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department.

The governing body of each local government participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process has also adopted a public participation plan consistent with the requirements of Section 66.1001 (4) of the *Statutes*. Communities had the option of adopting the County public participation plan, adopting a local public participation plan derived from the County plan, or adopting a public participation plan prepared separately from that of the County. Table 1 lists the adoption date for local plans by the Common Council, Village Board, or Town Board of each participating local government. Unless noted on the table, each local government prepared and adopted a plan tailored to that community.

Plan Review and Adoption

Section 66.1001 (4) of the *Statutes* requires that a comprehensive plan or plan amendment be adopted by an ordinance enacted by the County Board, for adoption of the multi-jurisdictional County comprehensive plan, or by an ordinance of the Common Council, Village Board, or Town Board for individual city, village, and town comprehensive plans. The law further requires that all nine elements be adopted simultaneously, and that at least one public hearing be held prior to adopting the County and local comprehensive plans. The *Statutes* require that an adopted comprehensive plan, or an amendment to a plan, be sent to all governmental units within and adjacent to the county or local government preparing a plan; the Wisconsin Department of Administration; the regional planning commission; and the public library that serves the area in which the county or local government is located.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Ozaukee County is one of the seven counties that together make up the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. Several significant urban centers are within 100 miles of the Region including the Chicago area; Madison area; Fox Cities-Green Bay area; and the Janesville, Beloit, and Rockford area. The Region itself encompasses 2,689 square miles; includes the Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha urbanized areas; and in 2000 had a population of over 1.9 million. Ozaukee County is in the northeast portion of the Region, along Lake Michigan, and contains a mix of urban areas, small villages, and extensive areas of farmland and natural resources.

Ozaukee County is located directly north of the City and County of Milwaukee, making Ozaukee County a prime area for continued residential and commercial development. Pursuant to Statutory requirements, SEWRPC has prepared and adopted a series of regional plan elements, including a regional land use plan, regional transportation system plan, regional water quality and water supply plans, and regional park, open space, and natural area plans, which provided a framework for development of the County plan. The regional plan elements were refined and detailed through the preparation of the County and local comprehensive plans.

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

Ozaukee County has experienced growth and increased urbanization in recent decades, which has been accompanied by a variety of development issues. Some of the development issues that have surfaced during past decades include: the rate and location of new urban development; the need to construct and expand utilities, public facilities, transportation facilities, and other essential urban services and, in some cases, to coordinate efforts in multiple jurisdictions; the availability of affordable housing; protection of the natural resource base, including surface and groundwater quality and quantity; and the preservation of farmland and open space. These development issues, coupled with Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, a projected increase in County population and employment, a projected increase in the age composition of the County population, and the continued trend of planning and development issues crossing jurisdictional boundaries, resulted in the County, participating local governments, and SEWRPC joining together to develop this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan.

BENEFITS OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

In addition to development, timing, and growth issues specific to Ozaukee County, there are general positive results of thoughtful comprehensive planning from which Ozaukee County, and each community participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process, may benefit, including the following:

- ***Planning Helps Define the Future Character of a Community***
The physical design, setting, and arrangement of land uses can make it possible for people to carry out their daily lives and activities in an attractive and safe community environment. Land use planning and design can foster a distinctive sense of place. Planning allows a community to identify, preserve, and build upon the defining features of the community.
- ***Planning Helps Protect Natural and Cultural Resources***
Planning can help protect environmental features like wetlands, woodlands, and stream corridors which provide important public benefits, such as stormwater storage and groundwater recharge areas and recreational opportunities. Such resources would be difficult and expensive to replace if lost or damaged. Planning can also help identify and preserve prime agricultural soils, non-metallic mining resources, and historic, archeological, and other important cultural structures and sites.
- ***Planning Can Provide a Rational Basis for Local Decisions***
Plans provide a factual and objective guide that can be used by public officials and citizens to make informed decisions about land use and development. Planning is a process that can help a community prepare for change rather than react to it.
- ***Planning Can Provide Certainty Regarding Future Development***
Plans and related maps show landowners and developers the location and type of development desired by the community, which can save them time and money in developing plans for future land uses. Planning can help increase the consistency and fairness of the development review and approval process while protecting the established property interests of existing residents.

- ***Planning Can Save Money***
Well-planned, orderly, and phased development patterns are less expensive for a community to provide public services and infrastructure than low density and scattered development patterns.
- ***Planning Can Promote Economic Development***
Planning can provide information about existing businesses and industries and help determine desirable types of new businesses. Planning can also help determine if the existing work force is sufficient to staff particular employment sectors and whether local services and housing are adequate to handle the impacts of new economic development.
- ***Planning Can Promote Public Health***
Finally, well planned development patterns and transportation options can make recreational, educational, and commercial facilities accessible to pedestrians. The ability to safely walk or bike to these facilities promotes physical health and community interaction.

While planning provides many important public benefits, it is important to recognize that an adopted plan is not an “end result,” but rather provides recommendations for future action. Plan recommendations will be fulfilled over time in generally small, incremental steps. A comprehensive plan provides a foundation and guide for many implementing tools, which may include community zoning ordinances and maps, subdivision ordinances, capital improvements programming, detailed facilities planning, and other County and local ordinances, programs, and policies.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS

The comprehensive plan presented in this report was developed through a multi-year planning process consisting of the following steps: 1) start up tasks, 2) inventory, 3) issue identification, 4) preparation of forecasts and analysis, 5) preparation of key planning elements, 6) preparation of implementation elements, and 7) plan review, refinement, and adoption. Another key step in the comprehensive planning process will be the implementation of the plan by Ozaukee County and implementation of each local comprehensive plan by the participating local governments. Throughout the planning process, the active participation of citizens, landowners, County and local government officials, and interest groups was essential for identifying important issues and preparing a plan with realistic goals for the County and participating local governments.

Chapter II

POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD, AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

PART 1: EXISTING POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD, AND EMPLOYMENT

Information on the size, characteristics, and distribution of the resident population, households, and employment levels in the County is needed to prepare projections that will anticipate changes in these factors over time, which is essential to a quality comprehensive plan. Many of the planning recommendations set forth in the following chapters of this report are directly related to the existing and probable future population, household, and employment levels of the County and local units of government. This chapter provides information on existing and historical population, household, and employment levels. Population, household, and employment projections for the year 2035, which were used to design the plan presented later in this report, are presented in Part 2 of this chapter.

Census 2000 Summary File 1 and Census 2000 Summary File 3 were used in the collection of the existing population, household, and employment data presented in this chapter. Summary File 1 data was used when possible. Data from Summary File 1 is generally more accurate because it is based on 100 percent of the responses to the 2000 Census. In some cases, data from Summary File 3 was used because the data were not available from Summary File 1. Summary File 3 is generally less accurate because the data is based on a sampling of one in six households; however, Summary File 3 covers a greater range of topics.

POPULATION

Population Trends

The historical and current population of Ozaukee County is set forth in Table 2 and Figure 4. In addition, the historical and current population of each participating city, village, and town is set forth in Appendix C. As shown in Table 2 and Figure 4, Ozaukee County experienced a population decline during the period between 1860 and 1890. With the exception of the decade between 1910 and 1920, the County experienced relatively modest population growth between 1890 and 1940 as the County population increased from 14,943 to 18,985 residents. The County experienced a rapid growth rate between 1940 and 1980 including population gains of nearly 65 percent between 1950 and 1960 and nearly 42 percent between 1960 and 1970. The County continued to see steady growth between 1980 and 2000 at more modest rates of 8.7 percent between 1980 and 1990 and 14.4 percent between 1990 and 2000. The 2000 population of 82,317 is a 334 percent increase over the County population in 1940.

Table 2

RESIDENT POPULATION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1860-2000^{a, b}

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1860	15,682	--	--
1870	15,564	-118	-7.5
1880	15,461	-103	-6.6
1890	14,943	-518	-3.3
1900	16,363	1,420	9.5
1910	17,123	760	4.6
1920	16,335	-788	-4.6
1930	17,394	1,059	6.5
1940	18,985	1,591	9.1
1950	23,361	4,376	23.0
1960	38,441	15,080	64.5
1970	54,461	16,020	41.7
1980	66,981	12,520	23.0
1990	72,831	5,850	8.7
2000	82,317	10,513	14.4

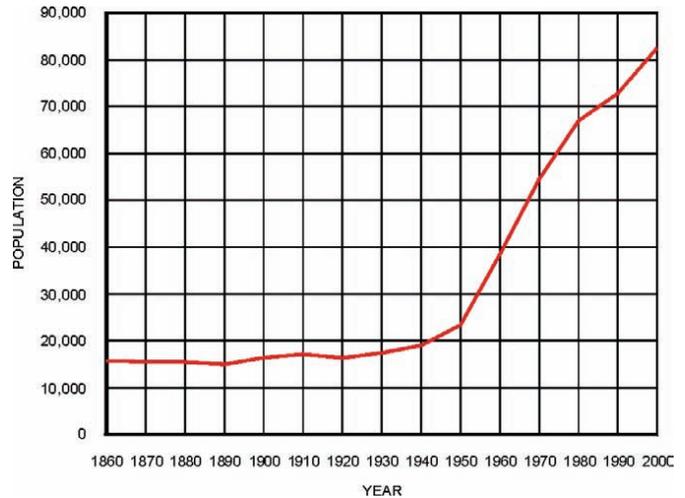
^aIncludes Ozaukee County only.

^bOzaukee County was separated from Washington County in 1853 by the Wisconsin Legislature.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Figure 4

RESIDENT POPULATION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1860-2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Ozaukee County experienced a much greater rate of growth than the Region, State, and Nation between 1940 and 2000. The Region experienced an increase of 863,466 residents, or 81 percent; the State experienced an increase of 2,226,088 residents, or 71 percent; and the United States experienced an increase of 149,752,319 residents, or 113 percent, during this period.

Map 2 depicts Ozaukee County population distribution in 2000. As shown on the map, population densities tend to be higher in cities and villages, where public sewer and typically public water are available. The population of each city, village, and town in the Ozaukee County planning area is set forth in Table 3.

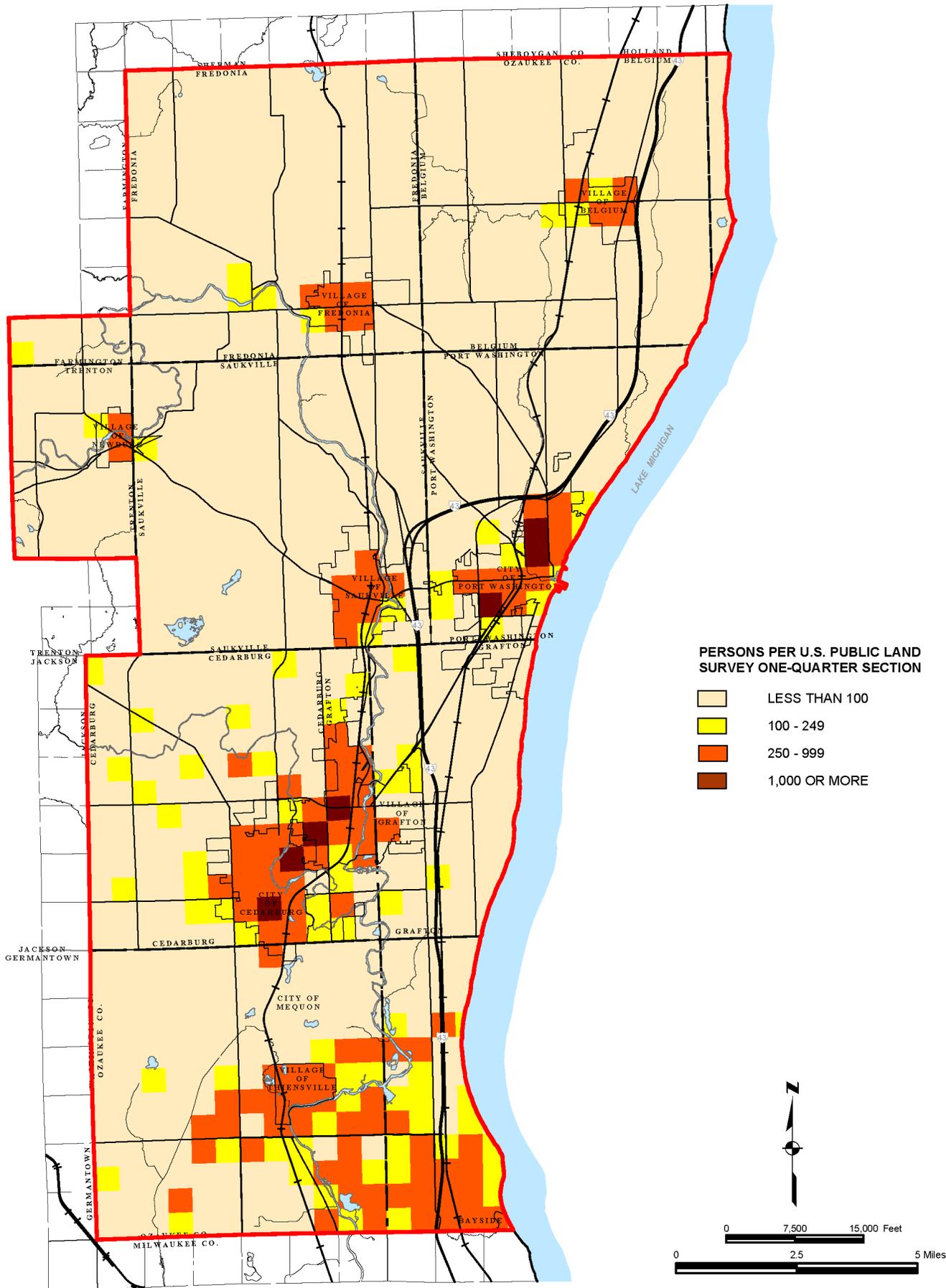
Age Distribution and Gender Composition

The age distribution of the population has important implications for planning and the formation of public policies in the areas of education, recreation, health, housing, transportation, and economic development. The age distribution and gender composition of the County population is set forth by age group in Table 4 and Figure 5. The age distribution and gender composition is set forth in Appendix D for each participating city, village, and town. The median age of Ozaukee County residents was nearly 39 in 2000.

In 2000, children less than five years old numbered 5,069 or about 6 percent of the County population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 18,935, or 23 percent of the County population. The size of the less than five years old age cohort and the five to 19 year old age cohort is important for planning future educational facilities. A modification of educational facilities should be planned to accommodate projected increases or decreases within these age cohorts.

Table 4 shows adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 47,956 or about 58 percent of the total County population, in 2000. The size of this age cohort correlates directly to the size of the workforce residing in Ozaukee County. It will be important to retain and expand existing businesses and attract new businesses to the County to meet the employment needs of the 20 to 64 year old age cohort in an effort to maintain a stable and healthy economy in the County.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 3

**RESIDENT POPULATION OF COMMUNITIES
IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000**

Community	Population
Cities	
Cedarburg ^a	10,908
Mequon ^a	22,643
Port Washington	10,467
Villages	
Bayside ^b	103
Belgium	1,678
Fredonia	1,934
Grafton ^a	10,464
Newburg ^c	1,119
Saukville	4,068
Thiensville	3,254
Towns	
Belgium	1,513
Cedarburg ^a	5,550
Fredonia ^a	2,083
Grafton ^a	3,980
Port Washington	1,631
Saukville	1,755
Ozaukee County^d	82,317

^aThe population figure reflects an adjustment to the original 2000 Census population count.

^bIncludes only that portion of the Village of Bayside located in Ozaukee County.

^cIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County. Does not include that portion of the Village of Newburg in Washington County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 4

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER
COMPOSITION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY RESIDENTS: 2000^a**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	2,562	2,507	5,069	6.3	6.0	6.2
5 to 9 years	3,112	2,984	6,096	7.7	7.2	7.4
10 to 14 years	3,606	3,219	6,825	8.9	7.7	8.3
15 to 19 years	3,148	2,866	6,014	7.8	6.9	7.3
Subtotal	9,866	9,069	18,935	24.3	21.7	23.0
20 to 24 years	1,847	1,704	3,551	4.6	4.1	4.3
25 to 29 years	1,752	1,786	3,538	4.3	4.3	4.3
30 to 34 years	2,360	2,537	4,897	5.8	6.1	5.9
35 to 39 years	3,331	3,543	6,874	8.2	8.5	8.4
40 to 44 years	3,797	3,943	7,740	9.4	9.4	9.3
45 to 49 years	3,527	3,600	7,127	8.7	8.6	8.7
50 to 54 years	3,057	3,023	6,080	7.5	7.2	7.4
55 to 59 years	2,326	2,387	4,713	5.7	5.7	5.7
60 to 64 years	1,696	1,740	3,436	4.2	4.2	4.2
Subtotal	23,693	24,263	47,956	58.4	58.1	58.2
65 to 69 years	1,391	1,506	2,897	3.4	3.6	3.5
70 to 74 years	1,265	1,486	2,751	3.1	3.6	3.3
75 to 79 years	885	1,195	2,080	2.2	2.9	2.5
80 to 84 years	576	873	1,449	1.4	2.1	1.8
85 years and over	354	826	1,180	0.9	2.0	1.5
Subtotal	4,471	5,886	10,357	11.0	14.2	12.6
Total	40,592	41,725	82,317	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Persons age 65 and older in Ozaukee County numbered 10,357, or nearly 13 percent of the total population of the County, in 2000. There will likely be an increased demand for specialized housing units, transportation, and health care services for the elderly if the elderly population increases in size over the next three decades.

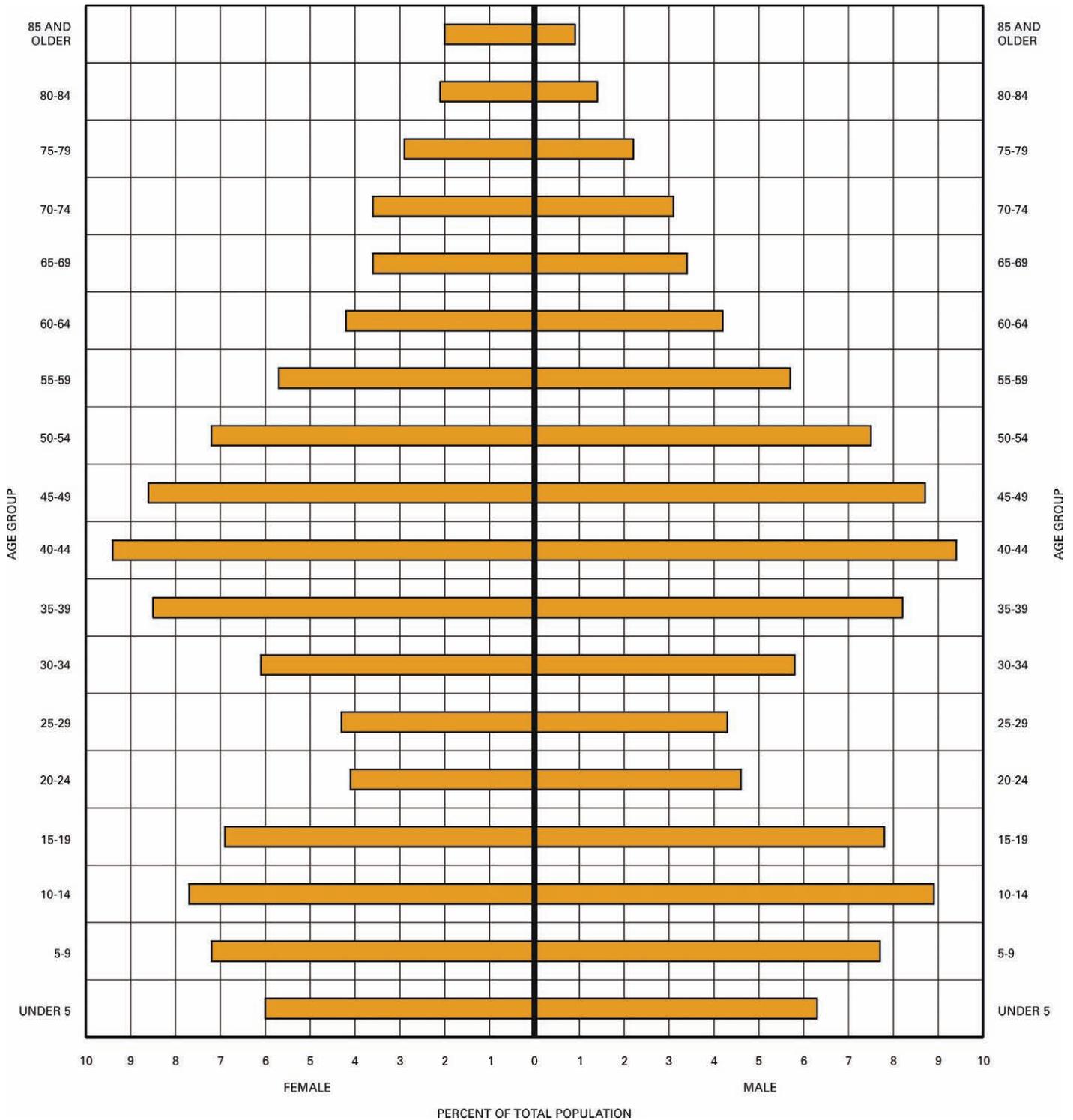
Ozaukee County has a slightly higher number of females, 41,725 or nearly 51 percent of the total population, than males, which number 40,592 to make up about 49 percent of the population. There are more males than females within the younger age cohorts of the County, 0 to 24 years old. As the current Ozaukee County population begins to age there are typically more women than men, save for the 50 to 54 year old age cohort in which there are 101.1 males to every 100 females. These trends may indicate a rising number of males to females in the composition of Ozaukee County's population in the coming decades. However, this trend may not be seen in the older age cohorts of the County population as females typically have greater life expectancies than males.

Racial Composition

Table 5 indicates the racial composition of Ozaukee County. The County has a relatively homogeneous population. Over 96 percent of the county population, or 79,621 of the total 82,317 residents in 2000, were white. The second and third largest racial groups within the County population were Asian, 1.1 percent or 882 persons, and African American, 0.9 percent or 765 persons, respectively. Table 5 does not show a separate racial group

Figure 5

GENDER COMPOSITION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY RESIDENTS: 2000^a



^aThe left side of the graphic shows the percentage of Ozaukee County female residents in 2000 in each of the age groups listed in Table 3. The right side of the graphic shows the percentage of Ozaukee County male residents in each age group in 2000. For example, the graphic shows that about 6.0 percent of Ozaukee County residents in 2000 were females under five years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 5

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY, THE REGION, AND THE STATE: 2000^a

Race ^b	Ozaukee County		Southeastern Wisconsin		State of Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White Alone	79,621	96.8	1,534,464	79.4	4,769,857	88.9
Black or African American Alone	765	0.9	263,200	13.6	304,460	5.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	162	0.2	9,510	0.5	47,228	0.9
Asian Alone.....	882	1.1	34,438	1.8	88,763	1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	14	0.0	716	— ^c	1,630	— ^c
Some Other Race Alone.....	276	0.3	58,157	3.0	84,842	1.6
Two Or More Races.....	597	0.7	32,423	1.7	66,895	1.2
Total	82,317	100.0	1,932,908	100.0	5,363,675	100.0

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only.

^bThe Federal government does not consider Hispanic origin to be a race, but rather an ethnic group.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

for people of Hispanic origin. This is because the Federal government, beginning with the 2000 Census, does not consider Hispanic origin to be a race, but rather an ethnic group. The racial composition of each participating city, village, and town is set forth in Appendix E.

Educational Attainment

The level of educational attainment in the County is one indicator of earning potential, which, in turn, influences such important choices as location, type, and size of housing. Educational attainment is also an indicator of the type of occupations the County workforce is most suited to fill. This information is useful for formulating strategies to retain and expand existing businesses in the County and attract new businesses to the County over the planning period. Table 6 shows the educational attainment of County residents at least 25 years of age for the County and each local government in 2000.

In 2000, nearly 92 percent of residents at least 25 years of age in Ozaukee County, or 50,439 persons, had attained a high school or higher level of education. This is higher than the educational attainment of the overall population of the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region¹, where 84 percent of the population 25 years of age and older had attained this level of education as of 2000. Table 6 also indicates that nearly 68 percent of the population 25 years of age and older in Ozaukee County, or 37,165 persons, attended some college or earned either an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree, compared to about 54 percent in the Region. This level of education suggests that Ozaukee County’s workforce is well suited for skilled employment such as management, professional, business, and financial occupations and skilled and high tech production positions. This factor is examined in greater detail in the Economic Development Element of this report.

HOUSEHOLDS

Existing Households

The current number of households and the average household size in Ozaukee County and each local government in the planning area are set forth in Table 7. There were 30,857 households in Ozaukee County in 2000, with

¹ The Southeastern Wisconsin Region includes Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.

Table 6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS AGE 25 AND OLDER IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000^a

Community	Less Than 9 th Grade		9 th to 12 th Grade No Diploma		High School Graduate		Some College or Associates Degree		Bachelor or Graduate Degree		Total Persons Age 25 and Older	
	Persons	Percent of Total	Persons	Percent of Total	Persons	Percent of Total	Persons	Percent of Total	Persons	Percent of Total	Persons	Percent of Total
Cities												
Cedarburg	215	2.9	323	4.3	1,494	20.0	2,302	30.9	3,125	40.4	7,459	100.0
Mequon	238	1.6	341	2.3	1,985	13.4	3,406	23.1	8,790	59.6	14,760	100.0
Port Washington	198	2.8	520	7.5	2,182	31.4	2,207	31.8	1,841	26.5	6,948	100.0
Villages												
Bayside ^b	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	12.5	63	87.5	72	100.0
Belgium	52	5.1	95	9.3	378	36.8	347	33.8	155	15.1	1,027	100.0
Fredonia	46	3.9	95	8.1	439	37.7	377	32.4	209	17.9	1,166	100.0
Grafton	207	3.0	525	7.5	2,078	29.8	2,139	30.7	2,029	29.0	6,978	100.0
Newburg ^c	25	3.6	51	7.3	269	38.6	244	35.1	107	15.3	696	100.0
Saukville	92	3.5	192	7.4	930	35.6	869	33.3	526	20.2	2,609	100.0
Thiensville	87	3.6	99	4.1	516	21.3	769	31.7	953	39.3	2,424	100.0
Towns												
Belgium	87	8.6	90	8.9	292	28.9	273	26.9	270	26.7	1,012	100.0
Cedarburg	129	3.2	138	3.6	882	22.8	1,237	32.0	1,481	38.4	3,863	100.0
Fredonia	56	3.9	93	6.4	642	44.2	460	31.7	200	13.8	1,451	100.0
Grafton	91	3.2	153	5.4	638	22.7	877	31.1	1,055	37.5	2,814	100.0
Port Washington	64	5.9	131	12.0	385	35.3	329	30.1	183	16.7	1,092	100.0
Saukville	34	2.9	79	6.7	416	35.1	337	28.4	319	26.9	1,185	100.0
Ozaukee County ^d	1,595	2.9	2,878	5.2	13,274	24.2	15,964	29.1	21,201	38.6	54,912	100.0
Southeastern Wisconsin	59,587	4.8	136,211	11.0	372,955	30.0	358,403	28.8	316,698	25.5	1,243,854	100.0
State of Wisconsin	186,125	5.4	332,292	9.5	1,201,813	34.5	976,375	28.1	779,273	22.5	3,475,878	100.0

^aTable 6 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected population totals but no other Census data. Corrected population counts include: an increase of 152 in the Village of Grafton, a decrease of 152 in the Town of Grafton, an increase of 194 in the City of Cedarburg, a decrease of 194 in the Town of Cedarburg, an increase of 820 in the City of Mequon, and a decrease of 820 in the Town of Fredonia. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for educational attainment due to the manner in which educational attainment data was reported.

^bOzaukee County portion only.

^cIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^dData for Ozaukee County. Does not include that portion of the Village of Newburg in Washington County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

an average household size of 2.61 persons, compared to 749,039 households, with an average household size of 2.52 persons, in the Region. Year 2000 population and household size data was the base year data used in household projections for the County.

The number of households and average household size are important statistics because households are the unit of consumption for housing units and other utilities and community facilities. Average household size is used to convert a population projection to a household projection. The projected number of households and average household size is critical information in determining the number of housing units that likely will be added to County and individual city, village, and town housing stock over the planning period. The projected number of households is also critical in determining if various utilities and community facilities will require expansion to meet anticipated demand over the planning period or whether new facilities will need to be built. These issues are examined in greater detail in the Housing Element and Utilities and Community Facilities Element chapters of this report.

Table 7

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000

Community	Total Households		Average Household Size
	Number	Percent	
Cities			
Cedarburg	4,432	14.3	2.45
Mequon	7,861	25.5	2.75
Port Washington.....	4,071	13.2	2.48
Villages			
Bayside ^a	37	0.1	2.78
Belgium	582	1.9	2.85
Fredonia	701	2.3	2.76
Grafton ^b	4,125	13.4	2.53
Newburg ^c	398	1.3	2.80
Saukville	1,583	5.1	2.56
Thiensville	1,503	4.9	2.17
Towns			
Belgium	547	1.8	2.77
Cedarburg	1,896	6.1	2.93
Fredonia	727	2.4	2.83
Grafton ^b	1,492	4.8	2.67
Port Washington.....	636	2.1	2.56
Saukville	622	2.0	2.82
Ozaukee County ^d	30,857	100.0	2.61

^aIncludes only that portion of the Village of Bayside located in Ozaukee County.

^bTable 7 reflects an adjustment to the original 2000 census household data for the Village and Town of Grafton. This adjustment is based on a population increase of 152 residents in the Village of Grafton and a decrease of 152 residents in the Town of Grafton by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Census.

^cIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County. Does not include that portion of the Village of Newburg outside the County.

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

Household Income²

The 1999 annual household incomes in Ozaukee County and local governments in the planning area are set forth in Table 8, with households in the County and local governments grouped into annual household income ranges. Median annual household income for each local government and the County is also included in Table 8 and shown on Map 3. The 1999 annual median income for households in the County was \$62,745, which is \$16,437 more than the annual median household income in the Region of \$46,308 in 1999. The relative economic prosperity in Ozaukee County can in part be explained through the high educational attainment of County residents and the corresponding ability to compete for high paying jobs located in the County and neighboring areas.

Economic prosperity in the County also has a significant effect on the types, sizes, and locations of housing within the County. Although there is great economic prosperity in the County, a number of households have experienced annual incomes under the poverty level, as shown on Table 9. In 2000, there were 916 households in the Ozaukee County planning area with an annual income under the poverty level.³ Of these households, 395 were family households and 521 were non-family households.⁴ Availability of affordable housing for County residents is examined in the Housing Element chapter of this report.

²Households include persons who live alone; unrelated persons who live together, such as college roommates; and families. Persons not living in households are classified as living in group quarters, such as hospitals for the chronically ill, homes for the aged, correctional institutions, and college dormitories.

³ Multiple thresholds exist to determine if a household is under the poverty level. An example of the types of variables used to determine poverty thresholds include: age of householder, age of family members, number of family members, and number of children present in a household related to the householder. In 1999, poverty threshold levels varied from an annual household income of \$8,501 for a household with one householder under the age of 65 to an annual income of \$37,076 for a household with nine or more people, one of which is a child under the age of 18 related to the householder. Poverty thresholds for 2000 are set forth in Table 10.

⁴ A family household includes a householder and one or more persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Non-family households include households with one person living alone or a group of people unrelated by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Table 8

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN COMMUNITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1999

Community	Household Income Less than \$10,000		Household Income \$10,000 to \$14,999		Household Income \$15,000 to \$24,999		Household Income \$25,000 to \$34,999		Household Income \$35,000 to \$49,999		Household Income \$50,000 to \$74,999	
	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total
Cities												
Cedarburg	135	3.1	181	4.1	432	9.8	535	12.1	651	14.7	1,039	23.5
Mequon	122	1.5	140	1.8	319	4.0	498	6.3	717	9.1	1,325	16.8
Port Washington....	187	4.6	102	2.5	433	10.5	419	10.2	648	15.8	1,240	30.2
Villages												
Bayside ^a	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	19.0	0	0.0
Belgium	10	1.7	6	1.0	39	6.8	79	13.7	124	21.6	182	31.7
Fredonia	18	2.6	27	3.9	61	8.8	83	12.0	133	19.2	199	28.8
Grafton	91	2.2	145	3.6	415	10.2	422	10.4	761	18.7	953	23.4
Newburg ^b	15	3.7	14	3.5	33	8.2	33	8.2	78	19.4	112	27.8
Saukville	79	5.0	68	4.3	144	9.1	150	9.5	275	17.4	426	26.9
Thiensville	29	1.9	65	4.4	117	7.8	188	12.6	239	16.0	387	25.9
Towns												
Belgium	21	3.8	17	3.1	48	8.6	68	12.3	89	16.0	141	25.4
Cedarburg	30	1.6	55	2.9	114	6.0	106	5.6	182	9.6	453	23.8
Fredonia	13	1.8	7	1.0	54	7.4	62	8.5	152	20.8	250	34.2
Grafton	57	3.6	22	1.4	157	10.0	136	8.7	191	12.2	378	24.2
Port Washington....	28	4.5	18	2.9	73	11.8	45	7.3	102	16.5	169	27.3
Saukville	15	2.4	25	4.0	41	6.6	59	9.5	80	12.8	175	28.0
Ozaukee County^c	837	2.7	881	2.9	2,453	7.9	2,850	9.2	4,360	14.1	7,324	23.7

Community	Household Income \$75,000 to \$99,999		Household Income \$100,000 to \$149,999		Household Income \$150,000 to \$199,999		Household Income \$200,000 or More		Total Households		Median Annual Household Income
	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	
Cities											
Cedarburg	559	12.7	595	13.5	189	4.3	101	2.3	4,417	100.0	56,431
Mequon	1,260	16.0	1,557	19.7	660	8.4	1,286	16.3	7,884	100.0	90,733
Port Washington ...	650	15.8	313	7.6	550	1.3	58	1.4	4,105	100.0	53,827
Villages											
Bayside ^a	0	0.0	18	42.9	8	19.0	8	19.0	42	100.0	115,332
Belgium	92	16.0	36	6.3	3	0.5	4	0.7	575	100.0	53,523
Fredonia	109	15.8	51	7.4	5	0.7	5	0.7	691	100.0	53,173
Grafton	571	14.0	494	12.2	125	3.1	88	2.2	4,065	100.0	53,918
Newburg ^b	78	19.4	29	7.2	8	2.0	3	0.7	403	100.0	56,726
Saukville	269	17.0	150	9.5	15	0.9	7	0.4	1,583	100.0	53,159
Thiensville	220	14.7	196	13.1	39	2.6	14	0.9	1,484	100.0	55,962
Towns											
Belgium	71	12.8	68	12.3	8	1.4	24	4.3	555	100.0	57,865
Cedarburg	340	17.9	379	19.9	123	6.5	121	6.4	1,903	100.0	75,909
Fredonia	130	17.8	51	7.0	5	0.7	7	1.0	731	100.0	55,388
Grafton	279	17.8	200	12.8	46	2.9	99	6.3	1,565	100.0	64,707
Port Washington ...	106	17.2	45	7.3	22	3.6	10	1.6	618	100.0	56,875
Saukville	129	20.7	79	12.7	5	0.8	16	2.6	624	100.0	60,435
Ozaukee County^c	4,789	15.5	4,234	13.7	1,311	4.2	1,848	6.1	30,887	100.0	62,745

^aOzaukee County portion only.

^bIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^cData for Ozaukee County. Does not include that portion of the Village of Newburg in Washington County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Household Size

In addition to determining the number of additional housing units needed over the planning period, household size can be used to determine the type and size of housing which will best meet the needs of Ozaukee County and local government populations. Tables 11 and 12 set forth the number of households in each size category ranging from one person households to households containing seven or more members for the County and each city, village, and town in the planning area and for the Region, respectively. Two-person households were the most common type of households in all local governments and in the County overall in 2000. There were 11,128 households, or 36 percent of all households in the County, in the two-person household category, followed respectively by one-person households at about 21 percent or 6,601 households, four-person households at 16.7 percent or 5,162 households, and three-person households at 16.2 percent or 4,948 households. Five, six, and seven or more person households combine to make up 3,018 households, or 9.7 percent of the households in the County. Household size information coupled with household income and housing affordability information provides a factual basis for housing recommendations set forth in the Housing Element chapter of this report.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY COMMUNITY IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1999

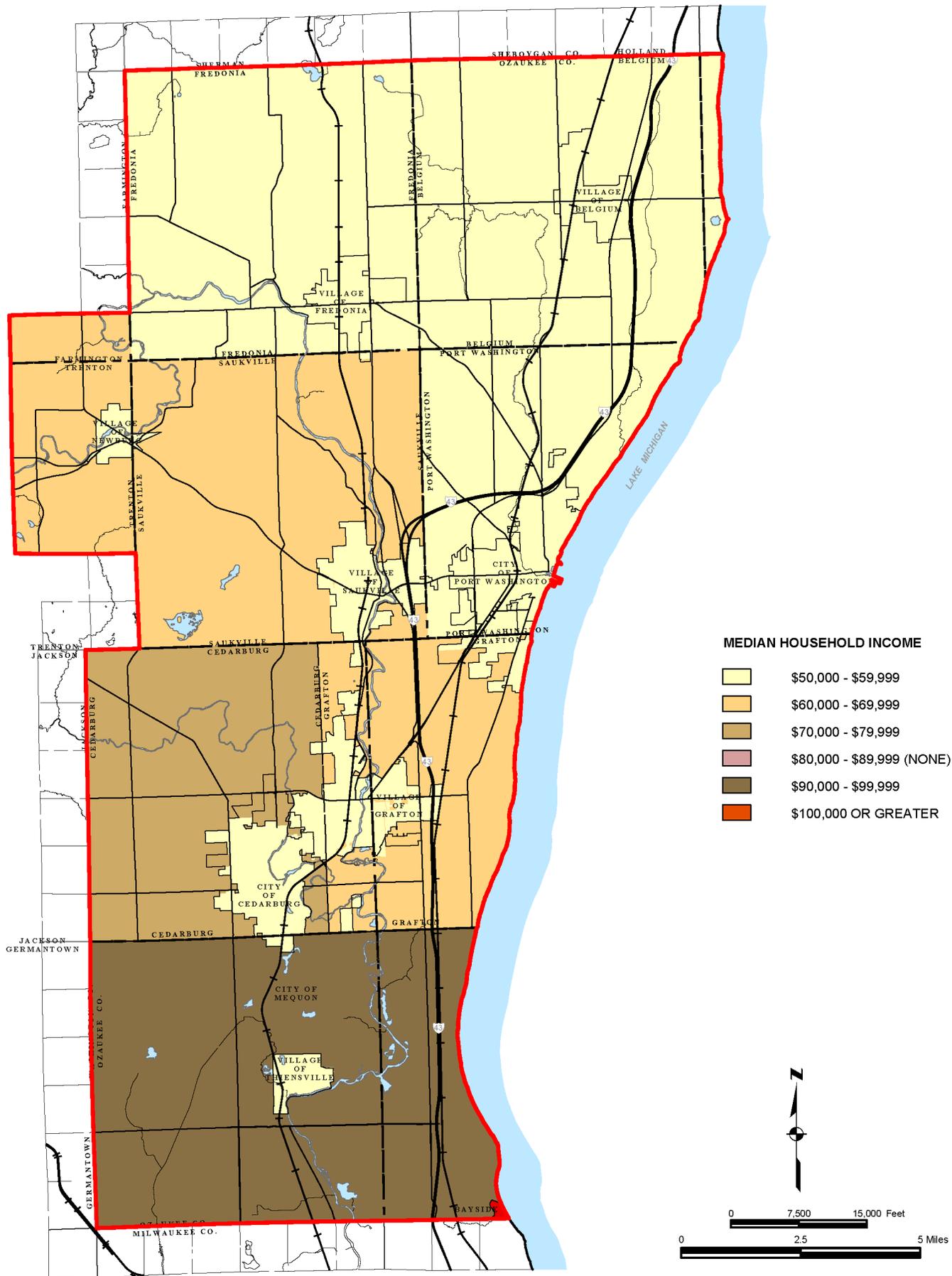


Table 9

POVERTY STATUS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000

Community	Family Households Below Poverty Level				Non-Family Households Below Poverty Level	Total Households Below Poverty Level
	Married Couple	Male Householder – No Wife Present	Female Householder – No Husband Present	Total Family Households		
Cities						
Mequon.....	75	0	6	81	53	134
Port Washington	41	0	34	75	105	180
Villages						
Belgium.....	4	4	0	8	4	12
Fredonia.....	5	2	4	11	10	21
Grafton.....	7	0	11	18	71	89
Newburg ^a	2	0	2	4	9	13
Saukville.....	0	6	10	16	56	72
Thiensville.....	13	0	5	18	24	42
Towns						
Belgium.....	5	2	0	7	11	18
Cedarburg.....	23	0	0	23	10	33
Fredonia.....	8	0	3	11	4	15
Grafton.....	38	0	11	49	39	88
Port Washington	3	7	0	10	20	30
Saukville.....	10	0	0	10	5	15
Planning Area^b	276	21	98	395	521	916

^aIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^bIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 10

POVERTY THRESHOLD (IN DOLLARS) BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18: 1999

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Threshold	Related Children Under 18 Years Old								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or More
One person (unrelated Individual)	8,501									
Under 65 years old.....	8,667	8,667								
65 years old and over	7,990	7,990								
Two people.....	10,869									
Householder under 65 years old.....	11,214	11,156	11,483							
Householder 65 years old and over ..	10,075	10,070	11,440							
Three people	13,290	13,032	13,410	13,423						
Four people.....	17,029	17,184	17,465	16,895	16,954					
Five people.....	20,127	20,723	21,024	20,380	19,882	19,578				
Six people	22,727	23,835	23,930	23,436	22,964	22,261	21,845			
Seven people	25,912	27,425	27,596	27,006	26,595	25,828	24,934	23,953		
Eight people	28,967	30,673	30,944	30,387	29,899	29,206	28,327	27,412	27,180	
Nine people.....	34,417	36,897	37,076	36,583	36,169	35,489	34,554	33,708	33,499	32,208

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment and Occupational Characteristics of Ozaukee County Residents

The number of employed persons 16 years of age and older by occupation for Ozaukee County and the Region is set forth in Table 13. Employed persons are the number of residents holding jobs, regardless of the location of the employer and whether the jobs are part-time or full-time. The number of employed persons by occupation is set forth in Appendix F for each participating city, village, and town. In the year 2000 there were a total of 44,203 employed persons 16 years of age or older residing in the County, and 954,443 in the Region.

Table 11

HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY CATEGORY FOR COMMUNITIES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000

Community	1-person Households		2-person Households		3-person Households		4-person Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities								
Cedarburg	1,245	28.1	1,479	33.4	656	14.8	677	15.3
Mequon	1,264	16.1	3,050	38.8	1,225	15.6	1,395	17.7
Port Washington.....	1,073	26.4	1,371	33.7	691	17.0	617	15.2
Villages								
Bayside ^a	3	8.1	19	51.4	3	8.1	7	18.9
Belgium	114	19.6	174	29.9	94	16.2	114	19.5
Fredonia	121	17.3	241	34.4	127	18.1	137	19.5
Grafton ^b	1,002	24.3	1,449	35.1	642	15.6	683	16.6
Newburg ^c	74	18.6	125	31.4	81	20.4	67	16.8
Saukville.....	382	24.1	503	31.8	281	17.8	293	18.5
Thiensville	501	33.3	569	37.9	209	13.9	153	10.1
Towns								
Belgium	100	18.2	201	36.7	83	15.2	90	16.5
Cedarburg	190	10.0	732	38.6	324	17.1	411	21.7
Fredonia	113	15.4	257	35.4	133	18.3	135	18.6
Grafton ^b	231	15.5	613	41.1	260	17.4	254	17.0
Port Washington.....	169	26.6	195	30.7	114	17.9	91	14.3
Saukville.....	80	12.9	257	41.3	100	16.1	102	16.4
Ozaukee County ^d	6,601	21.4	11,128	36.0	4,948	16.2	5,162	16.7

Community	5-person Households		6-person Households		7-or-more-person Households		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities								
Cedarburg	298	6.7	61	1.4	16	0.3	4,432	100.0
Mequon	680	8.7	196	2.5	51	0.6	7,861	100.0
Port Washington.....	224	5.4	67	1.6	28	0.7	4,071	100.0
Villages								
Bayside ^a	5	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	100.0
Belgium	65	11.2	17	2.9	4	0.7	582	100.0
Fredonia	53	7.6	18	2.6	4	0.5	701	100.0
Grafton ^b	252	6.1	70	1.7	27	0.6	4,125	100.0
Newburg ^c	34	8.5	10	2.5	7	1.8	398	100.0
Saukville.....	92	5.8	25	1.6	6	0.4	1,583	100.0
Thiensville	58	3.9	7	0.5	6	0.4	1,503	100.0
Towns								
Belgium	43	7.9	23	4.2	7	1.3	547	100.0
Cedarburg	173	9.1	55	2.9	11	0.6	1,896	100.0
Fredonia	52	7.2	29	4.0	8	1.1	727	100.0
Grafton ^b	92	6.2	30	2.0	12	0.8	1,492	100.0
Port Washington.....	49	7.6	15	2.4	3	0.5	636	100.0
Saukville.....	56	9.0	20	3.2	7	1.1	622	100.0
Ozaukee County ^d	2,194	7.1	634	2.0	190	0.6	30,857	100.0

^aIncludes only that portion of the Village of Bayside located in Ozaukee County.

^bTable 11 reflects an adjustment to the original 2000 census household data for the Village and Town of Grafton. This adjustment is based on a population increase of 152 residents in the Village of Grafton and a decrease of 152 residents in the Town of Grafton by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Census.

^cIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County. Does not include that portion of the Village of Newburg outside the County.

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

The 44,203 workers residing in Ozaukee County in 2000 make up almost 54 percent of the total population. Comparatively, the 954,443 workers residing in the Region make up about 49 percent of the total population. Residents employed in management, professional, and related occupations made up the largest percentage of the employed Ozaukee County workforce at 42.8 percent, or 18,910 workers. Sales and office occupations and production, transportation, and material moving occupations rank second and third respectively, with 25.9 percent, or 11,447 workers, and 14.1 percent, or 6,231 workers, of the employed resident workforce. Service occupations (10.5 percent); construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations (6.3 percent); and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (0.4 percent) represent the remaining 17.2 percent of the employed County

Table 12

HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY CATEGORY FOR COUNTIES IN THE REGION: 2000

Counties	1-person Households		2-person Households		3-person Households		4-person Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha	14,269	25.5	17,878	31.9	9,351	16.7	8,645	15.4
Milwaukee	124,613	33.0	115,627	30.6	56,489	15.0	44,143	11.7
Ozaukee	6,601	21.4	11,128	36.0	4,948	16.2	5,162	16.7
Racine	17,349	24.5	23,771	33.6	11,688	16.5	10,703	15.1
Walworth	8,522	24.7	12,165	35.2	5,354	15.5	4,840	14.0
Washington	8,903	20.4	15,539	35.4	7,425	16.9	7,570	17.3
Waukesha	28,289	20.9	48,488	35.9	22,410	16.6	22,921	16.9
Region	208,546	27.8	244,596	32.7	117,665	15.7	103,984	13.9

Counties	5-person Households		6-person Households		7-or-more-person Households		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha	3,890	6.9	1,302	2.3	722	1.3	56,057	100.0
Milwaukee	21,297	5.6	8,636	2.3	6,924	1.8	377,729	100.0
Ozaukee	2,194	7.1	634	2.0	190	0.6	30,857	100.0
Racine	4,779	2.4	1,669	2.4	860	1.2	70,819	100.0
Walworth	2,332	6.7	859	2.5	450	1.4	34,522	100.0
Washington	3,229	7.4	894	2.0	282	0.6	43,842	100.0
Waukesha	9,478	7.0	2,672	2.0	971	0.7	135,229	100.0
Region	47,199	6.3	16,666	2.2	10,399	1.5	749,055	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 13

**EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION
IN OZAUKEE COUNTY AND THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000**

Occupation ^a	Ozaukee County		Southeastern Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations				
Farmers and Farm Managers	310	0.7	2,839	0.3
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	8,273	18.7	125,729	12.9
Professional and Related	10,327	23.4	194,243	20.4
Subtotal	18,910	42.8	322,811	33.8
Service Occupations				
Healthcare Support	623	1.4	20,942	2.2
Protective Service	373	0.8	16,392	1.7
Food Preparation and Serving Related	1,575	3.6	44,080	4.6
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	1,119	2.5	25,577	2.7
Personal Care and Service	966	2.2	22,303	2.3
Subtotal	4,656	10.5	129,294	13.6
Sales and Office Occupations				
Sales and Related	5,287	12.0	102,766	10.8
Office and Administrative Support	6,160	13.9	154,285	16.1
Subtotal	11,447	25.9	257,051	26.9
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations ^b	176	0.4	2,273	0.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations				
Construction and Extraction	1,448	3.3	39,398	4.2
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	1,335	3.0	33,368	3.5
Subtotal	2,783	6.3	72,766	7.7
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations				
Production	4,614	10.4	--	--
Transportation and Material Moving	1,617	3.7	--	--
Subtotal	6,231	14.1	170,248	17.8
Total	44,203 ^c	100.0	954,443	100.0

^aOccupations are further detailed in Table G-1 in Appendix G.

^bTotal includes farm labor contractors, agricultural inspectors, animal breeders, graders and sorters, agricultural equipment operators, and farmworkers and laborers (including crop, nursery, greenhouse, and farm/ranch workers) Farmers and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.

^cIncludes Ozaukee County only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

workforce. An additional 1,016 Ozaukee County workers were unemployed in 2000. The relatively high percentage of workers in management and professional occupations is consistent with the high level of educational attainment among County residents 25 years of age and older. This relationship and its implication for future economic development and workforce planning is examined in greater detail in the Economic Development Element chapter.

The occupational data inventoried in this chapter are based on the occupational classification system used during Census 2000. The occupational classification system was developed based on the *Standard Occupation Classification Manual: 2000*, which includes a hierarchical structure showing major occupational groups divided into minor groups, broad groups, and detailed occupations. The occupation classification system is similar to the industry classification system used in the employment by industry section; however, industry classification data may include workers from multiple occupations who work in the same industry. For example, a nurse and a security guard may be grouped in the same industry because the security guard works at a healthcare facility. Occupations shown in Table 13 are further detailed in Appendix G.

Employment by Industry

Information regarding employment levels by industry provides valuable insight into the structure of the economy of an area and changes in that structure over time. This section presents current (2000) and historical employment levels for general industry groups within Ozaukee County. With the exception of government employment, the industry related employment data presented in this section are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Government employment includes all employees who work for government agencies and enterprises, regardless of the SIC code of such entities.

Current and historical job levels by general industry group are summarized for Ozaukee County and the Region in Table 14. The 1990s saw a continuation of a shift in the regional economy from manufacturing to service industry jobs. Manufacturing employment in the Region was virtually unchanged during the 1990s following a 15 percent decrease during the 1980s, and a modest 4 percent increase during the 1970s. Conversely, service-related employment increased substantially during each of the past three decades – by 33 percent during the 1990s, 41 percent during the 1980s, and 53 percent during the 1970s. Due to these differential growth rates, the proportion of manufacturing jobs relative to total jobs in the Region decreased from 32 percent in 1970 to 18 percent in 2000, while service-related employment increased from 18 percent in 1970 to 33 percent in 2000. In comparison to the manufacturing and service industry groups, other major industry groups – such as wholesale trade, retail trade, government, and finance, insurance, and real estate – have been relatively stable in terms of their share of total employment in the Region over the last three decades. Agricultural jobs decreased by over 50 percent between 1970 and 2000, the only industry group other than manufacturing to lose employees.

The percentage of jobs by general industry group in Ozaukee County in 2000 is shown in Figure 6. Unlike the Region and the rest of Wisconsin, Ozaukee County has experienced an increase in manufacturing jobs. Manufacturing jobs in the County have increased from 8,703 jobs to 12,953 jobs, or almost 49 percent, between 1970 and 2000. All other job categories have experienced an increase in employees between 1970 and 2000, with the exception of agricultural jobs. Agricultural jobs decreased almost 59 percent, from 1,483 jobs to 612 jobs. The SIC industrial classification structure is shown in greater detail in Appendix G.

Job distribution in Ozaukee County in 2000 is shown graphically in Chapter XII, Economic Development Element. Areas with concentrations of jobs are generally found in sewer services areas including the incorporated cities and villages in the County and the hamlet of Waubeka.

Place of Work

Table 15 indicates the general place of work of employed Ozaukee County residents 16 years of age and older in 2000. This table indicates that 22,469 workers living in Ozaukee County, or about 52 percent of the employed workforce, also worked in the County; while 21,086 workers, or about 48 percent, worked outside Ozaukee County. The table also indicates that 15,057, or about 35 percent, of employed Ozaukee County residents worked

Table 14

**EMPLOYMENT BY GENERAL INDUSTRY GROUP IN
OZAUKEE COUNTY AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN: 1970-2000**

General Industry Group	Ozaukee County											
	Employment								Percent Change in Employment			
	1970		1980		1990		2000		1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total				
Agriculture.....	1,483	7.0	1,006	3.6	711	2.0	612	1.2	-32.2	-29.3	-13.9	-58.7
Construction.....	858	4.0	1,148	4.1	1,493	4.2	2,170	4.3	33.8	30.1	45.3	152.9
Manufacturing.....	8,703	40.9	9,047	32.0	9,682	27.4	12,953	25.5	4.0	7.0	33.8	48.8
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities.....	679	3.2	603	2.1	876	2.5	1,190	2.3	-11.2	45.3	35.8	75.3
Wholesale Trade.....	283	1.3	1,068	3.8	1,421	4.0	2,082	4.1	277.4	33.1	46.5	635.7
Retail Trade.....	3,362	15.9	4,572	16.2	6,543	18.5	8,575	16.9	36.0	43.1	31.1	155.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	979	4.6	2,289	8.1	2,505	7.1	4,309	8.5	133.8	9.4	72.0	340.1
Service.....	2,805	13.2	5,441	19.2	8,567	24.3	14,205	28.0	94.0	57.5	65.8	406.4
Government ^a	1,932	9.1	2,764	9.8	3,034	8.6	3,764	7.4	43.1	9.8	24.1	94.8
Other ^b	167	0.8	312	1.1	477	1.4	913	1.8	86.8	52.9	91.4	446.7
Total	21,256	100.0	28,250	100.0	35,309	100.0	50,773	100.0	32.9	25.0	43.8	138.9

General Industry Group	Southeastern Wisconsin Region											
	Employment								Percent Change in Employment			
	1970		1980		1990		2000		1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total				
Agriculture.....	12,000	1.5	10,000	1.0	7,200	0.7	5,900	0.5	-16.7	-28.0	-18.1	-50.8
Construction.....	32,400	4.1	33,900	3.6	45,100	4.2	53,800	4.4	4.6	33.0	19.3	66.0
Manufacturing.....	254,400	32.4	264,200	27.9	223,500	21.0	224,400	18.3	3.9	-15.4	0.4	-11.8
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities.....	38,500	4.9	42,200	4.4	46,300	4.4	54,800	4.5	9.6	9.7	18.4	42.3
Wholesale Trade.....	37,200	4.7	46,200	4.9	55,300	5.2	64,400	5.3	24.2	19.7	16.5	73.1
Retail Trade.....	133,900	17.1	153,900	16.2	185,400	17.4	193,700	15.8	14.9	20.5	4.5	44.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	47,600	6.1	75,600	8.0	81,800	7.7	93,700	7.7	58.8	8.2	14.5	96.8
Services.....	141,800	18.1	216,700	22.8	304,700	28.7	406,000	33.2	52.8	40.6	33.2	186.3
Government ^a	84,400	10.8	101,100	10.7	106,200	10.0	114,400	9.3	19.8	5.0	7.7	35.5
Other ^b	2,700	0.3	4,400	0.5	7,100	0.7	11,700	1.0	63.0	61.4	64.8	333.3
Total	784,900	100.0	948,200	100.0	1,062,600	100.0	1,222,800	100.0	20.8	12.1	15.1	55.8

^aIncludes all nonmilitary government agencies and enterprises.

^bIncludes agricultural services, forestry, commercial fishing, mining, and unclassified jobs.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

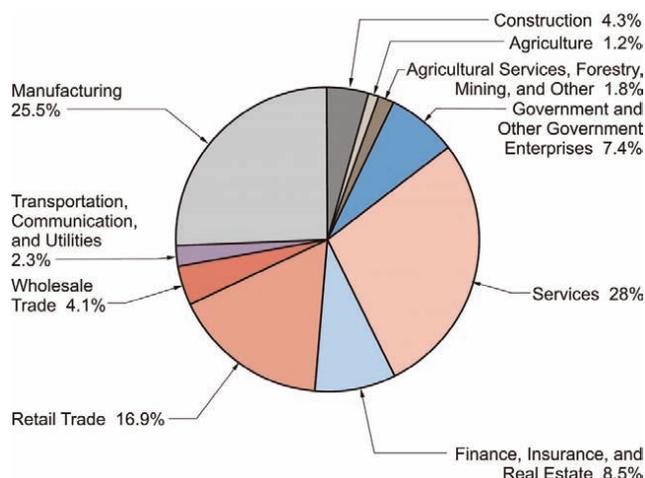
in Milwaukee County, including the City of Milwaukee. Only about 13 percent of employed Ozaukee County residents worked outside of Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties. Table 15 indicates there were 43,555⁵ employed residents 16 years of age and older in Ozaukee County who were working the last week of March 2000. The general place of work for employed residents in each participating city, village, and town is set forth in Appendix H. Table 16 indicates the general place of work of employed residents in the Region.

Figure 7 illustrates commuting patterns from and into Ozaukee County from surrounding Counties. According to Census data, 16,657 workers were commuting into Ozaukee County for work. The highest percentage, almost 19 percent, was commuting from Milwaukee County to Ozaukee County.

⁵ The place of work Census data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area and differs from the employment total shown in Table 13.

Figure 6

PERCENTAGE OF JOBS BY GENERAL INDUSTRY GROUP IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000^a



^a The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industrial classification structure is shown in greater detail in Table G-2 in Appendix G.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

Table 15

PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000^{a, b}

Place of Work	Number	Percent
City of Cedarburg.....	3,491	8.0
City of Mequon.....	6,220	14.3
City of Port Washington	3,284	7.5
Village of Grafton	3,994	9.2
Remainder of Ozaukee County.....	5,480	12.6
Subtotal	22,469	51.6
City of Milwaukee.....	9,601	22.1
Remainder of Milwaukee County	5,456	12.5
Subtotal	15,057	34.6
Fond du Lac County.....	77	0.2
Sheboygan County	896	2.1
Washington County.....	1,934	4.4
Waukesha County.....	2,371	5.4
Worked Elsewhere.....	751	1.7
Total	43,555^c	100.0

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only.

^bTable 15 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census, which corrected population totals but no other Census data. Corrected population counts include: an increase of 152 in the Village of Grafton, a decrease of 152 in the Town of Grafton, an increase of 194 in the City of Cedarburg, a decrease of 194 in the Town of Cedarburg, an increase of 820 in the City of Mequon, and a decrease of 820 in the Town of Fredonia. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for place of work due to the manner in which place of work data was reported.

^cThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

PART 2: POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD, AND EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

The projection of future population, household, and employment levels is essential to properly design a comprehensive plan for the future development of the planning area. The future demand for land, housing, transportation facilities and services, and utilities and other supporting community facilities depends directly on future population, household, and employment levels.

Population, household, and employment projections for the year 2035, which is the design year of this plan, were prepared by SEWRPC in 2004-2005. These projections were developed in support of the continuing regional planning program as well as to provide a basis and a point of departure for county and local planning within the Region. Regional and county-level projections are documented in two technical reports— SEWRPC Technical Report No. 10 (4th Edition), *The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin*, July 2004, and SEWRPC Technical Report No. 11 (4th Edition), *The Population of Southeastern Wisconsin*, July 2004. Sub-county level projections—essentially, planned allocations of the regional and county-level projections—were developed as part of the regional land use plan, which is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 48, *A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035*, June 2006.⁶

Under the projections based on the regional land use plan, most new development would be accommodated within urban service areas—areas that provide basic urban services including public sanitary sewer service and typically also including public water supply service and local parks, schools, and shopping areas. Consequently, under the regional land use plan, most of the incremental population, households, and jobs anticipated in the coming

⁶SEWRPC Planning Report No. 48, *A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, June 2006*, is available on the SEWRPC website at www.sewrpc.org.

Table 16

PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE REGION: 2000

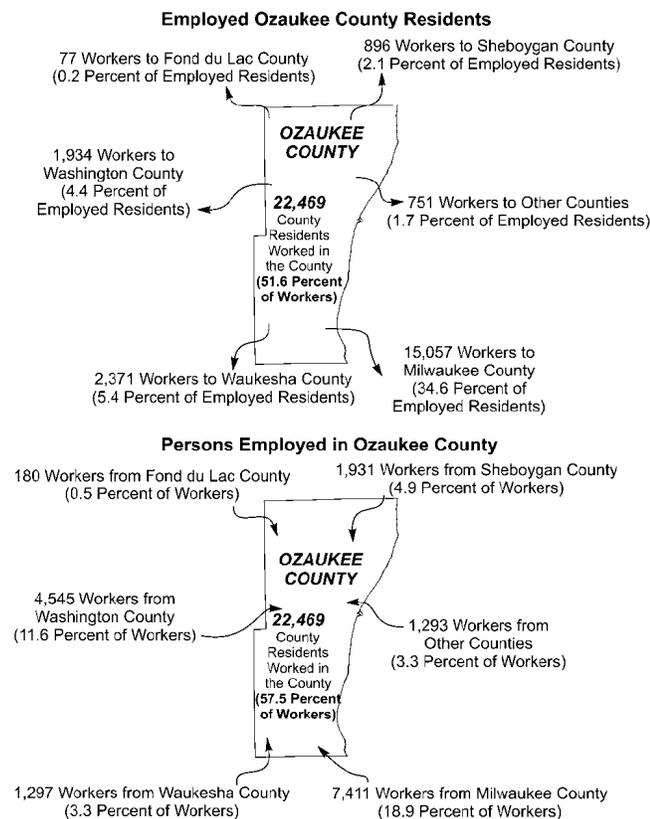
County	Worked in County of Residence ^a	Percent	Worked Outside County of Residence ^a	Percent	Worked in Milwaukee County ^a	Percent
Kenosha.....	40,489	56.2	31,564	43.8	2,260	3.1
Milwaukee.....	345,163	80.7	82,457	19.3	345,163	80.7
Ozaukee.....	22,469	51.6	21,086	48.4	15,057	34.6
Racine.....	61,020	68.5	28,474	31.5	12,906	14.5
Walworth.....	30,545	63.4	17,627	36.6	2,290	4.8
Washington.....	32,066	50.4	31,544	49.6	14,335	22.5
Waukesha.....	119,461	62.0	73,141	38.0	61,038	31.7
Region	651,213	69.5	285,893	30.5	453,049	48.3

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Figure 7

COMMUTING PATTERNS INTO AND FROM OZAUKEE COUNTY



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

decades are allocated to planned urban service areas. Under the regional plan, increases in population, households, and employment beyond planned urban service areas are confined to areas where commitments to urban and sub-urban development have been made as well as to certain areas where limited rural density residential development could be accommodated.

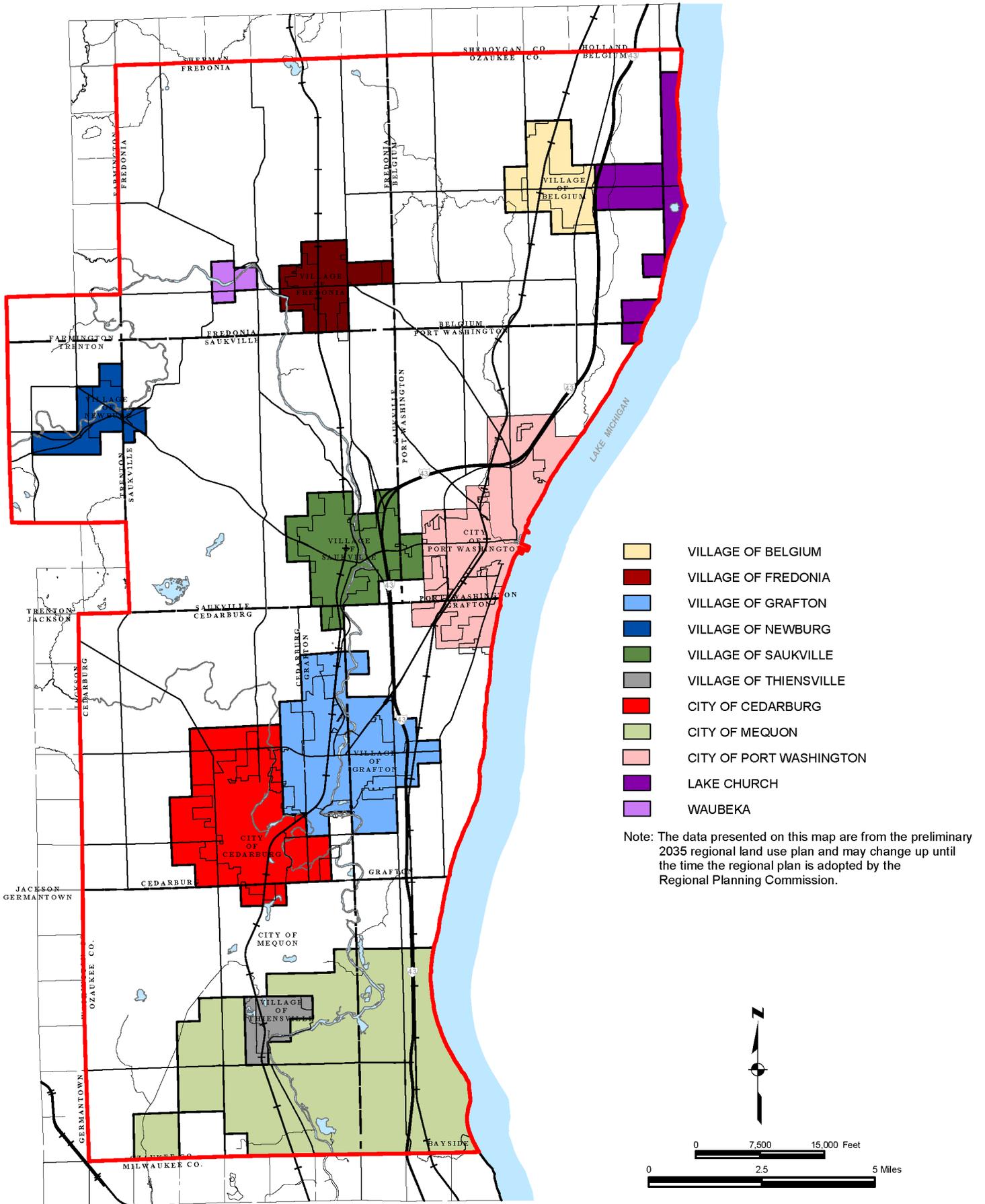
The planned urban service areas envisioned in the year 2035 regional land use plan for Ozaukee County are shown on Map 4. These are generalized urban service areas, the product of systems level planning. The identification of precise urban service area boundaries and future growth within the planning area is to be accomplished as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan.

In order to assess the degree to which urban development has been occurring in existing urban centers and the identified urban growth areas adjoining these centers, an analysis was made of the incremental urban development that took place in the planning area between 1990 and 2000. Map 5 shows that about six square miles of urban development occurred in the planning area between 1990 and 2000. About four square miles, or 67 percent, were located in existing urban centers and their adjoining urban growth areas as recommended by the 2020 regional land use plan. The other 33 percent of urban growth, or two square miles, occurred outside urban service areas, which is inconsistent with the recommendations of the regional land use plan. The continued allocation of most new

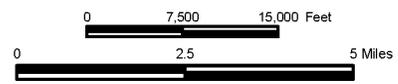
urban development to urban service areas in the preliminary 2035 regional land use plan reflects SEWRPC's long standing policy of recommending compact urban development in areas that can be efficiently provided with public sewer and water and other urban services, and does not necessarily reflect a continuation of existing

Map 4

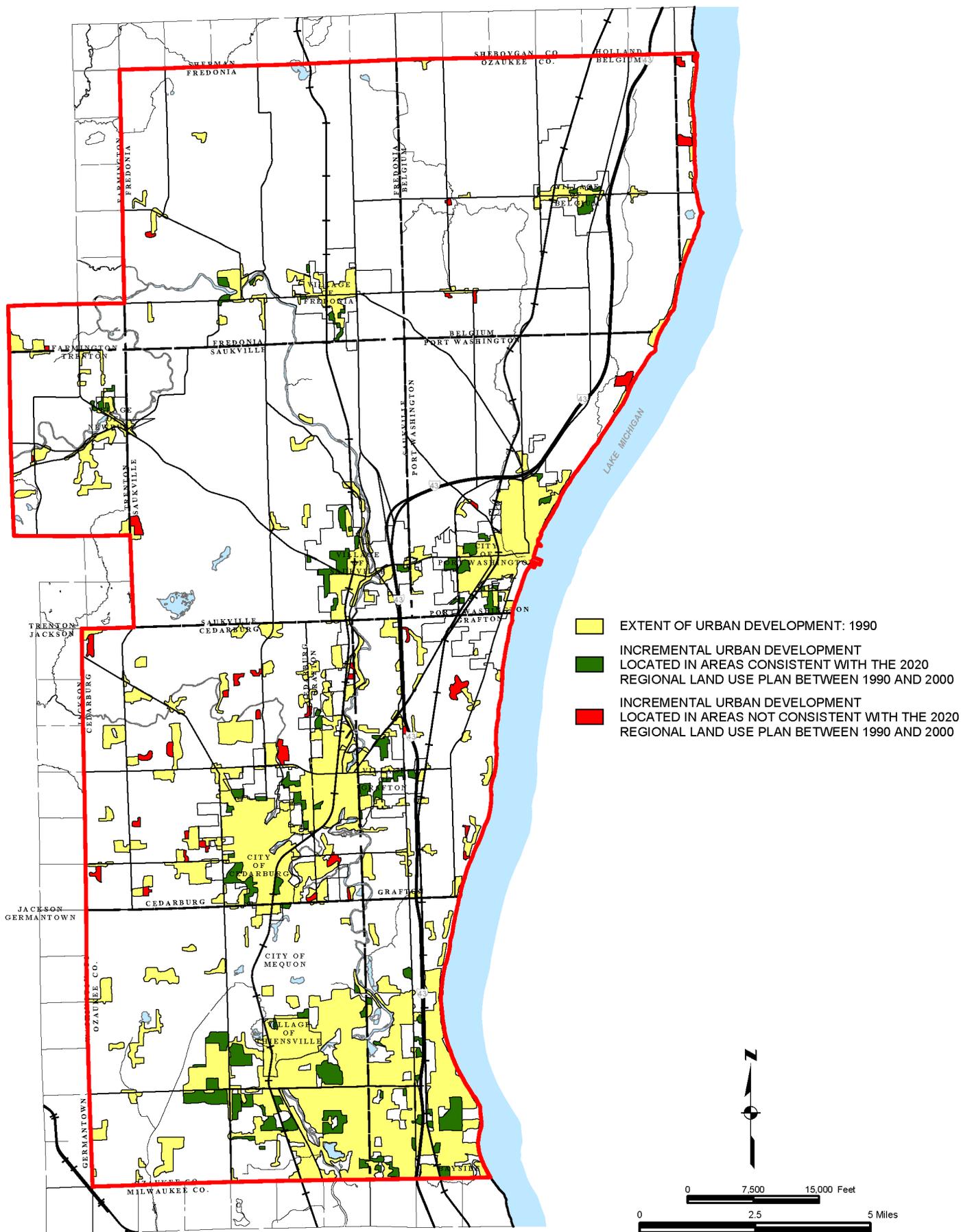
PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



Note: The data presented on this map are from the preliminary 2035 regional land use plan and may change up until the time the regional plan is adopted by the Regional Planning Commission.



INCREMENTAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1990 - 2000



Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

development patterns found in the planning area. Additionally, a recent study by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entitled *Protecting Water Resources with Higher Density Development*, January 2006 has found that higher density development, such as that found in urban service areas, may generate less stormwater runoff than lower density development that is often found outside urban service areas.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

A widely used population projection technique known as the cohort-component method was used to develop regional and county-level population projections. This method involves disaggregating the population into cohorts, or subgroups, based upon age and gender, and considering three components of population change—births, deaths, and migration—with respect to each cohort. Operationally, the cohort-component model was applied simultaneously at the regional and county levels, with the results for the seven counties adjusted proportionately to match the Region as appropriate.

The population projections assumed a modest increase in fertility rates and a modest improvement in life expectancy for Ozaukee County and the Region overall. With respect to migration, it was envisioned that Ozaukee County and the Region overall would experience a relatively stable migration pattern. This is consistent with the conclusion of SEWRPC's concurrent economic study that a significant increase or decrease in economic strength of the Region relative to other areas of the State or Nation is not likely. At the regional level, net migration for each five-year interval over the projection period was envisioned to be within the range of -3,000 to +3,000 persons. It was envisioned that net migration into Ozaukee County would average about 2,200 persons for each five-year period, slightly lower than the rate estimated to have occurred during the 1990s.

Regional and county-level household projections were derived from the population projections. The household projections assumed that, over the course of the projection period, the relative shares of population residing in households and group quarters by age group would not change significantly over the current situation. However, the percentage of the Region's population in the over-65 age group, which is more likely to reside in group quarters (nursing homes and assisted-living facilities) will increase significantly, which will moderate the increase in the total number of households. In addition, persons in older age groups are more likely to live alone or in two-person households, which will contribute to the decrease in average household size. The household projections therefore assumed that average household size for the Region and its counties would decrease as the population ages.

Below the county level, future population and household levels are essentially planned allocations of the county projections for the year 2035. Developed as part of the year 2035 regional land use plan, the allocations were made based on a consideration of past trends in population and households, existing local land use and master plans, and input received from local planning officials as the regional plan was prepared.

Population Projections for the Planning Area and Southeastern Wisconsin

The projected population for the planning area in 2035 is 102,778 persons. This is a projected increase of 19,124 persons, or about 23 percent, over the 2000 population level of 83,654. The existing population and projected population totals include Ozaukee County and the Newburg urban service area. Portions of the Towns of Trenton and Farmington that lie within the planning area but outside the planned Newburg urban service area are not included in the existing or projected population totals. Existing and projected population totals for cities and villages and their adjacent urban service areas and portions of the planning area outside planned urban service areas, excluding Trenton and Farmington, are set forth in Table 17.

Planned urban service areas generally include the corporate boundaries of cities and villages and additional contiguous lands needed to accommodate anticipated urban development. The 2000 population in each urban service area shown on Table 17 is therefore greater than the 2000 population in the corresponding city or village corporate boundaries because the planned urban service area includes lands that are now in the towns. Although most cities and villages require land to be annexed before providing sewer service, this plan does not assume

Table 17

**POPULATION PROJECTION BY SUB-AREA IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY
PLANNING AREA UNDER THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN: 2035^a**

Sub-Area	Existing: 2000			Projection: 2035			2000 – 2035 Change	
	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Number	Percent
Urban Service Areas								
Belgium.....	1,713	32	1,745	2,261	--	2,261	516	29.6
Cedarburg.....	11,430	1,975	13,405	15,677	--	15,677	2,272	16.9
Fredonia.....	1,989	17	2,006	2,901	--	2,901	895	44.6
Grafton.....	11,027	843	11,870	16,326	--	16,326	4,456	37.5
Mequon ^b	20,433	174	20,607	25,067	--	25,067	4,460	21.6
Newburg ^c	1,155	303	1,458	1,897	--	1,897	439	30.1
Port Washington.....	10,393	646	11,039	14,469	--	14,469	3,430	31.1
Saukville.....	4,077	517	4,594	5,699	--	5,699	1,105	24.1
Thiensville.....	3,277	--	3,277	3,762	--	3,762	485	14.8
Waubeka.....	--	474	474	509	--	509	35	7.4
Lake Church.....	--	507	507	516	--	516	9	2.1
Urban Service Area Subtotal	65,494	5,488	70,982	89,084	--	89,084	18,102	25.5
Unsewered areas^d								
Belgium.....	--	966	966	--	1,044	1,044	78	8.1
Cedarburg.....	--	3,716	3,716	--	4,050	4,050	334	9.0
Fredonia.....	--	1,492	1,492	--	1,500	1,500	8	0.5
Grafton.....	--	2,069	2,069	--	2,399	2,399	330	15.9
Mequon.....	--	2,098	2,098	--	2,293	2,293	195	9.3
Port Washington.....	--	781	781	--	871	871	90	11.5
Saukville.....	--	1,550	1,550	--	1,537	1,537	(13)	(0.8)
Unsewered Area Subtotal	--	12,672	12,672	--	13,694	13,694	1,022	8.1
Planning Area Total^e	65,494	18,160	83,654	89,084	13,694	102,778	19,124	22.9

^aPortions of the Towns of Trenton and Farmington that lie within the planning area but outside the Newburg urban service area are not included in the existing or projected population totals.

^bIncludes the portion of the Village of Bayside located in the planning area.

^cThe existing and projected population total for the planning area includes those portions of the Newburg urban service area in Washington County.

^dAreas located outside planned urban service areas.

^eThe 2035 population projection is based on the intermediate projection prepared for the 2035 regional land use plan. The high projection for the County is 115,300 residents and the low projection is 93,000 residents. The high and low 2035 projections do not include the Washington County portion of the planning area and are documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 11, 4th Edition, The Population of Southeastern Wisconsin, July 2004.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 18

**ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION
IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000-2035^a**

Year	Population	Change from Preceding Year	
		Number	Percent
Actual Population: 2000	82,300	--	--
Projected Population:			
2005.....	85,700	3,400	4.1
2010.....	88,700	3,000	3.5
2015.....	91,500	2,800	3.2
2020.....	94,600	3,100	3.4
2025.....	97,500	2,900	3.1
2030.....	99,800	2,300	2.4
2035.....	101,100	1,300	1.3
Change: 2000-2035	--	18,800	22.8

^aActual population and population projection totals do not include the portion of the Village of Newburg located in Washington County that lies within the Ozaukee County planning area. The projected 2035 population for the entire planning area is 102,788 residents.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

that annexation is a prerequisite to providing public sewer service. Cities and villages may enter into boundary or cooperative agreements that could provide for the extension of sewer and other services without annexation, subject to conditions negotiated between the city or village and the adjacent town as part of an agreement.

Table 18 sets forth population projections for Ozaukee County in five-year increments between 2000 and 2035. The projected 2035 population for the County is 101,100, which is almost a 23 percent increase over the 2000 population of 83,217. This projection does not include the portion of the Village of Newburg which is within the Ozaukee County planning area but located in Washington County. The projected 2035 population for the entire Ozaukee County planning area is 102,778.

Table 19 sets forth population levels in 2000 and 2035 population projections for each County in the Region. Kenosha and Walworth Counties are expected to experience the greatest increase in population, due in part to an

Table 19

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY: 2000-2035

County	2000 Population (Census) ^a	2035 Population Projection	Change 2000 - 2035	
			Number	Percent
Kenosha.....	149,600	210,100	60,500	40.4
Milwaukee.....	940,200	1,007,100	66,900	7.1
Ozaukee.....	82,300	101,100	18,800	22.8
Racine.....	188,800	213,600	24,800	13.1
Walworth.....	92,000	140,000	48,000	52.2
Washington.....	117,500	157,300	39,800	33.9
Waukesha.....	360,800	446,800	86,000	23.8
Region	1,931,200	2,276,000	34,800	17.9

^aRounded to nearest thousand.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; and SEWRPC.

Table 20

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN THE REGION BY AGE: 2000-2035

Age Group	Year							
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Under 5	132,390	135,529	137,131	141,568	145,308	146,954	147,679	149,732
5 to 9	144,219	134,395	137,410	139,199	144,026	148,511	150,367	151,176
10 to 14	147,229	146,988	138,338	141,317	142,845	147,989	152,844	155,110
15 to 19	140,390	148,480	148,745	140,425	143,516	145,000	149,839	154,539
Subtotal 0 to 19	564,228	565,392	561,624	562,509	575,695	588,454	600,729	610,557
20 to 24	123,623	135,783	143,283	143,208	134,069	137,840	139,715	144,183
25 to 29	125,567	123,247	135,366	142,973	142,571	132,777	136,725	138,802
30 to 34	138,238	128,399	124,970	138,520	146,546	146,509	136,626	139,973
35 to 39	157,844	139,859	129,593	125,832	140,136	148,929	149,102	139,613
40 to 44	159,702	157,642	140,013	129,275	125,294	140,055	149,044	149,340
Subtotal 25 to 44	704,974	684,930	673,225	679,808	688,616	706,110	711,212	711,911
45 to 49	142,428	157,132	155,869	138,837	128,110	123,938	138,384	147,191
50 to 54	120,345	137,667	152,573	151,984	135,442	124,861	120,653	134,541
55 to 59	88,417	113,016	129,904	144,577	144,186	128,435	118,178	114,325
60 to 64	69,747	81,064	104,207	120,353	134,171	133,845	119,073	109,423
Subtotal 45 to 64	420,937	488,879	542,553	555,751	541,909	511,079	496,288	505,480
65 to 69	62,281	62,288	72,850	94,100	108,935	121,578	121,257	107,708
70 to 74	60,479	54,978	55,441	65,319	84,656	98,203	109,659	109,272
75 to 79	51,372	50,771	46,684	47,587	56,485	73,476	85,381	95,199
80 to 84	35,351	38,580	38,702	36,186	37,346	44,772	58,491	67,786
85 and Older.....	31,543	36,197	41,413	45,384	47,115	49,597	56,141	68,067
Subtotal 65 and Older	241,026	242,814	255,090	288,576	334,537	387,626	430,929	448,032
Total	1,931,165	1,982,015	2,032,492	2,086,644	2,140,757	2,193,269	2,239,158	2,275,980

NOTE: Age groups which approximate the "baby boom" generation (persons born from 1946 through 1964) are shaded gray.

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

anticipated continued influx of Illinois residents relocating to Wisconsin. Ozaukee County is projected to experience a population increase of about 23 percent, which is somewhat higher than the 18 percent increase expected in the Region as a whole.

Projected Age Composition

SEWRPC population projections anticipate change in the age structure of the population over the course of the projection period. The age composition of the Region over the projection period is presented in Table 20. Population projections by age group and gender for Ozaukee County are presented in Table 21 and Figure 8. Although the number of persons will increase in each of four major age groups between 2000 and 2035, the percentage of the population will decrease between 2000 and 2035 in the three age groups younger than 65 years. The percentage of the County population 65 years and older will increase significantly during the planning period. A summary of the projected age composition in the County follows:

Table 21

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY BY AGE AND GENDER: 2000-2035

Age Group	Actual Population			Projected Population								
	2000			2005			2010			2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 20 Years	12,428	11,576	24,004	12,593	11,930	24,523	12,244	11,860	24,104	11,958	11,601	23,559
20 to 44 Years	13,087	13,513	26,600	12,217	12,555	24,772	11,728	11,838	23,566	11,936	11,964	23,900
45 to 64 Years	10,606	10,750	21,356	12,499	12,734	25,233	13,921	14,237	28,158	14,076	14,615	28,691
Over Age 65 Years....	4,471	5,886	10,357	4,875	6,354	11,229	5,634	7,261	12,895	6,821	8,567	15,388
Total Population	40,592	41,725	82,317	42,184	43,573	85,757	43,527	45,196	88,723	44,791	46,747	91,538

Age Group	Projected Population											
	2020			2025			2030			2035		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 20 Years	12,071	11,646	23,717	12,782	12,327	25,109	13,650	13,166	26,816	14,204	13,702	27,906
20 to 44 Years	12,681	12,707	25,388	13,469	13,670	27,139	13,446	13,854	27,300	13,102	13,740	26,842
45 to 64 Years	13,178	13,824	27,002	11,406	11,951	23,357	10,490	10,834	21,324	10,724	10,772	21,496
Over Age 65 Years....	8,254	10,261	18,515	9,771	12,115	21,886	10,817	13,559	24,376	10,869	14,008	24,877
Total Population	46,184	48,438	94,622	47,428	50,063	97,491	48,403	51,413	99,816	48,899	52,222	101,121

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Population Under 20 Years of Age: The number of persons under age 20 in the County is projected to increase from 24,004 in 2000 to 27,906 in 2035. Although the number of persons in this age group will increase during the planning period, the percentage of the population under 20 years of age is expected to decrease slightly, from about 29 percent of the population in 2000 to about 28 percent in 2035.

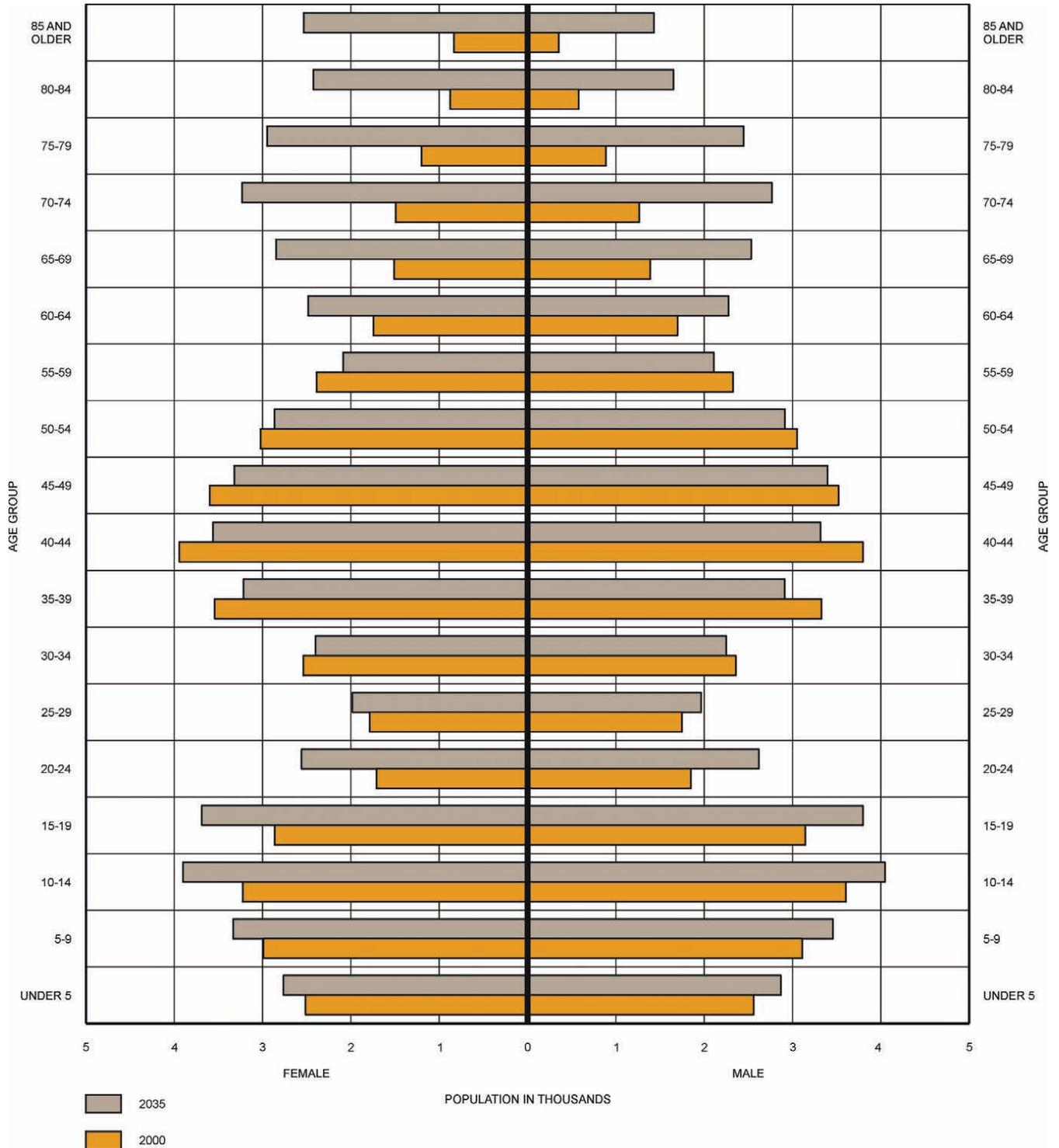
Population 20 to 44 Years of Age: The number of persons in the 20 to 44-year age group is projected to decrease slightly between 2000 and 2010, as the youngest of the baby-boomers (those born from 1946 through 1964) move out of this age group. After 2010, this age group is projected to increase gradually through 2030 and then to hold relatively constant to 2035. Although the number of persons in this age group is expected to increase slightly during the planning period, from 26,600 persons in 2000 to 26,842 persons in 2035, the percent of the population in the 20 to 44-year age group would decrease from about 32 percent of the population in 2000 to about 27 percent of the County population in 2035.

Population 45 to 64 Years of Age: The number of persons in the 45 to 64-year age group is projected to increase rapidly between 2000 and 2010, when virtually all of the baby-boomers will have moved into this group, and then decrease. Although the number of persons in this age group is expected to increase slightly during the planning period, from 21,356 persons in 2000 to 21,496 persons in 2035, the percent of the population in the 45 to 64-year age group is projected to decrease from about 26 percent of the population in 2000 to about 21 percent of the County population in 2035.

Population 65 Years of Age and Older: The population 65 years and older is projected to increase slightly between 2000 and 2010. After 2010, a dramatic increase may be expected, as the baby-boomers begin to move into this age group. By 2030, all of the baby-boom generation will be over age 65. In 2035, persons 65 years of age and older would comprise about 25 percent of the County population, compared to about 13 percent in 2000. The number of persons in this age group is projected to increase from 10,357 in 2000 to 24,877 in 2035.

Figure 8

PROJECTED POPULATION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY BY AGE AND GENDER: 2000-2035^a



^aThe left side of the graphic shows the number of Ozaukee County female residents in thousands per age group in 2000 in orange and the projected number of female residents in thousands per age group for 2035 in grey. The right side of the graphic shows the number of Ozaukee County male residents in thousands per age group in 2000 in orange and the projected number of male residents in thousands per age group for 2035 in grey. For example, the graphic shows there were about 1,100 female residents between the ages of 75 and 79 in 2000 and a projection of about 2,900 female residents between the ages of 75 and 79 for 2035. For the same age group the graphic shows there were about 1,000 males in 2000 and a projection of about 2,300 males for 2035.

Source; U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 22

**HOUSEHOLD PROJECTION BY SUB-AREA IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY
PLANNING AREA UNDER THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN: 2035^a**

Sub-Area	Existing: 2000			Projection: 2035			2000 – 2035 Change		Average Household Size: 2035
	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Number	Percent	
Urban Service Areas									
Belgium.....	594	10	604	831	--	831	227	37.6	2.68
Cedarburg.....	4,536	690	5,226	6,445	--	6,445	1,219	23.3	2.37
Fredonia.....	726	6	732	1,125	--	1,125	393	53.7	2.58
Grafton.....	4,349	323	4,672	6,815	--	6,815	2,143	45.9	2.38
Mequon ^b	7,075	66	7,141	9,078	--	9,078	1,937	27.1	2.58
Newburg ^c	410	110	520	735	--	735	215	41.3	2.57
Port Washington.....	4,185	154	4,339	5,963	--	5,963	1,624	37.4	2.31
Saukville.....	1,580	180	1,760	2,321	--	2,321	561	31.9	2.45
Thiensville.....	1,462	--	1,462	1,752	--	1,752	290	19.8	2.07
Waubeka.....	--	174	174	199	--	199	25	14.4	2.56
Lake Church.....	--	203	203	218	--	218	15	7.4	2.37
Urban Service Area Subtotal	24,917	1,916	26,833	35,482	--	35,482	8,649	32.2	2.42
Unsewered Areas^d									
Belgium.....	--	337	337	--	381	381	44	13.1	2.74
Cedarburg.....	--	1,250	1,250	--	1,460	1,460	210	16.8	2.77
Fredonia.....	--	516	516	--	545	545	29	5.6	2.74
Grafton.....	--	782	782	--	953	953	171	21.9	2.52
Mequon.....	--	783	783	--	911	911	128	16.3	2.52
Port Washington.....	--	275	275	--	323	323	48	17.5	2.68
Saukville.....	--	548	548	--	577	577	29	5.3	2.66
Unsewered Area Subtotal	--	4,491	4,491	--	5,150	5,150	659	14.7	2.66
Planning Area Total^e	24,917	6,407	31,324	35,482	5,150	40,632	9,308	29.7	2.45

^aPortions of the Towns of Trenton and Farmington that lie within the planning area but outside the Newburg urban service area are not included in the existing or projected population totals.

^bIncludes the portion of the Village of Bayside located in the planning area.

^cThe existing and projected household total for the planning area include those portions of the Newburg urban service area in Washington County.

^dAreas located outside planned urban service areas.

^eThe 2035 household projection is based on the intermediate projection prepared for the 2035 regional land use plan. The high projection for the County is 45,600 households and the low projection is 36,800 households. The high and low 2035 projections do not include the Washington County portion of the planning area and are documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 11, 4th Edition, The Population of Southeastern Wisconsin, July 2004.

Source: SEWRPC.

Clearly, the aging of the large baby-boom generation may be expected to result in change in the overall age structure of the population of the Region and the County. Changes in the age composition may be expected to have a range of impacts, including, importantly, impacts on the available labor force, as baby-boomers move into their retirement years. The aging of the population may also be expected to result in a need for housing, health care, transportation, and other services for a more elderly population.

Household Projections for the Planning Area

Accompanying the changes in size of the resident population of the planning area will be changes in the number and size of households. Taking the assumptions from the regional land use plan into consideration, the projected number of households for the planning area in 2035 is 40,632. This is a projected increase of 9,308 households, or about 30 percent, over the existing 31,324 households. The existing and projected number of households includes Ozaukee County and the Newburg urban service area. Portions of the Towns of Trenton and Farmington that lie in the planning area but outside the Newburg urban service area are not included in the existing or projected number of households. Household projections for cities and villages and their adjacent urban service areas and portions of the planning area outside planned urban service areas, excluding Trenton and Farmington, are set forth in Table 22. As with the population projections, the number of existing households shown in Table 22 will not be identical to the number of existing households in corresponding local governments.

Table 23

ALTERNATIVE 2035 POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES

Local Government	2000 Population	Population Projections: 2035		
		Regional Land Use Plan by Civil Division ^a	25-Year Weighted Average ^b	Regional Land Use Plan by Sewer Service Areas ^c
Cities				
Mequon	22,643	27,344	31,082	27,355
Port Washington.....	10,467	11,197	13,254	14,392
Villages				
Belgium	1,678	2,055	3,517	2,261
Fredonia	1,934	2,240	3,208	2,900
Grafton	10,464	13,365	15,486	16,323
Newburg ^d	1,119	1,438	1,537	1,897
Saukville.....	4,068	4,286	5,102	5,698
Thiensville	3,254	3,761	3,287	3,761
Towns				
Belgium	1,513	1,738	2,023	1,532
Cedarburg	5,550	8,589	6,675	4,049
Fredonia	2,083	2,669	2,365	2,009
Grafton	3,980	7,692	4,845	2,399
Port Washington.....	1,631	2,872	2,054	973
Saukville	1,755	2,094	2,045	1,537
Ozaukee County Planning Area^e	83,344	102,309	110,361	102,760

^aProjections are based on the regional land use plan. Future populations are assigned to cities, villages, and towns based on 2000 civil division boundaries.

^bProjections were prepared using a methodology similar to that used by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, whereby population trends in each community over the past 25 years are used to project the future population. Population changes in the 1990 to 2005 period are weighted more heavily than changes between 1980 and 1990.

^cProjections are based on the regional land use plan. Future populations are assigned to cities, villages, and towns assuming that areas within a planned city or village sewer service area will be annexed by the city or village, unless a boundary agreement is in place that establishes future corporate limits (i.e. – City and Town of Port Washington).

^dIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^eIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 22 also sets forth the projected average household size for the planning area, each urban service area, and portions of the planning area outside planned urban service areas (existing household size is set forth in Table 7 in Part I of this chapter). The projected average household size for the planning area in 2035 is 2.45 persons per household. This is a decrease of about 6 percent from the 2000 average of 2.61 persons per household. This household size decrease may be anticipated as a result of a combination of factors, including a continued change in household types, as well as the projected increase in the older population age groups for which average household sizes tend to be smaller than for the total population.

Population and Household Projections Selected by Participating Local Governments

The regional land use plan is a systems level plan and as such, it includes generalized boundaries for planned expansions of existing urban service areas. The regional plan focuses urban-density residential, commercial, and industrial uses within the planned urban service areas to accommodate most new residents, homes, and jobs. The systems level regional plan thus provides an overall regional land use planning framework that relies on refinement and detailing through County and local government planning. The vehicle for such refinement and detailing of the regional plan is the local comprehensive plan.

Local governments in Ozaukee County developed population and household projections for 2035 to use in local comprehensive plans that refine the systems level projections developed by SEWRPC for the Region and County. These projections form the basis used to plan for land use, housing, transportation, utilities, and other community facilities for each local comprehensive plan through the planning design year of 2035.

Three 2035 population projections were developed by SEWRPC and distributed to each local government for review. The three projections, set forth in Table 23, formed a range for each local government to consider while determining a final population projection for 2035. Two projections were based on the 2035 regional land use

Table 24

**POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS FOR
COMMUNITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035**

Community	2035 Population Projection Selected by Community	Group Quarter Population ^a	Average Household Size ^a	Number of Households
Cities				
Cedarburg	15,600 ^b	423	2.32	6,542
Mequon	29,480 ^c	1,678	2.57	10,818
Port Washington	14,500	680	2.31	5,983
Villages				
Bayside ^{a, d}	100	0	2.50	40
Belgium	4,000	32	2.66	1,492
Fredonia	3,600	0	2.58	1,395
Grafton	16,323	93	2.38	6,819
Newburg ^e	1,900	10	2.63	719
Saukville	9,000	12	2.42	3,714
Thiensville	3,500	134	2.07	1,626
Towns				
Belgium	2,023	0	2.66	761
Cedarburg	6,675	0	2.60	2,567
Fredonia	3,000	5	2.67	1,122
Grafton	4,894	0	2.44	2,006
Port Washington	2,054	6	2.48	826
Saukville	1,537	0	2.61	589
Ozaukee County Planning Area^f	118,186	3,073	2.45^f	47,019

^aThe group quarter population, average household size, and Village of Bayside population were projected for 2035 under the regional land use plan. The average household size projections differ slightly from the projections developed for urban service areas and unsewered areas set forth in Table 19.

^bThe City of Cedarburg population projection is based on 1 to 1.5 percent annual population growth between 2000 and 2035, as recommended by City staff.

^cThe City of Mequon selected a population projection range of 27,264 to 31,695 persons. The 29,480 figure listed above is the mid-point of the range.

^dIncludes only that portion of the Village of Bayside located in Ozaukee County.

^eIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^fIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the portion of the Village of Newburg located in Washington County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

plan. The first of these assigned future population to cities, villages, and towns based on 2000 civil division boundaries. The second projection assigned future population assuming that areas within a planned city or village sewer service area would be annexed by the city or village (similar to the urban service area and unsewered area projections for the County planning area set forth in Table 17), unless a boundary agreement was in place that established future corporate limits. A third projection was prepared based on a similar methodology to that used by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, whereby population trends in each local government over a 25 year period, between 1980 and 2005, were used to project future population. Population changes in the period between 1990 and 2005 were weighted more heavily than changes that occurred between 1980 and 1990.

Table 24 sets forth the final population and household projections for use in local comprehensive plans as determined by the local governments. All of the cities and three of the six villages selected population projections consistent with the intermediate population projection growth scenario used to design the regional land use plan. The Villages of Belgium and Fredonia selected population projections that fell between the intermediate and high-growth scenarios developed for the regional plan. The Village of Saukville selected a projection that is slightly higher than the high-growth scenario. Each of the Towns with the exception of Saukville selected a population projection based on an extension of growth that has occurred in the past 25 years, which is higher than growth anticipated under the regional plan. The Town of Saukville selected the population projection set forth in the regional plan. The resultant population projection of 118,186 for the planning area is higher than the intermediate-growth scenario population projection of 102,778 developed under the regional land use plan; however, it is lower than the regional land use plan high-growth scenario population projection of 137,102.

Table 24 also lists the group quarter population and average household size in each local government projected under the regional land use plan, and the total number of households based on the population projection selected by each community.

The County comprehensive plan utilizes the regional land use plan intermediate population growth scenario to plan for elements such as housing, economic development, transportation, and utilities and community facilities at a countywide level; however, the County land use element generally reflects local government planned land uses as part of the iterative feedback loop used in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. Inclusion of local government planned land uses allows the County comprehensive plan to accommodate local high-growth scenarios that may not be captured by the regional land use plan.

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Future employment levels in the planning area are expected to be strongly influenced by the strength of the regional economy relative to the rest of the State and Nation. The Regional Planning Commission's recently completed economic study, *The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin*, July 2004, concluded that the regional economy is unlikely to significantly increase or decrease in strength relative to the State or Nation over the projection period of 2000 to 2035. While there are some indications that the Region's economy has diminished marginally relative to the State and Nation over the past several decades, a material change in the relative competitiveness of the regional economy has not occurred, and is not expected to occur.

The Commission used a disaggregate approach to the preparation of regional employment projections. This approach involved the explicit consideration of employment in dominant and subdominant industry groups, along with certain residual groups, and the preparation of projections for those groups. Dominant industries are those which accounted for at least 4 percent of total regional employment in 2000 and subdominant industries are those that accounted for 2 to 3.9 percent. At the regional level, employment projections for industries were developed based on consideration of past industry trends, available indicators of future trends nationally and in the State and Region, and relative industry and sector strength in the Region as compared to the State and Nation. Another variable taken into account was the future available labor force. Population projections indicate a leveling-off in the regional labor force may be expected as much of the baby-boom generation reaches retirement age in the middle of the projection period. The anticipated leveling-off of the labor force is expected to moderate the number of jobs able to be accommodated in the Region and planning area.

Projections of total employment at the county level were prepared within the framework of the regional employment projection largely on the basis of trend analysis. Below the county level, future employment levels are essentially planned allocations of county and regional projections for the year 2035. Developed as part of the year 2035 regional land use plan, these allocations were made based upon a consideration of past trends in employment, existing local land use and master plans, and input received from local planning officials as the regional plan was prepared.⁷

In 2000, there were 51,191 jobs located in the planning area. A total of 62,747 jobs are projected in the planning area in 2035. This is a projected increase of 11,554 jobs, or 22.6 percent. As with the above population and household projections, Ozaukee County and the Newburg urban service area were included in the existing and projected employment totals. The portions of Trenton and Farmington located in the planning area but outside the planned urban service areas were not included. Existing and projected employment is set forth in Table 25 for each urban service area and unsewered areas in the planning area. Again, because of geographical differences, existing employment totals for urban service areas will be greater than those for the corresponding incorporated areas and less in unsewered areas than corresponding civil towns.

⁷ *The total number of jobs envisioned in Ozaukee County under the year 2035 regional plan (62,258) is slightly greater than the trend-based county level projection (61,700) set forth in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 10 (4th Edition), The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin, July 2004. The variation from the projection set forth in Technical Report No. 10, (4th Edition) is based on the consideration of local plans and input from local planning officials during the preparation of the regional plan. The total of 62,747 jobs reported above includes the portion of the Newburg urban service area in Washington County.*

Table 25

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION BY SUB-AREA IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA UNDER THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN: 2035^a

Sub-Area	Existing: 2000			Projection: 2035			2000 – 2035 Change	
	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Number	Percent
Urban Service Areas								
Belgium.....	788	5	793	1,517	--	1,517	724	91.3
Cedarburg.....	7,407	911	8,318	9,000	--	9,000	682	8.2
Fredonia.....	1,072	34	1,106	2,401	--	2,401	1,295	117.1
Grafton.....	8,840	342	9,182	12,359	--	12,359	3,177	34.6
Mequon ^b	15,479	22	15,501	17,856	--	17,856	2,355	15.2
Newburg ^c	514	32	546	612	--	612	66	12.1
Port Washington.....	6,527	967	7,494	8,886	--	8,886	1,392	18.6
Saukville.....	3,303	100	3,403	5,241	--	5,241	1,838	54.0
Thiensville.....	2,062	--	2,062	2,169	--	2,169	107	5.2
Waubeka.....	--	116	116	112	--	112	(4)	(3.4)
Lake Church.....	--	174	174	150	--	148	(24)	(14.0)
Urban Service Area Subtotal	45,992	2,703	48,699	60,303	--	60,303	11,604	23.8
Unsewered Areas^d								
Belgium.....	--	234	234	--	226	226	(8)	(3.4)
Cedarburg.....	--	274	274	--	281	281	7	2.6
Fredonia.....	--	389	389	--	374	374	(15)	(3.9)
Grafton.....	--	466	466	--	459	459	(7)	(1.5)
Mequon.....	--	570	570	--	554	554	(16)	(2.8)
Port Washington.....	--	141	141	--	144	144	3	2.1
Saukville.....	--	420	420	--	406	406	(14)	(3.3)
Unsewered Area Subtotal	--	2,494	2,494	--	2,444	2,444	(50)	(2.0)
Planning Area Total^e	45,992	5,197	51,193	60,303	2,444	62,747	11,554	22.6

^a Portions of the Towns of Trenton and Farmington that lie within the planning area but outside the Newburg urban service area are not included in the existing or projected population totals.

^b Includes the portion of the Village of Bayside located in the planning area.

^c The existing and projected population total for the planning area include those portions of the Newburg urban service area in Washington County.

^d Areas located outside planned urban service areas.

^e The 2035 employment projection is based on the intermediate projection prepared for the 2035 regional land use plan. The high projection for the County is 68,100 jobs and the low projection is 57,200 jobs. The high and low 2035 projections do not include the Washington County portion of the planning area and are documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 10, 4th Edition, The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin, July 2004.

Source: SEWRPC.

SUMMARY

This chapter has presented information on historical and existing demographic conditions and population, household, and employment projections for the year 2035. The following findings are of particular significance to the preparation of the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan:

- Ozaukee County has historically experienced an increase in population since 1890. Between 1940 and 1980 the County experienced a rapid rate of increase in population, followed by a more modest population gain between 1980 and 2000, including an 8.7 percent increase between 1980 and 1990 and a 14.4 percent increase between 1990 and 2000, to reach its current population of 82,317 residents.
- In 2000, 29.2 percent of the County population was under the age of 20; 58.3 percent of the population was between the ages of 20 and 64; and 12.5 percent of the population was age 65 and over. Age distribution in the County has important implications for planning and the formation of public policies in the areas of education, recreation, health, housing, transportation, and economic development.

- In 2000, there were 30,857 households with an average size of 2.61 persons per household in Ozaukee County. The projected average household size and the projected total population were used to project the number of households in the County and participating local governments for 2035. The projected number of households will have important implications for planning and the formation of public policies in the areas of housing and utilities and community facilities.
- The 1999 median annual household income for Ozaukee County was \$62,745. Median annual household income has a significant effect on the type, size, and location of housing in the County. Providing affordable housing to households of all income levels in the County was addressed as part of the multi-jurisdictional planning process, and the results are documented in Chapter IX.
- In 2000, 44,203 County residents 16 years of age and older were employed. Almost 43 percent of these workers were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. This high percentage may correlate to the relatively high level of educational attainment of County residents. Almost 68 percent of County residents have attended some college or attained an associates, bachelor, or graduate degree. Over 86 percent of employed Ozaukee County residents 16 years of age and older worked in Ozaukee or Milwaukee Counties in 2000.
- The projected population for the planning area in 2035 under the regional land use plan is 102,778 persons. This is a projected increase of 19,124 persons, or about 23 percent, over the existing 2000 population of 83,654. The number of households for the planning area projected under the regional land use plan for 2035 is 40,632. This is a projected increase of 9,308 households, or about 30 percent, over the 31,324 households in 2000. In 2000, there were 51,191 jobs located in the planning area. A total of 62,747 jobs are projected for the planning area in 2035 by the regional land use plan. This is a projected increase of 11,556 jobs or about 23 percent.
- The population projections prepared under the regional planning program anticipate change in the age structure of the population over the course of the projection period. Although the number of persons will increase in each of four major age groups between 2000 and 2035, the percentage of the population will decrease between 2000 and 2035 in the three age groups younger than 65 years. The percentage of the County population 65 years and older will increase dramatically during the planning period.
- Local governments in Ozaukee County have developed future population projections for use in local comprehensive plans. The cumulative result of these projections for the Ozaukee County planning area is 118,186, which is greater than the regional land use plan intermediate growth scenario population projection of 102,788 but less than the high growth scenario population projection of 137,102. The projected number of households in 2035, based on the population projections selected by local governments, is 47,235, which is about 16 percent higher than the number projected under the regional plan.

Chapter III

INVENTORY OF AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The conservation and wise use of agricultural and natural resources and the preservation of cultural resources are fundamental to achieving strong and stable physical and economic development as well as maintaining community identity. The Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan recognizes that agricultural, natural, and cultural resources are limited and very difficult or impossible to replace if damaged or destroyed. Information on the characteristics and location of agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the County is needed to help properly locate future urban and rural land uses to avoid serious environmental problems and to ensure protection of natural resources.

This chapter provides inventory information on existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the Ozaukee County planning area and each applicable local unit of government¹ participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. Information regarding soil types, existing farmland, farming operations, topography and geology, water resources, forest resources, natural areas and critical species habitats, environmental corridors, park and open space sites, historical resources, archeological resources, and nonmetallic mining resources is included in this chapter. The planning recommendations set forth in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element chapter of this report are directly related to the inventory of the resources listed above.

The base year for inventory data presented in this chapter range from 1994 to 2007. Much of the inventory data has been collected through regional land use and natural area planning activities conducted by SEWRPC. Additional inventory data has been collected from the County, local units of government, and State and Federal agencies including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection; State Historical Society of Wisconsin; U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service, and U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service.

SOILS

The U.S. Department of Agricultural Soil Conservation Service, now the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), issued a soil survey for Ozaukee County in 1970. The information can be applied in managing farms

¹ *Agricultural resource inventory data has been collected for the County as a whole, the City of Mequon, and each town in the County. Natural and cultural resource inventory data has been collected for the County as a whole and each city, village, and town participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.*

and woodlands; in selecting sites for roads, buildings, and other structures; identifying mineral resources; and judging the suitability of land for agricultural, industrial, or recreational uses. The soil survey plays an important role in land use decisions. It is possible to determine which areas of the County are suitable for agricultural use, areas vulnerable to erosion, and areas where marketable nonmetallic mineral deposits may be present, as documented later in this chapter through a variety of soil analysis methods.

The survey identifies and maps each of the various soil types found in the County.² Soils have been mapped and are organized by soil association, soil series, and soil type. Soil associations are general areas with broad patterns of soils. Soil associations in the planning area are shown on Map 6. There are five soil associations in Ozaukee County: the Kewanee-Manawa association, Ozaukee-Mequon association, Hochheim-Sisson-Casco association, Houghton-Adrian association, and the Casco-Fabius association. Soil associations in the Washington County portion of the planning area include: the Casco-Hochheim-Sisson association, Ozaukee-Martinton-Saylesville association, Houghton-Palms-Adrian association, and Colwood-Boyer-Sisson association.

Ozaukee County Soil Associations

The Kewanee-Manawa association contains well-drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that have a subsoil of clay to silty clay loam formed in thin loess and silty clay loam glacial till on uplands. Most of this association is cultivated. Erosion control and drainage of low, wet areas are the main concerns in managing these soils.

The Ozaukee-Mequon association contains well-drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that have a subsoil of silty clay loam and silty clay formed in thin loess and silty clay loam glacial till on uplands. Most of this association is cultivated with erosion control and drainage of low wet areas being the chief management concerns.

The Hochheim-Sisson-Casco association contains well-drained soils that have a subsoil of loam to clay loam underlain mainly by loamy till, outwash, and lake-laid deposits on uplands, terraces, and in lakebeds. Most areas suitable for cultivation have been cleared and are cultivated. This association also contains more woodlands than other associations found in the County.

The Houghton-Adrian association contains very poorly drained organic soils in basins and depressions. Most areas of this association are wooded and provide habitat for wildlife. Crops grow well on areas that are adequately drained and are protected from soil blowing. Throughout most of the year the water table is high and the soils are highly compressible under heavy loads. Use of the soils for residential and industrial development and for highways is severely limited.

The Casco-Fabius association contains well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that have a subsoil of clay loam and sandy clay loam; shallow over gravel and sand and on stream terraces. Most of the soils in this association are cultivated. The soils are easy to cultivate and erosion is generally not a serious hazard. These soils are a good source of sand and gravel.

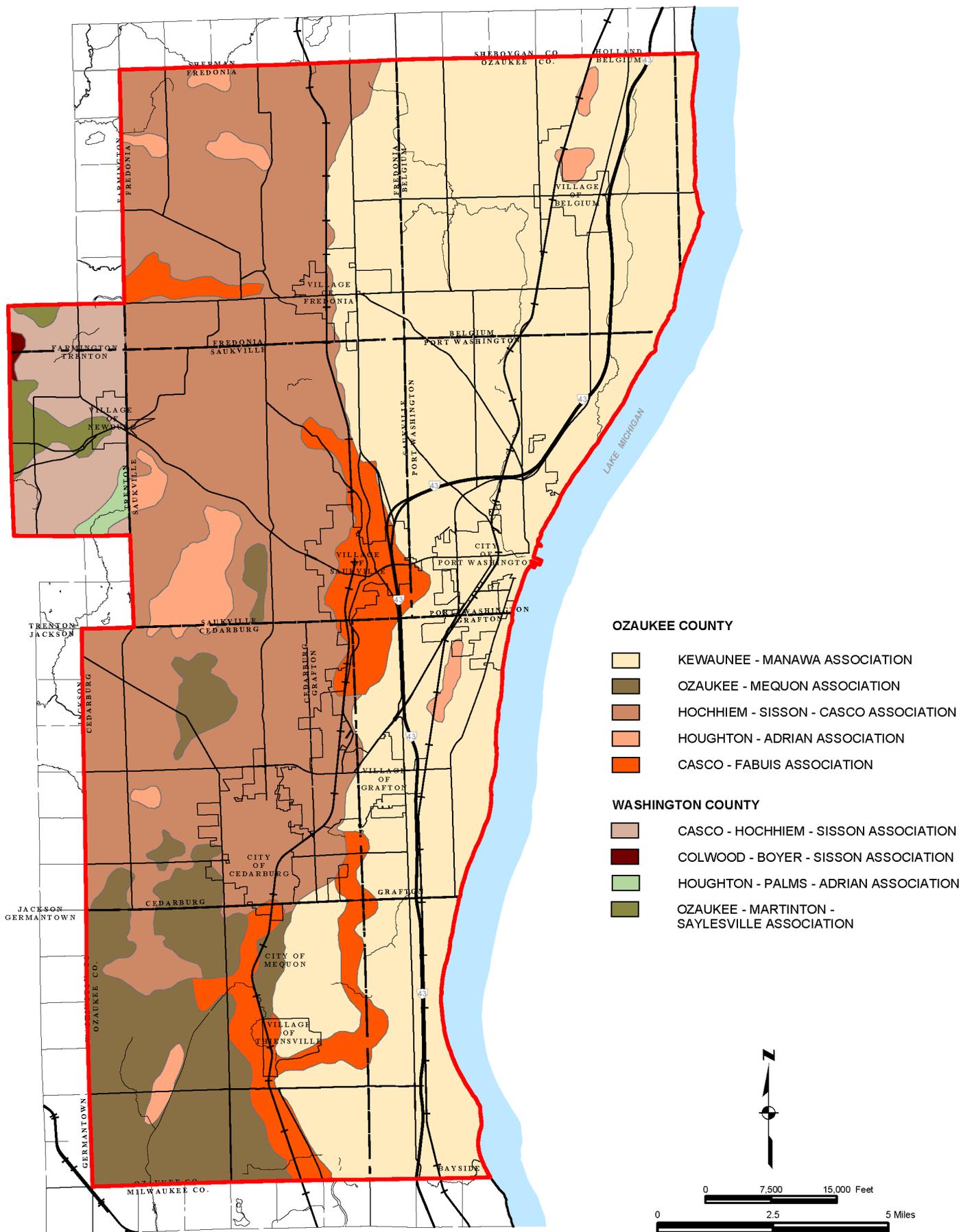
Washington County Soil Associations

The Casco-Hochheim-Sisson association contains well drained soils that have a subsoil of loam to clay loam over lake-laid silt and fine sand in gravel and sand outwash, or in sandy loam glacial till, on uplands. The nearly level to sloping soils are cultivated and the steeper soils are suited for growing trees and for recreational purposes.

The Ozaukee-Martinton-Saylesville association contains well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that have a subsoil of silty clay loam to clay over silty clay loam glacial till or lake-laid silt and clay on ground moraines and lacustrine basins. The nearly level to sloping soils are suited for row crops and the steeper soils are suited for trees and recreational purposes.

² *The Ozaukee County Soil Survey does not include that portion of the planning area located in Washington County. A Washington County soil survey was issued by the Soil Conservation Service in June 1971.*

GENERAL SOIL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Table 26

**SATURATED (HYDRIC) SOILS IN THE
OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005**

Local Government	Saturated Soils (acres)	Percent of Local Government
City of Mequon	9,111	30
City of Port Washington	390	11
Village of Belgium	563	44
Village of Fredonia	331	28
Village of Grafton	521	18
Village of Newburg	6	1
Village of Saukville	981	44
Village of Thiensville	147	22
Town of Belgium	7,209	31
Town of Cedarburg	6,092	33
Town of Fredonia	6,451	29
Town of Grafton	2,534	26
Town of Port Washington	2,636	23
Town of Saukville	7,160	34
Remainder of Planning Area ^a ...	543	20
Total^a	44,675	30

^aTotal does not include the portions of the Towns of Trenton and Farmington located in the planning area.

Source: SEWRPC.

Ozaukee County planning area, as identified by the NRCS and the County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department. The number of acres of hydric soils in the County and each participating local government is shown in Table 26. Although such areas are generally unsuitable for development, they may serve as important locations for restoration of wetlands, as wildlife habitat, and for stormwater detention. There are additional non-hydric soils in the planning area, especially in the southern and eastern portions of the planning area, with hydric inclusions (the NRCS allows for up to 25 percent hydric inclusions in non-hydric soils).

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Soil Suitability for Agricultural Production

The NRCS has classified the agricultural capability of soils based on their general suitability for most kinds of farming. These groupings are based on the limitations of the soils, the risk of damage when used, and the way in which the soils respond to treatment. Class I soils have few limitations, the widest range of use, and the least risk of damage when used. Class II soils have some limitations that reduce the choice of plants that can be grown, or require moderate conservation practices to reduce the risk of damage when used. The soils in the other classes have progressively greater natural limitations. Class VIII soils are so rough, shallow, or otherwise limited that they do not produce economically worthwhile yields of crops, forage, or wood products. Generally, lands with Class I and II soils are considered “National Prime Farmlands” and lands with Class III soils are considered “Farmlands of Statewide Significance.”

The location and amount of Class I, II, and III soils were critical in identifying farmland preservation areas in the existing County farmland preservation plan (adopted in 1983) and existing town land use and master plans. Areas recommended in those plans to be preserved for agricultural use were typically parcels of 35 acres or more covered by at least 50 percent Class I, II, and III soils and located in blocks of existing farmland at least 100 acres in size. The farmland capability soil classes in Ozaukee County are shown on Map 8.

Following preparation of the County farmland preservation plan, the NRCS developed an alternative method for identifying areas to be preserved as farmland. This method is known as the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment

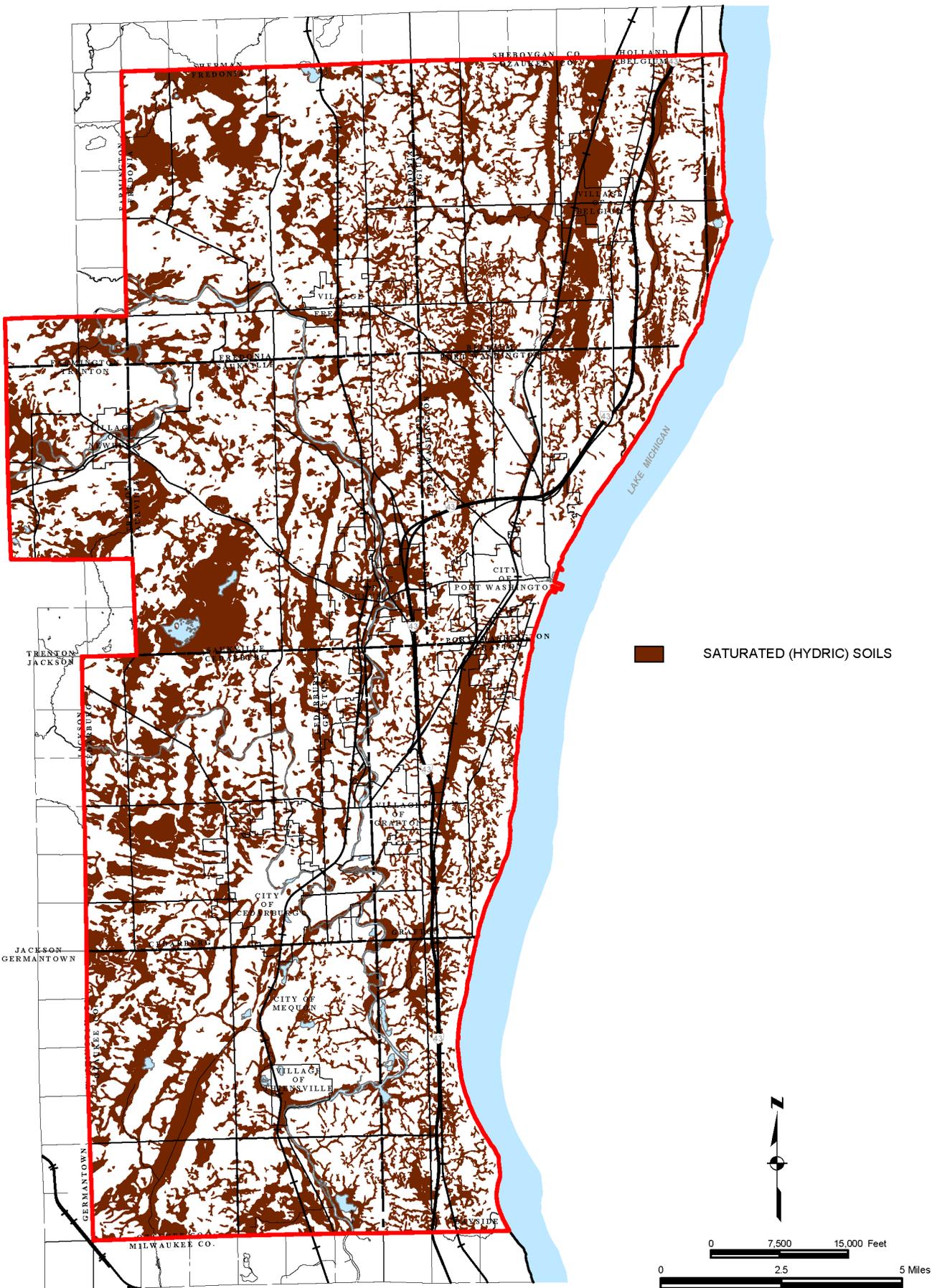
The Houghton-Palms-Adrian association contains very poorly drained organic soils along drainageways, in depressions, and in old lakebeds. Crops can be grown in adequately drained portions of this association.

The Colwood-Boyer-Sisson association contains well drained and poorly drained soils that have a subsoil of sandy loam or silty clay loam over lake-laid silt and fine sand or gravel and sand outwash on plains and dissected terraces. The nearly level to sloping soils are cultivated and the steep soils are subject to soil blowing and water erosion.

Saturated Soils

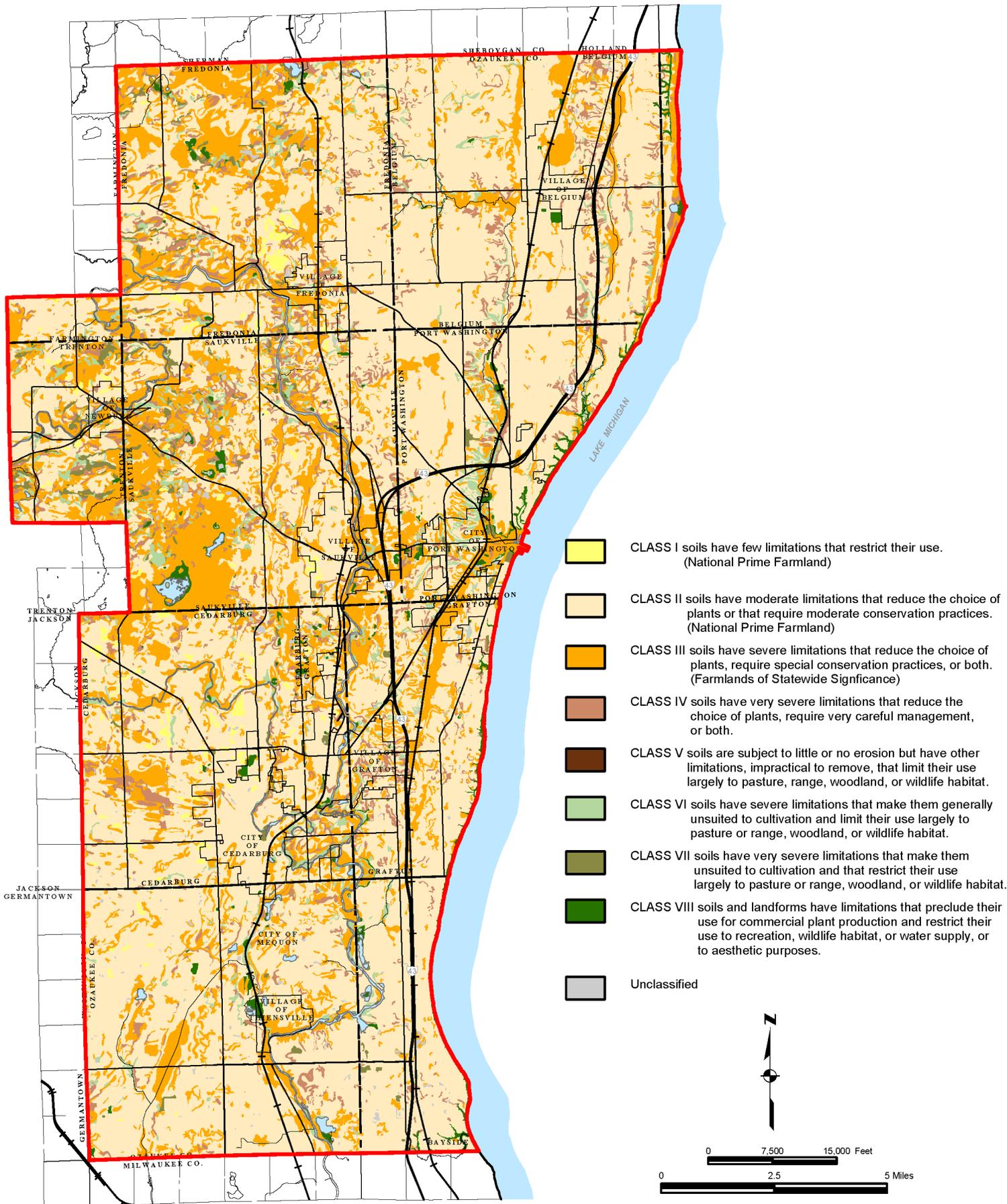
Soils that are saturated with water or that have a water table at or near the surface, also known as hydric soils, pose significant limitations for most types of development. High water tables often cause wet basements and poorly-functioning septic tank absorption fields. The excess wetness may also restrict the growth of landscaping plants and trees. Wet soils also restrict or prevent the use of land for crops, unless the land is artificially drained. Map 7 depicts hydric soils in the

SATURATED SOILS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

AGRICULTURAL SOIL CAPABILITY IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

(LESA) system. LESA is a numeric system for rating potential farmland preservation areas by evaluating soil quality (LE or land evaluation) and geographic variables (SA or site assessment). The LESA system was used to identify the farmland preservation areas recommended by this plan.

The land evaluation component of the LESA rating system is based on the NRCS Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO), which includes the County soil surveys and the attributes of each soil type. The NRCS rated each soil type in Ozaukee and Washington Counties and placed the soil ratings into groups ranging from the best to the worst suited for cropland. The best group is assigned a value of 100 and all other groups are assigned lower values. In addition to soil type, the land evaluation component considers slope, the agricultural capability class, and soil productivity. Map 9 depicts the land evaluation ratings for agricultural soils in the planning area, grouped by various ranges. Acres within each range are listed in Table 27.

The site assessment component of the LESA rating system is based on geographic variables which have been determined specifically for the Ozaukee County planning area and each town participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process. The site assessment component of the LESA rating system is documented in Chapter VII of this report, which also presents recommended farmland preservation areas.

Soil Erosion Potential for Agricultural Lands

The erosion potential from wind and water for agricultural soils in Ozaukee County is summarized on Map 10. The categories of erosion potential shown on the map are based on the amount of topsoil that has been lost, based on NRCS estimates. Table 28 lists the number of acres in each soil erosion category in each of the towns, the City of Mequon, and the County planning area.

Farm Drainage Districts

Farm drainage districts are special-purpose units of government authorized under Chapter 88 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Farm drainage districts are formed to plan and carry out area-wide drainage improvements to correct problems of high water tables and poor drainage that interfere with agricultural uses and practices. A drainage district may lie in more than one local government and may also cross county lines. Drainage districts are governed by a three member board appointed by the County Circuit Court. The board has the authority to purchase land for the construction and maintenance of drainage systems, which may include ditches, canals, levees, reservoirs, silt basins, and pumps. The costs of improvements are assessed against the lands that are specifically benefited.

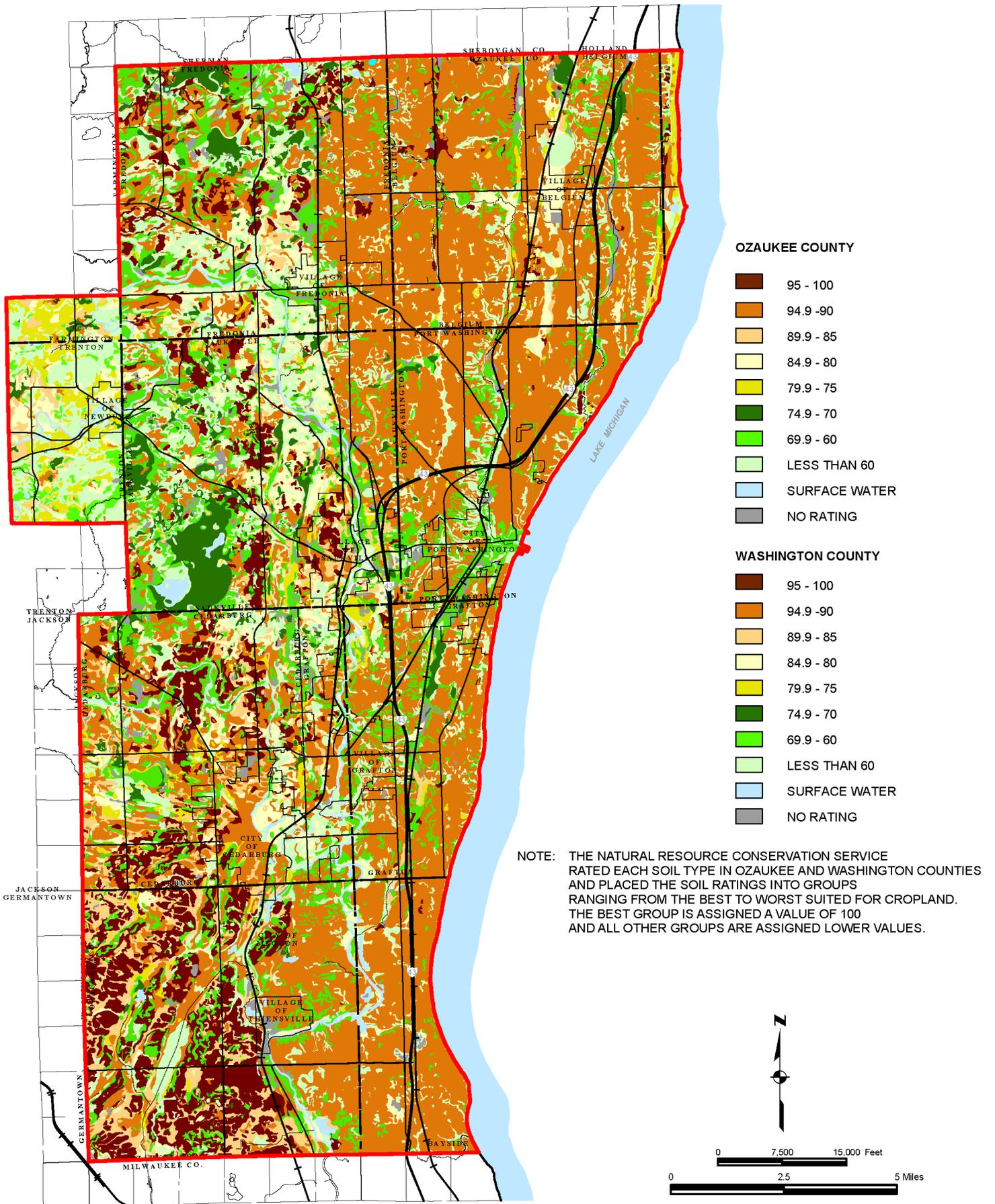
There are two active drainage districts in Ozaukee County, both located in the Town and Village of Belgium. The districts are shown on Map 11 and include the Belgium-Holland Drainage District No. 1 and Belgium-Holland Drainage District No. 2. The districts also include lands in the Town of Holland in Sheboygan County. The two districts encompassed an area of 4,078 acres in Ozaukee County in 2006. Both districts are governed by the Ozaukee County Farm Drainage Board.

Existing Farmland

Agricultural lands in 2000 were identified in the SEWRPC land use inventory and include all croplands, pasture lands, orchards, nurseries, and non-residential farm buildings. Farm residences, together with a 20,000 square foot dwelling site, are classified as single-family residential land uses in the 2000 land use inventory.³ Table 29 sets forth the number of acres occupied by farmland in the City of Mequon and each town in the planning area in 2000. Farmlands occupied 85,799 acres, or about 134 square miles, representing about 54 percent of the planning area.

³ The 2006 generalized land use update designates farmhouses on agricultural parcels of 20 acres or more as an agricultural use, rather than a residential use.

LAND EVALUATION RATING FOR CROPLAND IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Table 27

LAND EVALUATION RATINGS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

Local Government	95 – 100 (acres)	90 – 94.9 (acres)	85 – 89.9 (acres)	80 – 84.9 (acres)	75 – 75.9 (acres)	70 – 74.9 (acres)	60 – 69.9 (acres)	Less than 60 (acres)
City of Mequon.....	6,808	12,282	3,685	835	306	101	2,786	2,976
Town of Belgium.....	566	15,203	224	1,441	772	320	1,469	2,418
Town of Cedarburg.....	2,877	5,226	1,876	1,750	587	519	2,637	2,685
Town of Fredonia.....	2,205	7,684	735	1,964	168	1,312	3,457	4,304
Town of Grafton.....	82	5,818	240	343	271	185	1,377	1,214
Town of Port Washington.....	64	8,052	27	484	76	118	1,201	1,511
Town of Saukville.....	1,663	4,522	828	1,859	472	2,826	3,805	4,608
Town of Farmington.....	8	52	219	143	527	84	63	522
Town of Trenton.....	9	106	592	805	1,128	129	694	2,476
Other Cities and Villages.....	551	6,407	988	1,468	468	119	2,241	2,998
Ozaukee County Planning Area	14,833	65,352	9,414	11,092	4,775	5,713	19,730	25,712

Source: NRCS and SEWRPC.

Map 12 shows the area devoted to farmland use in 2000, categorized as follows:

- Cultivated Lands, which includes lands used for the cultivation of crops including row crops, grain crops, vegetable crops, and hay.
- Pasture Land and Unused Agricultural Lands, which includes lands used as pasture, or lands which were formerly cultivated or used for pasture which have not yet succeeded to a wetland or woodland plant community.
- Orchards and Nurseries. This category does not include greenhouses, which are shown as commercial on the land use map.
- Other Agricultural, which includes lands used for sod farms and specialized crops such as mint, ginseng, and berry fields.

Cultivated lands were the predominant type of agricultural use in the planning area in 2000, accounting for about 84 percent of all land used for agricultural purposes.

Farm Production and Revenue

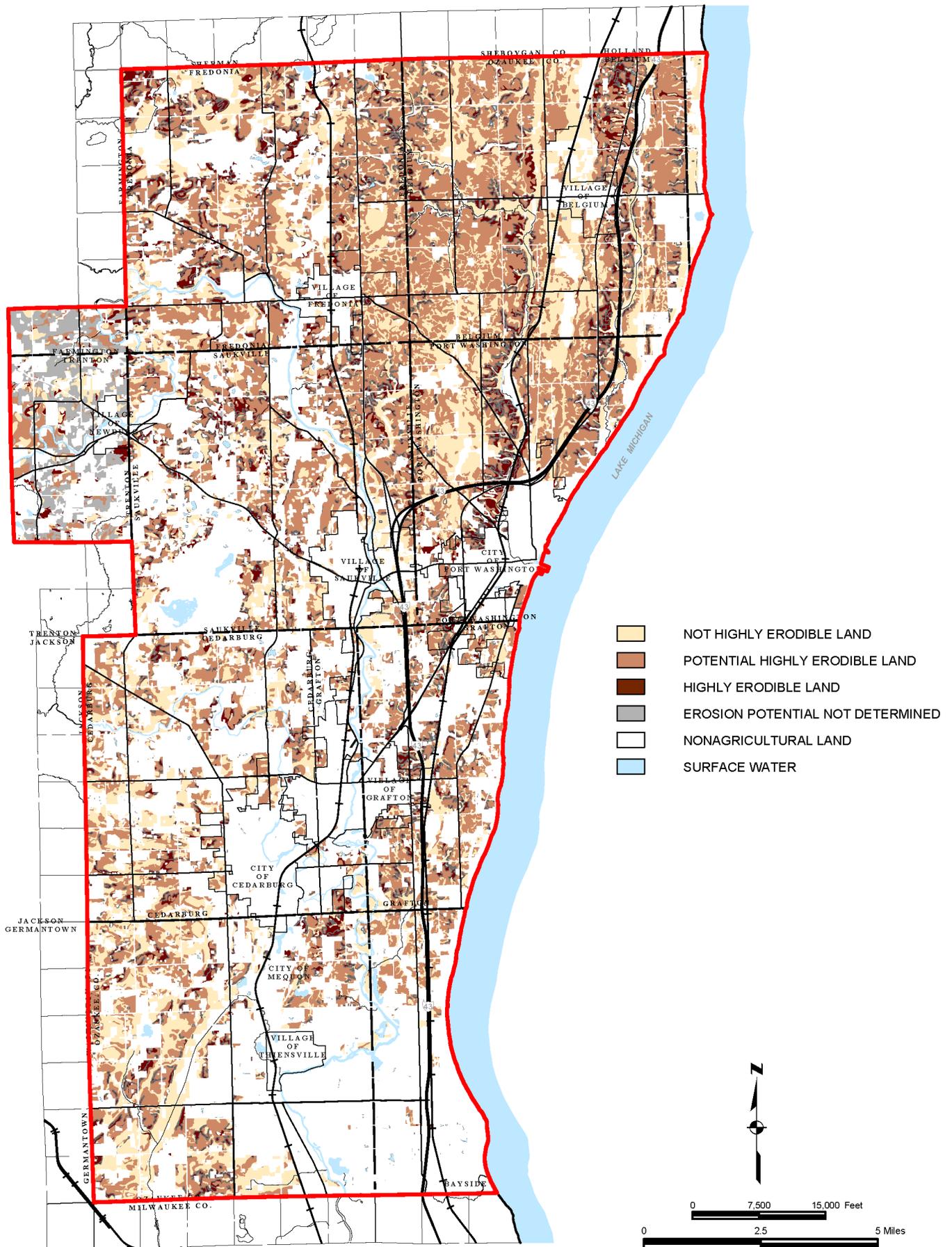
In addition to inventory data regarding the suitability of lands and soils in the planning area for agricultural uses, it is also important to collect farm production and revenue data. Farm production and revenue inventory data⁴ are useful in determining the economic impact of agricultural operations on Ozaukee County and how much of the land suitable for agricultural uses should be preserved. An analysis of farm production and revenue inventory data are discussed in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element and the Economic Development Element chapters of this report.

Ozaukee County farms produce a varied array of agricultural products including many varieties of crops and livestock. Among the most prominent of these agricultural products are corn, forage (hay, grass silage, and greenchop), soybeans, small grains, and dairy products. Table 30 sets forth 2002 crop production and changes in production between 1999 and 2002 and between 1990 and 1999 in the County and the State.

In 2002, 19,900 acres were devoted to corn production in Ozaukee County. This represents an increase of 3,200 acres, or 19 percent, from 1999; however, from 1990 to 1999 the County lost 5,500 acres of corn production,

⁴ Data included in this section are 2002 data for Ozaukee County from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Services unless otherwise noted. Data is only available for the County as a whole.

SOIL EROSION POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Table 28

**ACREAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN SOIL EROSION
POTENTIAL CATEGORIES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES**

Local Government	Highly Erodible Land		Potentially Highly Erodible Land		Not Highly Erodible Land	
	Acres	Percent ^a	Acres	Percent ^a	Acres	Percent ^a
City of Mequon.....	1,217	11.4	4,648	43.5	4,825	45.1
Town of Belgium.....	2,296	12.5	9,624	52.4	6,460	35.1
Town of Cedarburg.....	722	9.7	3,645	48.8	3,109	41.5
Town of Farmington.....	44	8.8	137	27.3	321	63.9
Town of Fredonia.....	2,543	17.3	7,718	52.6	4,417	30.1
Town of Grafton.....	858	17.3	2,661	53.8	1,428	28.9
Town of Port Washington.....	1,281	15.5	3,918	47.5	3,058	37.0
Town of Saukville.....	2,110	19.2	5,570	50.8	3,287	30.0
Town of Trenton.....	247	15.9	576	37.0	733	47.1
Remainder of Planning Area	498	15.3	1,629	50.1	1,125	34.6
Ozaukee County Planning Area ^b	11,816	14.6	40,126	49.7	28,763	35.7

^aPercent of total land in agricultural use.

^bIncludes all of Ozaukee County, the entire Village of Newburg, and those portions of the Town of Trenton and Town of Farmington located within 1.5 miles of the Village of Newburg corporate boundary.

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

which was a 25 percent loss. From 1990 to 1999 the State experienced a 3 percent loss in land devoted to producing corn, but saw a 5 percent gain from 1999 to 2002. In addition, 15,200 acres were devoted to forage crops in the County in 2002. This represents a loss of 2,600 acres, or 15 percent, from 1999. The County lost 3,600 acres of forage between 1990 and 1999, which was a 17 percent loss. The State experienced a loss of 11 percent of its forage land between 1990 and 1999 and a loss of 17 percent between 1999 and 2002.

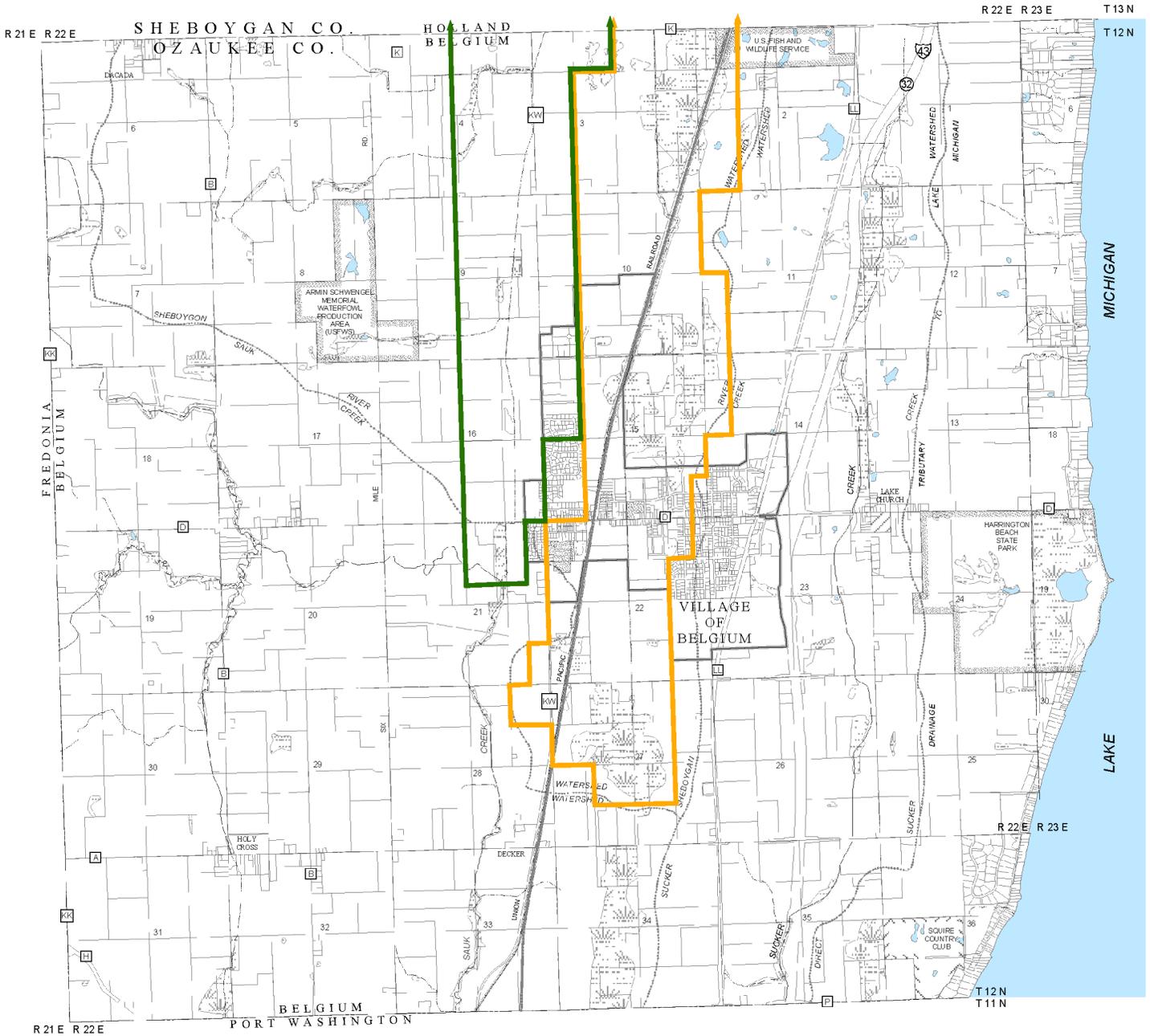
Also in 2002, 9,100 acres were devoted to soybean production in the County. This represents a 4 percent loss from 1999, although acres devoted to soybeans grew from 3,000 acres to 9,500 acres between 1990 and 1999. The State experienced a 202 percent increase in acres devoted to soybean production between 1990 and 1999 and a 17 percent increase between 1999 and 2002. Acres devoted to small grains have decreased sharply in recent years as opposed to acres devoted to soybeans. In 2002, 6,400 acres were devoted to small grain production in the County, which is the same as the number of acres in 1999; however, it is a 47 percent decrease from the 1990 level of 12,100 acres. The State experienced a 50 percent decrease between 1990 and 1999 and a 6 percent decrease between 1999 and 2002.

There is also significant livestock agricultural activity in Ozaukee County, in addition to crop agricultural activity. The most prevalent livestock activity in the County is dairy farming. In 2002 there were 9,000 dairy cows in the County. They produced 166,500,000 pounds of dairy products or 18,500 pounds per cow. There were 103 cows in the average herd. Total dairy production and average herd size increased by 13 percent in the County from 1999 to 2002. Total dairy production changed very little in the County from 1991 to 1999; however, the number of cows decreased by almost 19 percent while productivity per cow increased almost 23 percent. The State saw a decrease of about 5 percent in total dairy production between 1999 and 2002 and an increase in herd size of 6 percent between 1999 and 2002. The State experienced a 5 percent decrease in total dairy production between 1991 and 1999. The State had about 22 percent less cows in 1999 than in 1991, but also experienced about a 21 percent increase in productivity per cow.

Table 31 sets forth the different agricultural products grown in Ozaukee County and the number of farms involved in producing each agricultural product. As the table suggests, individual farms in the County have diversified crops and livestock.

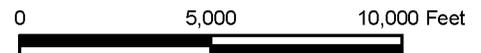
Map 11

FARM DRAINAGE DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



- BELGIUM - HOLLAND DRAINAGE DISTRICT No. 1
- BELGIUM - HOLLAND DRAINAGE DISTRICT No. 2

NOTE THE TWO DRAINAGE DISTRICTS THAT ARE PARTIALLY WITHIN THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF BELGIUM SHOWN ON THIS MAP, ARE THE ONLY SUCH DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY.



Source: Sheboygan County, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Ozaukee County farms combined to produce agricultural products with a market value of \$38,323,000 in 2002 consisting of \$14,471,000 in crops and \$23,852,000 in livestock, poultry, and associated products. The average farm in the County produced agricultural products with a market value of \$71,901. Farms across the State combined to produce agricultural products with a market value of \$5,623,275,000 in 2002. The average farm in the State produced agricultural products with a market value of \$72,906.

The average net income from a farm operation in the County in 2002 was \$20,616, compared to an average of \$17,946 for the State. Farming was the principal occupation of the farm operator on 302 farms, or almost 57 percent, and was not the primary occupation of the farm operator on 231 farms, or about 43 percent. Statewide, farming was the principal occupation of the farm operator on about 59 percent of farms and was not the principal occupation of the farm operator on about 41 percent of farms.

Table 32 sets forth sales of agricultural products for Ozaukee County farms in 2002. There were 113 farms, or about 21 percent of farms in the County, with sales of \$100,000 or more, while 226 farms, or about 42 percent, had sales less than \$2,500. About 18 percent of State farms had sales of \$100,000 or more and almost 40 percent had sales less than \$2,500 in 2002.

Number and Size of Farms

There were 533 farms in Ozaukee County in 2002. Of the 533 farms located in the County, 81 were dairy farms. Table 33 sets forth the number of farms by size category in Ozaukee County and the State of Wisconsin. The average farm size in the County was 142 acres in 2002, while the median farm size was 79 acres. This compares to 204 acres and 140 acres, respectively, for farms in the State. Table 33 shows that 287 farms in Ozaukee County, or almost 54 percent, were between 50 acres and 499 acres in size. There were 223 farms, or about 42 percent, less than 50 acres, and 23 farms, or about 4 percent, were 500 acres or greater in size. In the State, about 64 percent of farms were between 50 and 499 acres. Almost 28 percent of farms were under 50 acres, and about 8 percent were 500 acres or greater in size. As indicated in Table 34, the total number of farms in the County has steadily decreased over the past 30 years, while the numbers of dairy cows and cattle have remained almost the same. This trend indicates that number or size of buildings on farms has been increased to accommodate larger herds. The loss of agricultural land to increasing development is also indicated by the significant increase in the average sale price per acre of agricultural land in the County over the past 30 years.

Farms Enrolled in State and Federal Preservation Programs

There are a number of Federal and State conservation programs that have been created to help protect farmland and related rural land. These programs include the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), Wetland Reserve Program (WRP), and Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP).

USDA Programs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers a variety of incentive programs to provide water quality protection, erosion control, and wildlife habitat in agricultural areas. Under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), the landowner enters into an agreement to restore or protect lands for a 10-year or longer period in return for cash payments or assistance in making conservation improvements. In 2005, there were 559 CRP contracts and 29 CREP contracts in Ozaukee County. CRP lands encompassed about 5,892 acres and CREP lands encompassed about 120 acres. The Farm Service Agency has refused to release CRP and CREP contract and acreages data for the Washington County portion of the planning area.

Another conservation program administered by the USDA is the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP). The WRP is a program aimed at protecting and restoring wetlands on private property. This is typically done by providing a financial incentive to landowners to restore wetlands that have been drained for agricultural use. Landowners who choose to participate in the program may sell a conservation easement to the USDA or enter into a cost-share restoration agreement with the USDA to restore wetlands. The landowner retains private ownership of the

Table 29

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000

Local Government	Cultivated Lands (acres)	Pasture Land and Unused Agricultural Land (acres)	Orchards and Nurseries (acres)	Farm Buildings (acres)	Total (acres)
City of Mequon.....	7,070	3,796	437	226	11,529
Town of Belgium.....	17,448	751	120	310	18,629
Town of Cedarburg.....	6,445	1,511	142	234	8,332
Town of Fredonia.....	13,820	979	24	268	15,091
Town of Grafton.....	4,711	1,337	21	142	6,211
Town of Port Washington.....	8,291	265	12	146	8,714
Town of Saukville.....	9,159	1,764	61	277	11,261
Town of Farmington.....	968	153	0	27	1,148
Town of Trenton.....	2,828	420	0	68	3,316
Other Cities and Villages.....	1,299	246	3	20	1,568
Total	72,039	11,222	820	1,718	85,799

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 30

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2002

Crop	Ozaukee County ^a							State of Wisconsin	
	Land Area 2002 (acres)	Land Area 1999 (acres)	Change 1999 – 2002 (acres)	Percent Change 1999 - 2002	Land Area 1990 (acres)	Change 1990 – 1999 (acres)	Percent Change 1990 - 1999	Percent Change 1999 - 2002	Percent Change 1990 - 1999
Corn.....	19,900	16,700	3,200	19.0	22,200	-5,500	-25.0	5.0	-3.0
Forage.....	15,200	17,800	-2,600	-15.0	21,400	-3,600	-17.0	-17.0	-11.0
Soy.....	9,100	9,500	-400	-4.0	3,000	6,500	217.0	17.0	202.0
Small Grains.....	6,400	6,400	0	0.0	12,100	-5,700	-47.0	-6.0	-50.0
Total	50,600	50,400	200	0.4	58,700	-8,300	-14.0	-3.0	-1.0

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, and SEWRPC.

Table 31

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY OZAUKEE COUNTY FARMS: 2002^a

Agricultural Product	Number of Farms	Percent
Livestock and poultry – Cattle and Calves.....	172	32.3
Livestock and poultry – Hogs and Pigs.....	10	1.9
Livestock and poultry – Sheep and lambs.....	20	3.8
Livestock and poultry – Chickens (egg production).....	17	3.2
Crops – Corn for grain.....	150	28.1
Crops – Corn for silage or greenchop.....	104	19.5
Crops – Wheat for grain.....	87	16.3
Crops – Oats for grain.....	91	17.1
Crops – Barley for grain.....	15	2.8
Crops – Sorghum for silage or greenchop.....	3	0.6
Crops – Soybeans.....	118	22.1
Crops – Potatoes.....	9	1.7
Crops – Forage.....	218	40.9
Crops – Vegetables.....	59	11.1
Crops – Orchards.....	15	2.8
Total	1,088^b	204.2^b

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only. The census definition of a farm is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year.

^bThere were 533 farms in Ozaukee County in 2002. The number of farms total is greater than 533 and the percent total is greater than 100.0 because many farms produce more than one agricultural product.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, and SEWRPC.

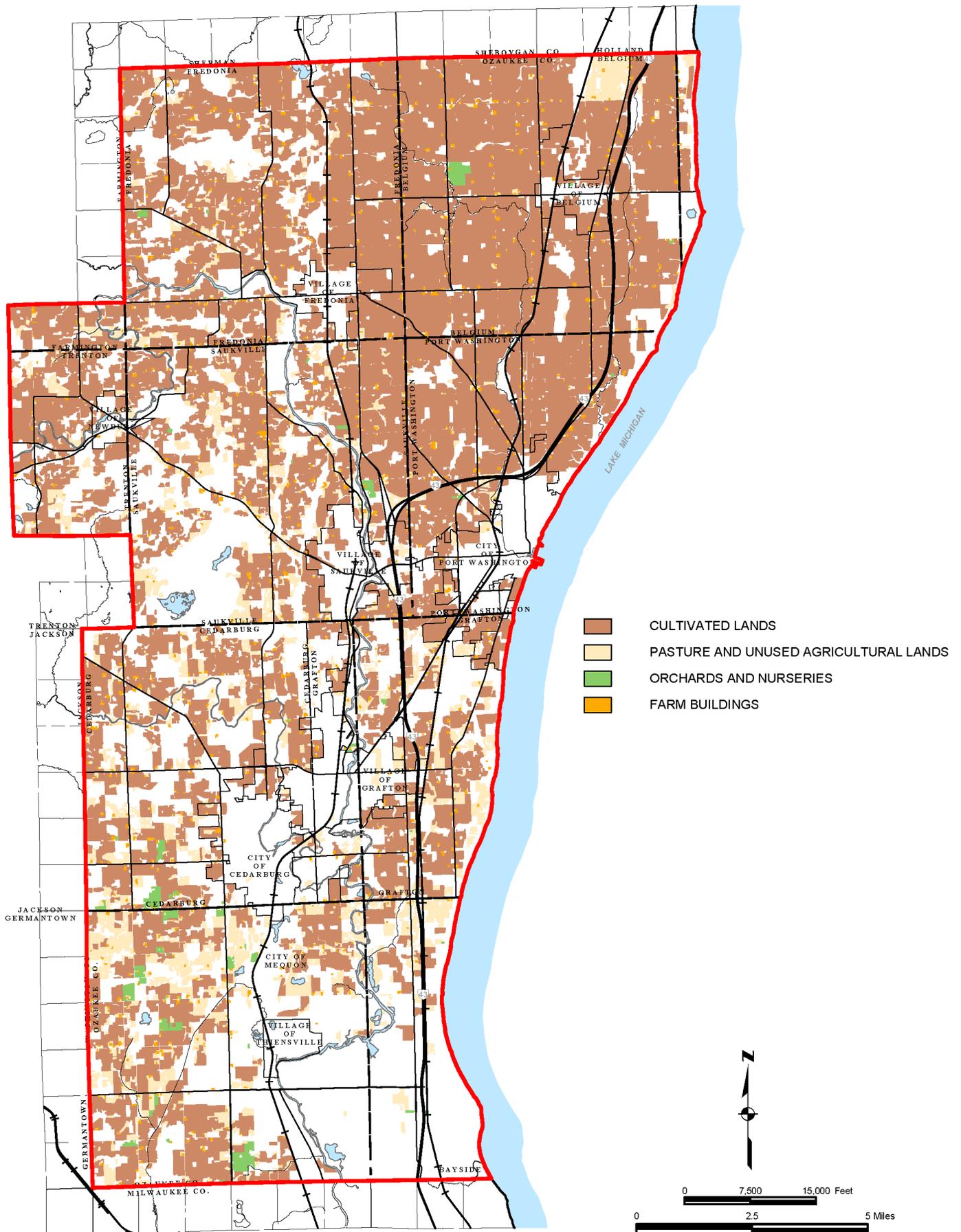
wetland area but limits future uses. In 2005, there were four WRP agreements encompassing about 40 acres of land in Ozaukee County. The Farm Service Agency has refused to release WRP contract and acreages data for the Washington County portion of the planning area.

The number of parcels with CRP, CREP, and WRP contracts and acreages per township, including the City of Mequon, is set forth in Table 35.

Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program

The Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program allows farmers who agree to maintain farmland in agricultural use to receive annual State income tax credits. The farm must be a minimum of 35 acres, and must produce a minimum of \$6,000 in gross farm receipts in the previous year or \$18,000 in the previous three years. Contracts are for a 10-year period. The farm must be zoned for exclusive agricultural use and the town zoning ordinance must be certified by the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) in order for a

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 32

FARMS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY AND WISCONSIN BY VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT SALES:^a 2002

Value of Sales	Ozaukee County ^b		State of Wisconsin	
	Number of Farms	Percent	Number of Farms	Percent
Less than \$2,500	226	42.4	30,491	39.5
\$2,500 to \$4,999	35	6.6	5,389	7.0
\$5,000 to \$9,999	33	6.2	5,788	7.5
\$10,000 to \$24,999	62	11.6	8,362	10.8
\$25,000 to \$49,999	33	6.2	5,929	7.7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	31	5.8	7,242	9.4
\$100,000 or more	113	21.2	13,930	18.1
Total	533	100.0	77,131	100.0

^aGross sales of agricultural products produced per farm (before taxes and expenses).

^bIncludes Ozaukee County only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, and SEWRPC.

Table 33

FARM SIZE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY AND WISCONSIN: 2002

Size (acres)	Ozaukee County ^a		State of Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 10 acres	59	11.1	4,141	5.4
10 to 49 acres	164	30.8	17,152	22.2
50 to 179 acres	169	31.7	29,458	38.2
180 to 499 acres	118	22.1	20,021	25.9
500 to 999 acres	17	3.2	4,465	5.8
1,000 acres or more	6	1.1	1,894	2.5
Total	533	100.0	77,131	100.0

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, and SEWRPC.

Table 34

AGRICULTURAL TRENDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1976 - 2005

Variable	1976	1980	1986	1990	1996	1998	2002	2005
Total number of farms	620	550	530	520	550	500	533 ^a	N/A
Number of dairy farms ^b	255	217	190	154	110	98	81	77
Number of dairy cows	9,800	10,300	11,100	10,600	9,100	8,600	9,000	8,200
Land in farms (acres)	105,000	98,300	88,000	89,000	85,000	76,000	75,467 ^a	N/A
Price per acre (average land sale) ^c	\$1,618	\$3,377	\$2,149	\$2,173	\$5,742	\$2,648	\$6,602	\$13,996
Total number of cattle	23,600	22,100	21,500	20,700	20,500	19,000	19,000	20,000

Note: Unless otherwise noted, the data in this table was provided by the Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service. N/A indicates the data is not available.

^aData provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service.

^bData provided by the Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department.

^cAverage sale price for any use.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP), USDA, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

farm to be enrolled in the program. The zoning ordinances for all six towns in Ozaukee County and the Town of Trenton in the Washington County portion of the planning area have been certified. In 2000, there were 348 Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program contracts in Ozaukee County encompassing 21,637 acres of farmland, and two contracts in that portion of Washington County located in the planning area, encompassing 214 acres of farmland. There were also three agreements in the City of Mequon encompassing 244 acres. Lands enrolled in the Wisconsin FPP are shown on Map 13 and listed in Table 35.

Working Lands Initiative

In 2005, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) launched the Working Lands Initiative and established a steering committee to develop a consensus vision on managing Wisconsin's farm and forest lands. The Working Lands Initiative Steering Committee issued a report in 2006 with a set of recommendations intended to update and expand policies and programs affecting Wisconsin farmlands and forests. The report recommends an update to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program, which would include setting a flat per-acre tax credit for landowners instead of basing the credit on household income; requiring all land in the program to be zoned for exclusive agricultural use; and streamlining the process of applying for the program and claiming the tax credits. Proposed changes to the Farmland Preservation Program were included in DATCP's 2007-09 budget request. The Committee's report also recommends establishing a number of programs, including a Working Lands Enterprise Areas program, a purchase of development rights program, and a beginning farmer/logger program. Additional information is available on the DATCP website (www.datcp.state.wi.us/workinglands/index.jsp).

NATURAL RESOURCES

Topography and Geology

The landforms and physical features of the Ozaukee County planning area, such as the topography and geology, are important determinants of regional growth and development. The physical geography of an area must be considered in land use, transportation, and utility and community facility planning and development, and for its contribution to the natural beauty and overall quality of life in an area. The Ozaukee County planning area lies on the western shore of Lake Michigan and directly east of a major subcontinental divide between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River drainage basins.

Topographic Features

Glaciation has largely determined the topography and soils of the planning area. Generalized areas of physiographic features and generalized topographic characteristics in 100 foot interval contours are shown on Map 14. Surface elevations in the planning area range from a low of 580 feet above sea level in the Town of Belgium along Lake Michigan to a high of 988 feet above sea level in the southwestern portion of the Town of Cedarburg. In general, the topography of the planning area is relatively level to gently rolling in some areas, with low lying areas associated with streams and wetlands. The nature of the Lake Michigan shoreline in the County is generally characterized by areas of steep slopes, including bluffs and several ravines.

There is evidence of four major stages of glaciation in the planning area. The last and most influential in terms of present topography was the Wisconsin stage, which ended in the State about 11,000 years ago. Except for a few isolated spots where dolomite bedrock is exposed at the surface, the entire planning area is covered with glacial deposits ranging from large boulders to fine grain clays such as silty clay loam till, loam to clay loam, and organic mucky peat. Glacial deposits may be economically significant because some are prime sources of limestone, which has historically been quarried in the planning area.

Geology

Knowledge of bedrock and the surface deposits overlaying the bedrock is important to land use, transportation, and other utility and community facility planning. Bedrock conditions and the overlaying surface deposits directly affect the construction costs of urban development such as streets, highways, and utilities, particularly those that involve extensive trenching or tunneling, and also affect the location of onsite waste treatment systems. The bedrock formations underlying the planning area consist of the Milwaukee Formation and Niagara Dolomite. The Milwaukee Formation includes shale and shale limestone and dolomite in the bottom third. It is approximately 130 feet thick and is found in a 23,276 acre area, or about 36 square miles, in the eastern portion of the planning area along Lake Michigan. Niagara Dolomite is approximately 100 feet thick and is found in a 135,520 acre area, or almost 212 square miles in the central and western portions of the planning area. Map 15 depicts the depth to bedrock found in the planning area.

A total of 16 sites of geological importance, including one glacial feature and 15 bedrock geology sites, were identified in the County in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas study. The geological sites included in the inventory were selected on the basis of scientific importance, significance in industrial history, natural aesthetics, ecological qualities, educational value, and public access potential. The 16 sites selected in Ozaukee County include five sites of statewide significance (GA-1), six sites of countywide or regional significance (GA-2), and five sites of local significance (GA-3). Together, these sites encompass about 274 acres in Ozaukee County. There are no sites located in the Washington County portion of the planning area. Map 16 shows the locations of the sites of geological importance. Table 36 sets forth a description of each site.

Lake Michigan Bluff and Ravine Areas

Shoreline erosion and bluff stability conditions are important considerations in planning for the protection and sound development and redevelopment of lands located along Lake Michigan. These conditions can change over time because they are related to changes in climate, water level, the geometry of the near shore areas, the extent and condition of shore protection measures, the type and extent of vegetation, and the type of land uses in

Table 35

**FARMS ENROLLED IN STATE AND FEDERAL FARMLAND PRESERVATION PROGRAMS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005/2006**

U.S. Public Land Survey Township	State Program: 2006		Federal Programs: 2005 ^a					
	Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) ^b		Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)		Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)		Wetland Reserve Program (WRP)	
	Contracts	Acres	Contracts	Acres	Contracts	Acres	Contracts	Acres
Belgium.....	128	7,990	21	2,403	1	30	2	26
Cedarburg.....	25	1,342	12	535	0	0	0	0
Fredonia.....	80	5,465	16	1,156	2	31	2	14
Grafton.....	10	581	9	464	0	0	0	0
Port Washington.....	49	3,096	8	461	2	60	0	0
Saukville.....	56	3,163	7	535	0	0	0	0
Mequon.....	3	244	7	338	0	0	0	0
Total	351	21,881	80	5,892	5	121	4	40

^aThe Farm Service Agency has refused to release CRP, CREP, and WRP contact and acreage data for the Washington County portion of the planning area.

^bIn 2006 there were 348 FPP contracts in Ozaukee County towns and three FPP agreements in the City of Mequon. There were also two FPP contracts in the Washington County portion of the Ozaukee County Planning Area, totaling 214 acres.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

shoreland areas. In 1995 SEWRPC completed a study of shoreline erosion and bluff stability conditions along Lake Michigan for its entire length in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. The findings for Ozaukee County are summarized in Table 37 and depicted on Map 17. The findings shown in Table 37 are from multiple research points along several shoreline “reaches” which begin in Milwaukee County and progress northward along the shoreline to the Ozaukee – Sheboygan County border. The linear expanse of each reach was determined by the presence of similar shoreline characteristics.

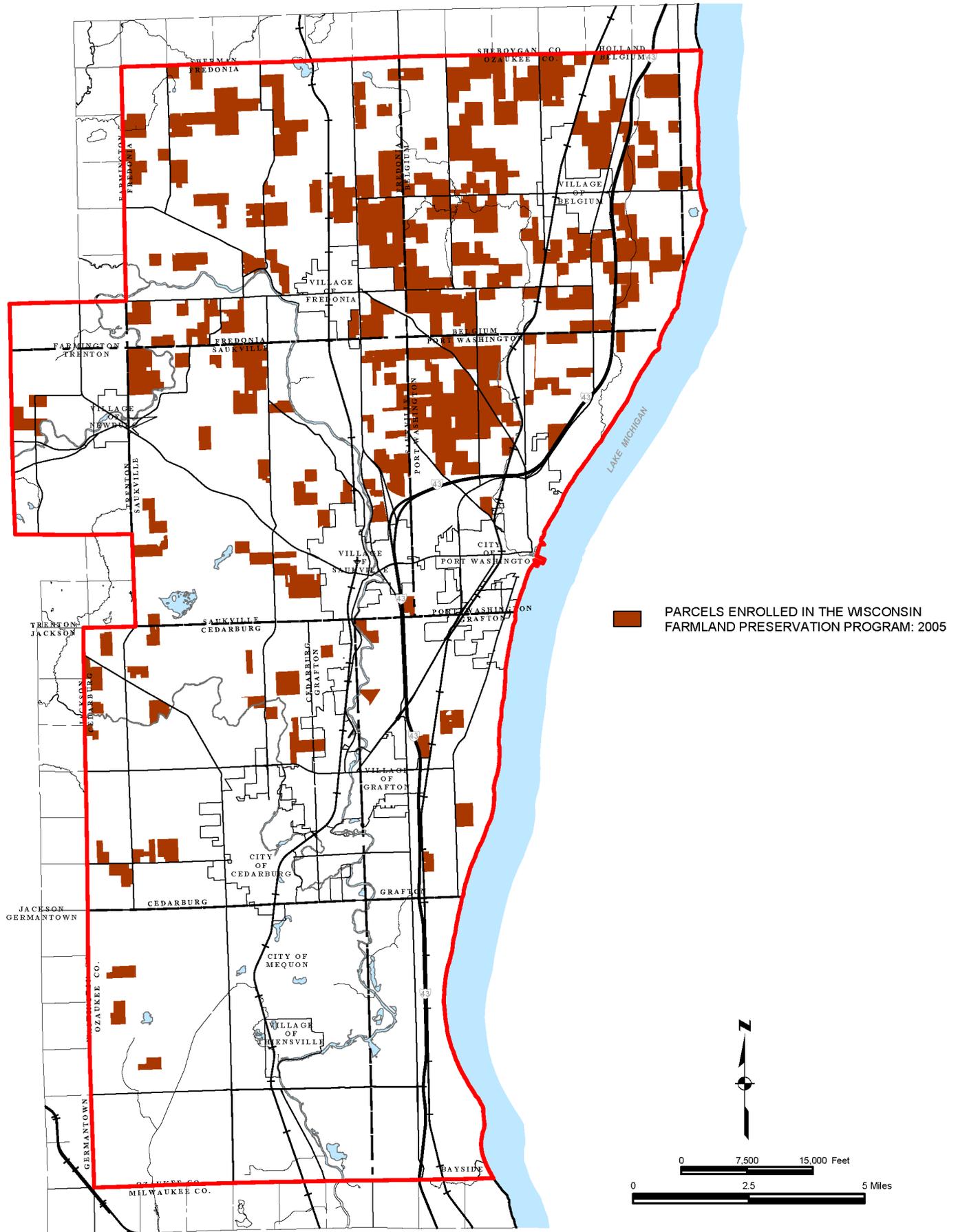
Information summarized in Table 37 includes bluff height, bluff stability, shoreline recession data, and beach width. The same information is documented in greater detail in the SEWRPC Technical Report No. 36, *Lake Michigan Shoreline Recession and Bluff Stability in Southeastern Wisconsin: 1995*, December 1997. Bluff stability field research was conducted at 192 sites, including 62 sites in Ozaukee County. A safety factor score was calculated for potential failure surfaces within the bluffs using shear strengths and stresses. The score is defined as the ratio of the forces resisting shear, such as soil cohesion and friction, to the forces promoting shear, such as soil mass, along a failure surface. A score of less than 1.0 is considered unstable, a score of 1.0 to 1.1 is considered marginally stable, and a score of greater than 1.1 is considered stable.

There are approximately 25 linear miles of Lake Michigan shoreline in the Ozaukee County planning area. The shoreline contains areas of substantial bluffs with heights of up to 140 feet, ravines, areas of gently rolling beaches with widths of up to 150 feet, and areas of low sand dune ridges and swales. Bluff stability safety factors ranged greatly in the planning area from 0.59 to 1.88. Shoreline recession rates also ranged greatly from an average of 0 feet per year between 1963 and 1995 to an average of 4.1 feet per year between 1963 and 1995. Estimated beach width ranged between 0 feet and 150 feet at selected sites along the shoreline.

Nonmetallic Mineral Resources

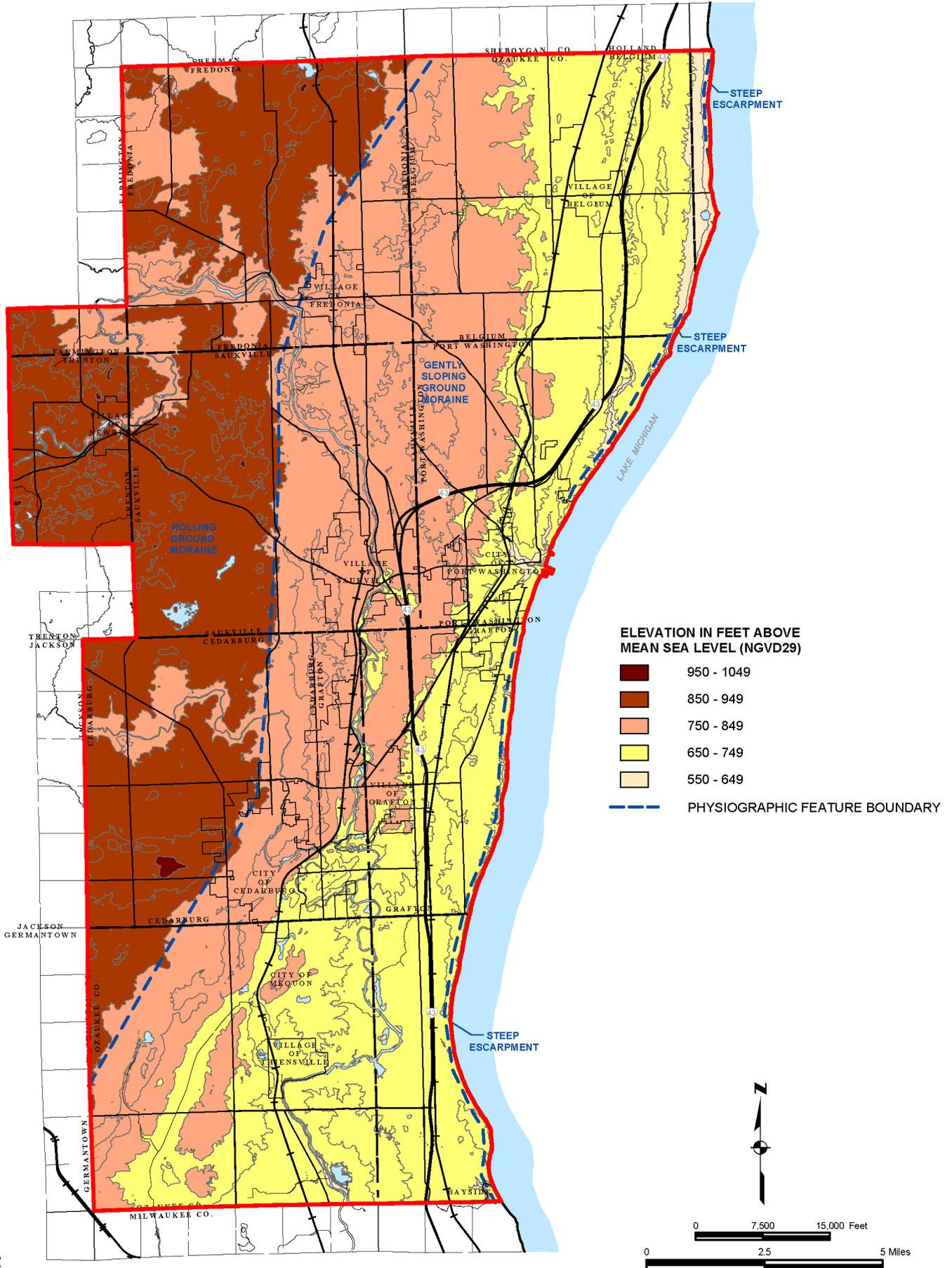
Nonmetallic minerals include, but are not limited to, sand, gravel, crushed stone, building or dimension stone, peat, and clay. Nonmetallic mines (quarries and pits) in Southeastern Wisconsin provide sand, gravel, and crushed limestone or dolomite for structural concrete and road building; peat for gardening and horticulture; and dimension stone for use in buildings, landscaping, and monuments. Nonmetallic mineral resources are important economic resources that should be taken into careful consideration whenever land is being considered for

ENROLLED FARMLAND PRESERVATION PROGRAM LANDS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

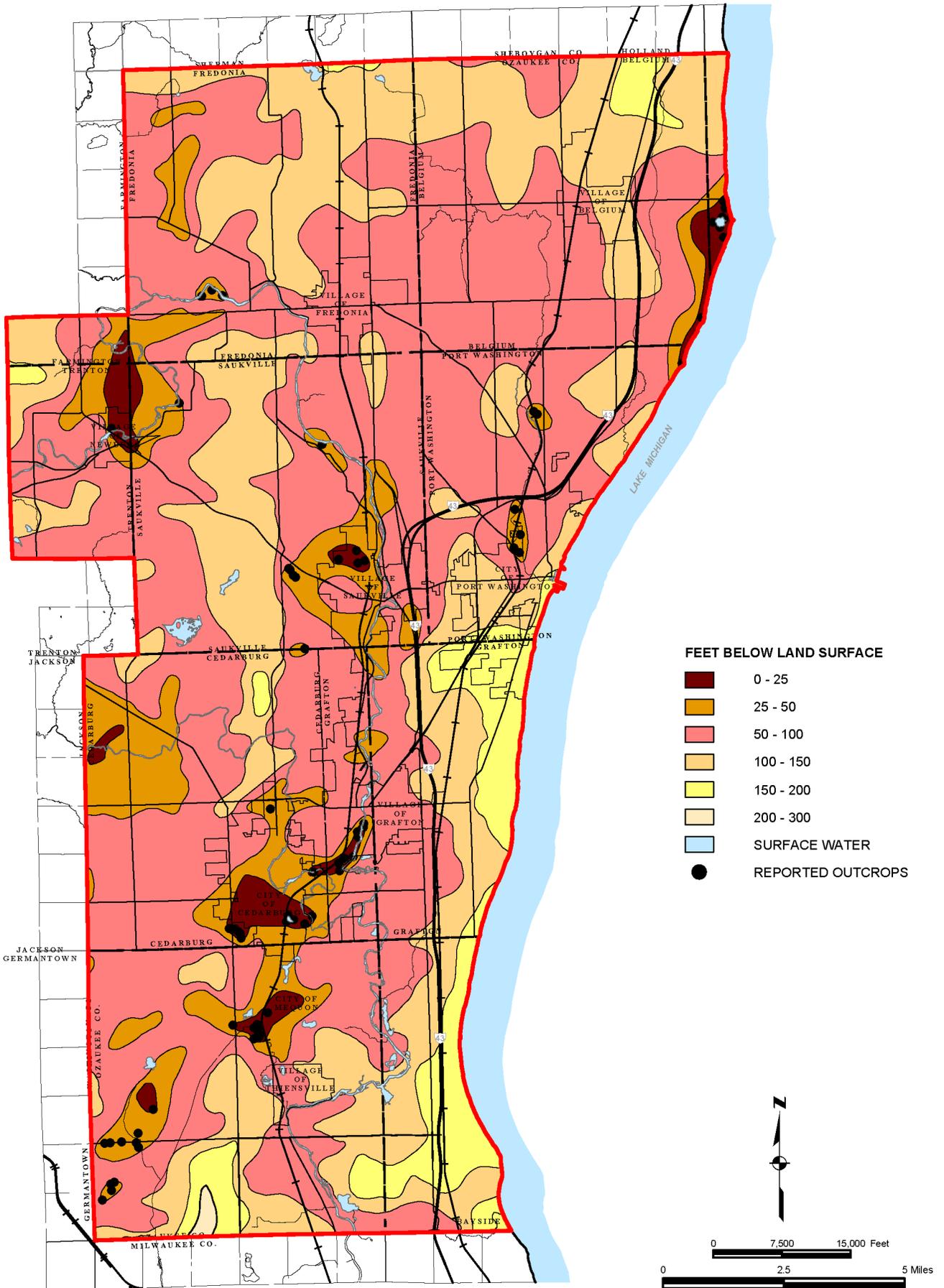


Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND GENERALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



GENERALIZED DEPTH TO BEDROCK IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: University of Wisconsin - Extension, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

Table 36

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005^a

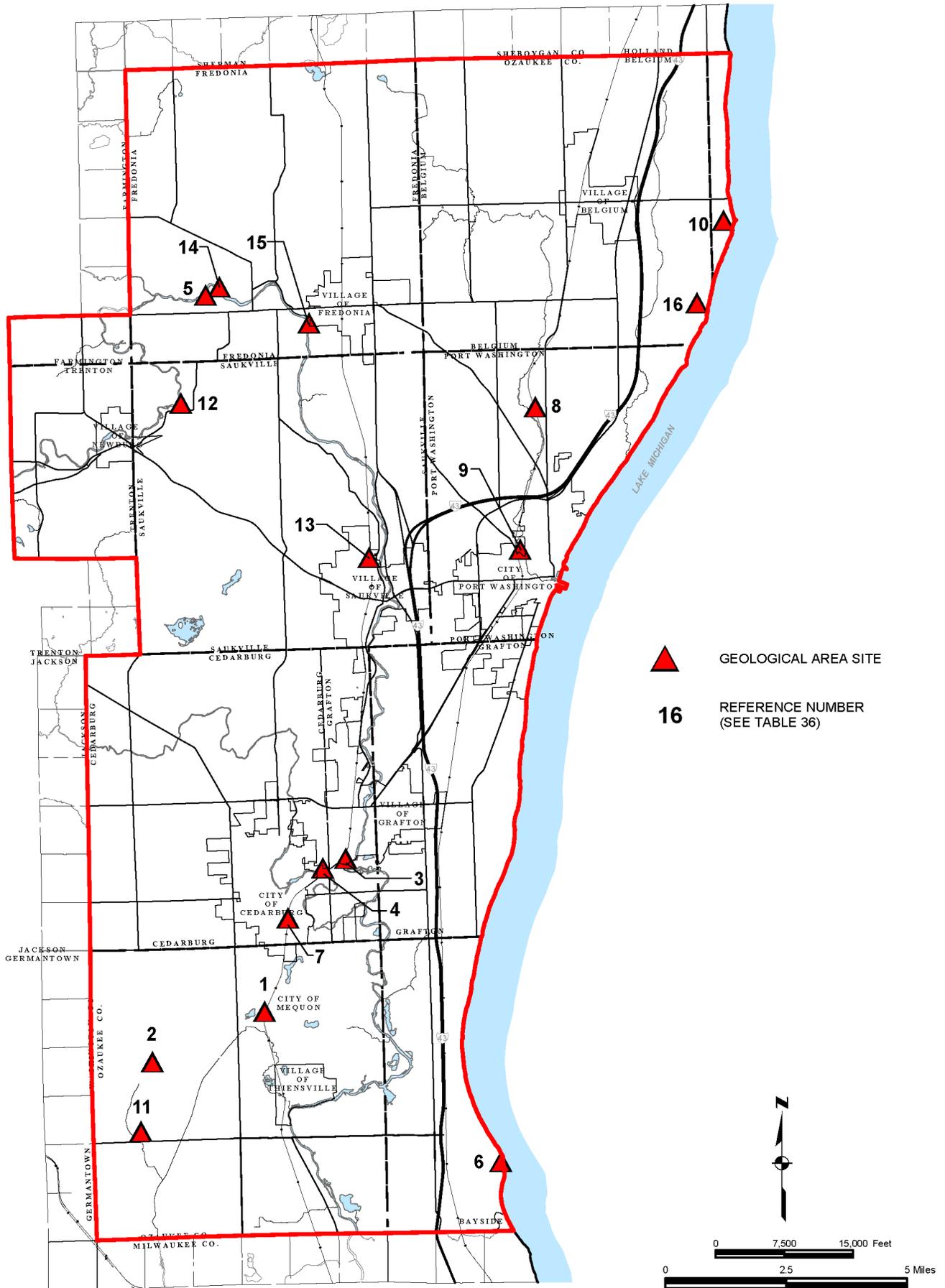
Number on Map 16	Site Name	Classification Code ^b	Site Area (acres)	Location	Ownership	Description
1	Thiensville Roadcut and Quarry	GA-1	9	T9N, R21E, Section 10 City of Mequon	Ozaukee County and private	Road cut and small old quarry provide only sizable exposure of the Devonian Thiensville Formation anywhere
2	Ozaukee Buried Forest	GA-1	32	T9N, R21E, Section 17 City of Mequon	Private	Old water-filled sand quarry contains remnants of ancient forest
3	Milwaukee River-Grafton Outcrops and Lime Kiln Park	GA-1	57	T10N, R21E, Sections 24, 25 Village of Grafton Section 25 Town of Grafton	Ozaukee County, Village of Grafton, and private	Undisturbed, 40-foot-high rock outcrops along the Milwaukee River, containing the best and most extensive exposures of Silurian Racine Dolomite in the Region. Historically used for scientific research
4	Cedar Creek-Anschuetz Quarries	GA-1	5	T10N, R21E, Section 26 Town of Cedarburg	Private	Outcrops and abandoned quarries along Cedar Creek that were main supply of stone for area buildings
5	Phyllocarid Quarry	GA-1	4	T12N, R21E, Section 29 Town of Fredonia	Private	Small, partially water-filled quarry in Upper Silurian Waubakee Dolomite. Only site in Wisconsin where Silurian phyllocarid fossils have been found
6	Virmond Park Clay Banks	GA-2	10	T9N, R22E, Section 28 City of Mequon	Ozaukee County	Clay banks along Lake Michigan shoreline
7	Groth Quarry	GA-2	7	T10N, R21E, Section 35 City of Cedarburg	City of Cedarburg	One of the more important geological sites in the area because of its prominence in the fossil reef studies of eminent geologists. Contains unique reef fossil biota
8	Druecker's Lime Kiln	GA-2	1	T11N, R22E, Section 9 Town of Port Washington	Private	Nineteenth-century patented lime kiln, possibly only remaining example
9	Sauk Creek	GA-2	3	T11N, R22E, Section 29 Town of Port Washington	Private	Unquarried riverbank and low falls exhibiting natural outcrops of Silurian Racine Dolomite
10	Harrington Beach State Park Quarry	GA-2	25	T12N, R23E, Section 19 Town of Belgium	Department of Natural Resources	Large, water-filled quarry and restored pot kiln, and extensive exposures of Devonian rock containing abundant, highly diverse marine fossils
11	Little Menomonee River Reef District	GA-2	1	T9N, R21E, Sections 19, 20, 30 City of Mequon	Private	Silurian Racine Dolomite reef rock exposures. Has considerable importance in scientific research. Contains a wide variety of reef features
12	Riveredge Bluff	GA-3	1	T11N, R21E, Section 6 Town of Saukville	Riveredge Nature Center	Rock bluff of massive Racine Dolomite on south bank of Milwaukee River
13	Saukville Reef	GA-3	3	T11N, R21E, Section 26 Village of Saukville	Private	Small quarries exposing Racine Dolomite reef
14	Waubeka Quarry	GA-3	2	T12N, R21E, Section 29 Town of Fredonia	Private	Small, abandoned quarry exhibiting an uncommonly exposed type section
15	Fredonia Quarries	GA-3	6	T12N, R21E, Section 34 Town of Fredonia	Private	Two small, undisturbed mid-19th-century quarries and several outcrops of Racine Dolomite
16	Belgium Abandoned Shoreline	GA-3	108	T12N, R22E, Section 36 Town of Belgium	Private	Gravel and sand beaches and wind-cut cliffs and terraces indicating higher ancient lake levels
Total	--	--	274	--	--	--

^a Inventory conducted in 1994; ownership information updated in 2005.

^b GA-1 identifies Geological Area sites of statewide or greater significance; GA-2 identifies Geological Area sites of countywide or regional significance; and GA-3 identifies Geological Area sites of local significance.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and SEWRPC.

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1994



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 37

BLUFF STABILITY AND SHORELINE RECESSION ALONG LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE OF OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1995

Shoreline Analysis Reach (see Map 17)	Bluff Heights (feet)	Deterministic Bluff Stability Safety Factor		Shoreline Recession Data 1963-1995		Estimated Beach Width (feet)	
		1995 Conditions	1977 Conditions	Total (feet)	Annual Average (feet per year)	1995 Conditions	1977 Conditions
Reach 11 ^a	80 - 140	0.69 - 1.12	0.69 - 1.13	20 - 100	0.3 - 2.5	0 - 100	10 - 25
Reach 12	80 - 140	0.57 - 1.88	0.66 - 1.05	0 - 70	0.0 - 2.2	0 - 100	0 - 25
Reach 13	100 - 130	0.59 - 1.81	0.49 - 0.82	0 - 60	0.0 - 1.9	0 - 50	10 - 30
Reach 14	No significant bluff	N/A	N/A	50	1.6	No significant beach	No significant beach
Reach 15	85 - 100	0.72 - 1.47	0.61 - 1.21	0 - 50	0 - 1.6	10 - 100	5 - 70
Reach 16	No significant bluff	N/A	N/A	0 - 80	0.0 - 2.5	0 - 150	5 - 20
Reach 17	No significant bluff	N/A	N/A	0 - 130	0.0 - 4.1	30 - 100	Less than 20

^aIncludes a portion of Milwaukee County.

Source: SEWRPC.

development. Mineral resources, like other natural resources, occur where nature put them, which is not always convenient or desirable. Wise management of nonmetallic mineral resources is important to ensure an adequate supply of aggregate at a reasonable cost for new construction and for maintenance of existing infrastructure in the future.

According to the U. S. Geological Survey, an average of 9.5 tons of construction aggregate per year is used per person in the United States (construction aggregate includes sand, gravel, crushed stone, and recycled crushed concrete). Construction of one lane-mile of Interstate Highway uses 20,000 tons of aggregate. Aggregate is heavy and bulky, and is therefore expensive to transport. Having sources of aggregate relatively close (within 25 miles) of a construction project lessens the overall cost of construction. The cost of a ton of aggregate can more than double when it has to be hauled 25 miles or more.

Potential Sources of Sand, Gravel, Clay, and Peat

Map 18 shows the location of areas that have the potential for commercially workable sources of sand, gravel, clay, and peat. The information was developed by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (WGNHS) in 2006 using a variety of sources, including geologic studies,⁵ data from Road Material Survey records collected by the WGNHS for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, information on existing quarries, and information on closed quarries that were recently active. The sand and gravel potential is shown as high, medium, or low based on the glacial geology (Mickelson and Syverson, 1997). Table 38 sets forth the amount of area identified as having the highest potential for significant deposits of gravel and coarse to moderate sand (“outwash deposits” on Map 18).

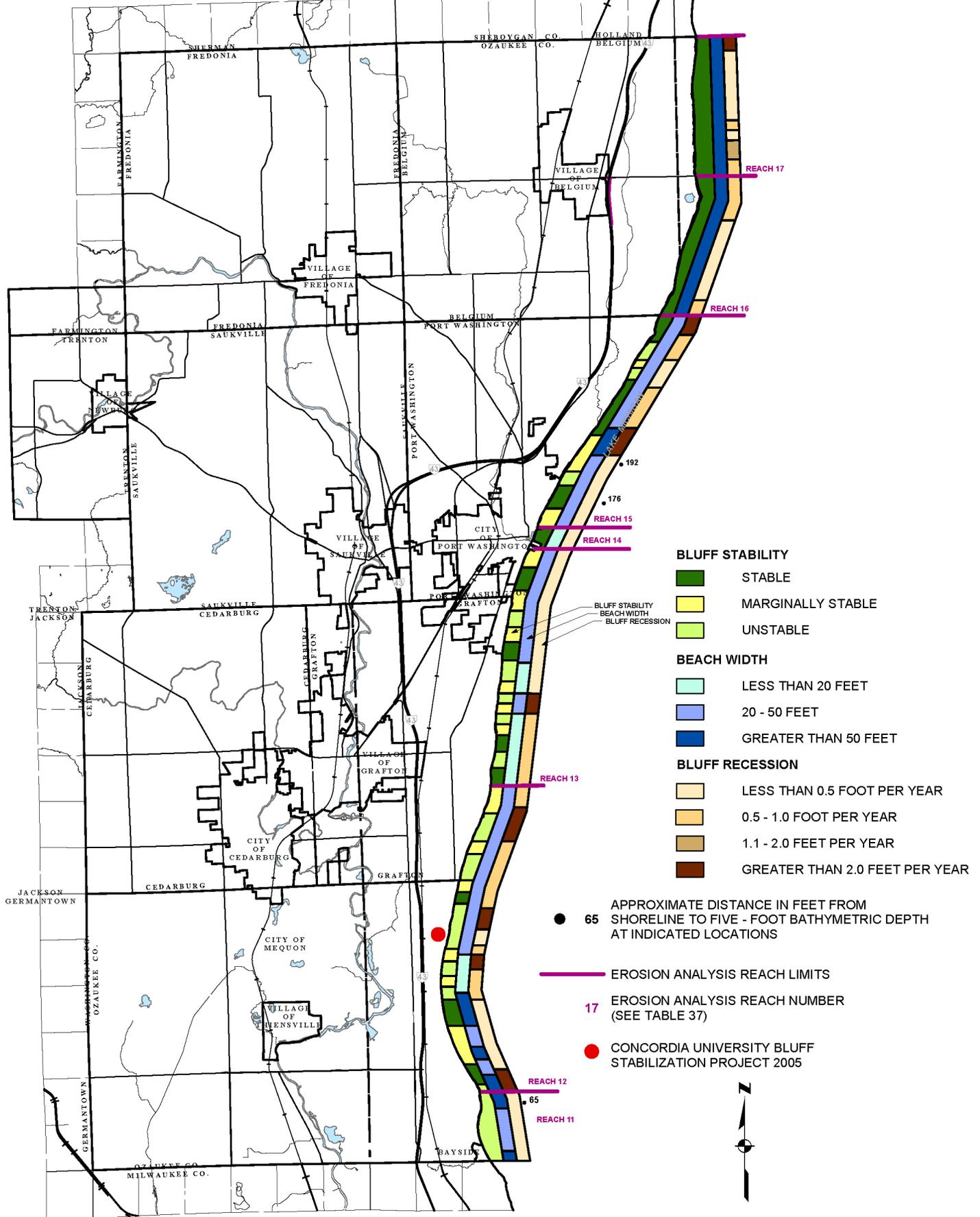
Although Map 18 shows potential areas of commercially viable clay and peat deposits, many of these areas depicted are wetlands or environmentally sensitive areas (such as the Cedarburg Bog) that are unlikely to be disturbed for material extraction.

Potential Sources of Crushed and Building Stone

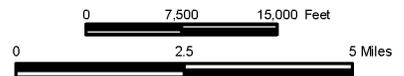
Map 19 shows the location of potential commercially workable sources of stone suitable for crushed or building stone. The information was developed by the WGNHS based on areas underlain by Silurian dolomite

⁵ *Bedrock geology from Preliminary Bedrock Maps of Ozaukee County (WOFR 2004-16) by T. Evans, K. Massie-Ferch, and R. Peters, WGNHS.*

SUMMARY OF LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE EROSION AND BLUFF STABILITY ANALYSIS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1995



Source: T.B. Edil, D.M. Mickelson, J.A. Chapman, and SEWRPC.



POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY AND PEAT IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

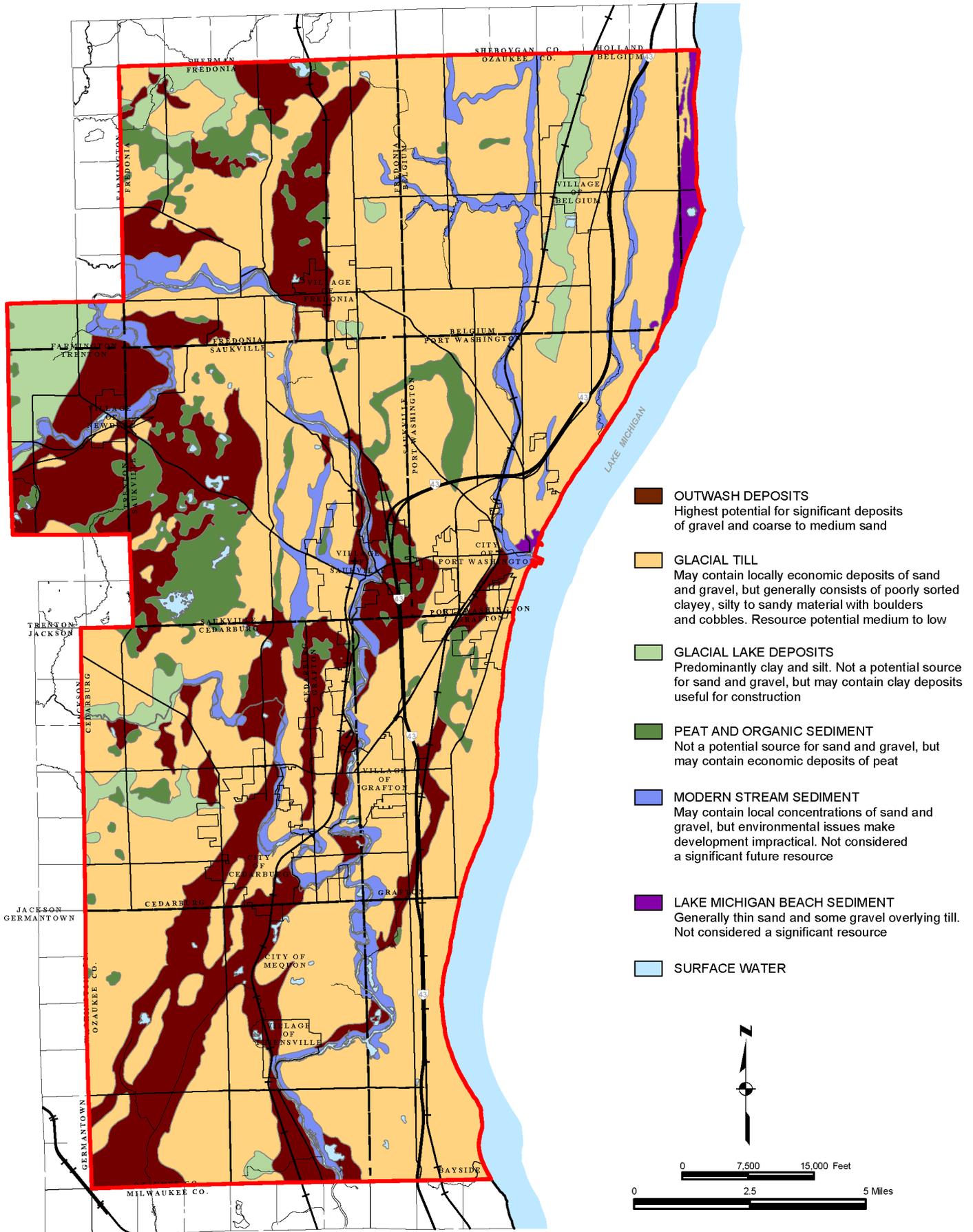


Table 38

**AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST
POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT DEPOSITS OF
SAND AND GRAVEL (OUTWASH DEPOSITS)**

Local Government	Acres	Percent ^a
City of Mequon.....	7,821	26.0
City of Port Washington.....	396	11.6
Village of Belgium.....	0	0.0
Village of Fredonia.....	435	32.1
Village of Grafton.....	514	17.9
Village of Newburg.....	323	56.0
Village of Saukville.....	583	25.9
Village of Thiensville.....	196	29.1
Town of Belgium.....	0	0.0
Town of Cedarburg.....	2,785	17.0
Town of Fredonia.....	5,385	24.5
Town of Grafton.....	1,928	16.2
Town of Port Washington.....	339	2.9
Town of Saukville.....	5,427	25.8
Town of Farmington.....	108	6.7
Town of Trenton.....	3,450	58.0
Ozaukee County Planning Area ^b	31,001	19.5 ^c

^aPercent of each local government.

^bIncludes data for the City of Cedarburg.

^cPercent of planning area.

Source: Wisconsin Geologic and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

within 50 feet of the land surface. Areas in Ozaukee County with bedrock near enough to the surface to economically quarry stone are limited to only about 17,863 acres, or about 11 percent of the County. Areas with bedrock near the surface are a northeasterly extension of the ridge of shallow bedrock that is an important stone-producing area around Sussex and Lannon in Waukesha County.

**Existing Nonmetallic Mining
Sites and Registered Sites**

There are 21 nonmetallic mining operations encompassing about 479 acres in the planning area, which are listed in Table 39 and shown on Map 20. Each mining operation may include a combination of active mining sites, future mining sites, proposed mining sites, reclaimed mining sites, and unreclaimed mining sites. Active mining sites encompass about 216 acres. Future mining sites that are not currently in operation and have not yet completed the approval process encompass 17 acres. Proposed mining sites that are not currently in operation and have completed the approval process encompass 39 acres. Reclaimed mining sites that are out of operation and have an approved reclamation plan encompass about 94 acres. Unreclaimed mining sites that are out of operation and

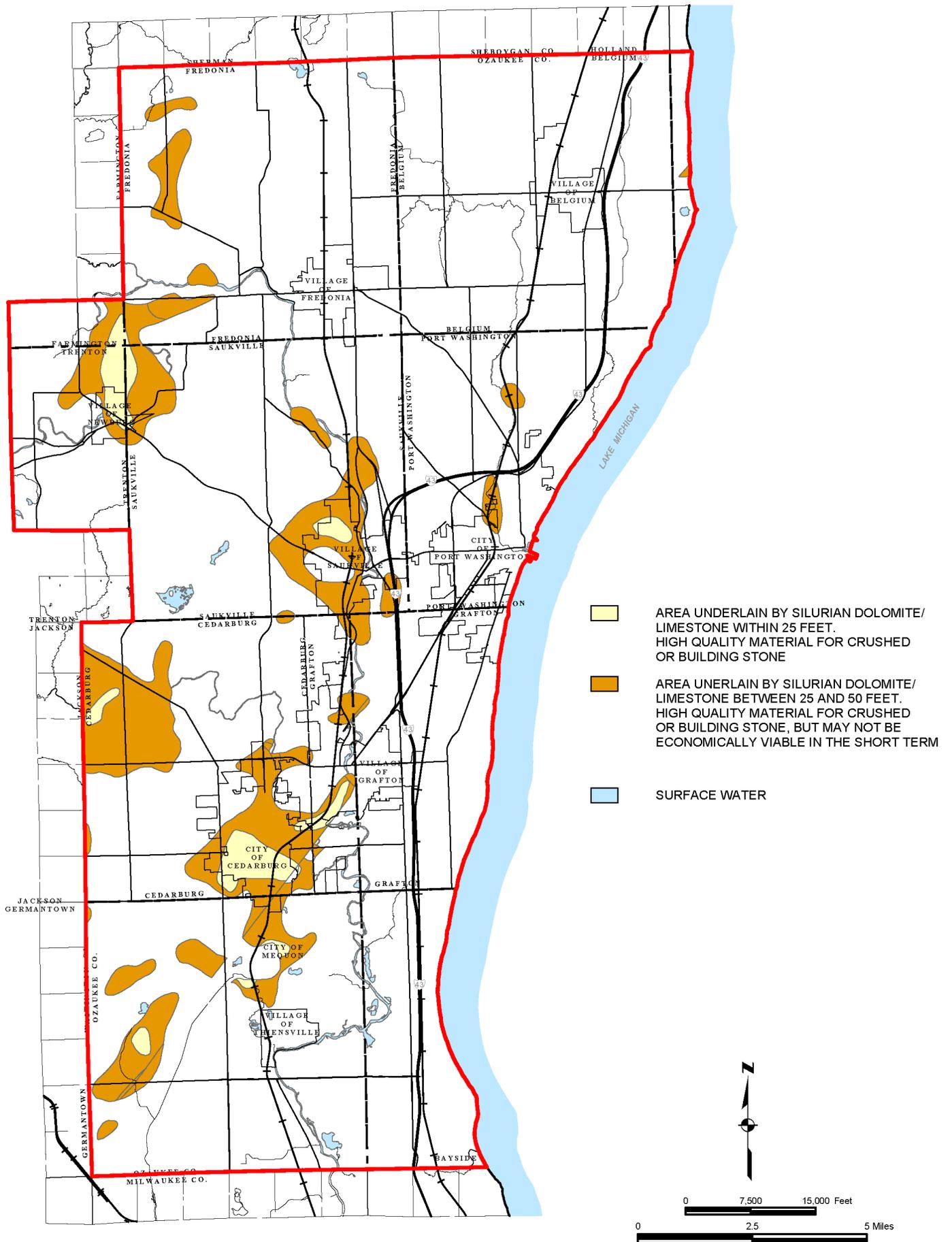
do not have an approved reclamation plan encompass about 113 acres. Section 295.16 (4) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* establishes which activities are exempt from nonmetallic mining reclamation requirements.

NR 135 subchapter VI defines a marketable mineral deposit as one which can be or is reasonably anticipated to be commercially feasible to mine and which has significant economic or strategic value. Only the owner of the land (as opposed to the owner of the mineral rights or other partial rights) can register a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit. The registration must include a legal description of the land and certification and delineation by a registered professional geologist or a registered professional engineer. In making this certification, the geologist or engineer must describe the type and quality of the nonmetallic mineral deposit; the areal extent and depth of the deposit; how the deposit's quality, extent, location, and accessibility contribute to its marketability; and the quality of the deposit in relation to current and anticipated standards and specifications for the type of material concerned. There were no registered mining sites in Ozaukee County in 2006.

A person wishing to register land pursuant to NR 135 subchapter VI must provide evidence that nonmetallic mining is a permitted or conditional use of the land under zoning in effect on the day notice is provided by the owner to government authorities. A copy of the proposed registration and supporting information must be provided to each applicable zoning authority (city, village, or town), the County, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at least 120 days prior to filing the registration. The registration must include a certification by the landowner, which is binding on the landowner and his or her successors in interest, that the landowner will not undertake any action that would permanently interfere with present or future extraction of nonmetallic materials for the duration of the registration. Registration of nonmetallic resources by a landowner is optional and is relatively expensive due to the information that must be submitted. The expense may be one reason this option has not been widely used.

Section 66.1001(4) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires any unit of government that prepares and adopts a comprehensive plan to prepare and adopt written procedures to foster public participation. These written

AREAS WITH POTENTIAL AS SOURCES OF
CRUSHED OR BUILDING STONE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.
Interpretation by Bruce A. Brown, P.G. Data compilation by Michael L. Czechanski, 2006.

procedures must describe the methods the local government will use to distribute proposed elements of a comprehensive plan to owners, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property pursuant to which the persons may extract nonmetallic mineral resources in or on property, in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is proposed to be changed by the comprehensive plan. All registered owners and leaseholders were provided with copies of the proposed Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use elements of the comprehensive plan and offered an opportunity to submit comments.

Water Resources

Water resources such as lakes, streams and their associated floodplains, and groundwater form an important element of the natural resource base of the Ozaukee County planning area. The contribution of these resources is immeasurable to economic development, recreational activity, and aesthetic quality of the planning area.

Major Watersheds, Subwatersheds, and Subbasins

Map 21 identifies major watersheds within the planning area, which include five major watersheds and an area that drains directly into Lake Michigan. All of the major watersheds are part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system. The major watersheds include the Milwaukee River watershed, Sauk Creek watershed, Menomonee River watershed, Sheboygan River watershed, and Sucker Creek watershed. The majority of the planning area is located in the Milwaukee River watershed which covers 164 square miles, or 66 percent of the planning area. For stormwater management planning purposes, all of the major watersheds are further subdivided into subwatersheds and subbasins. Subwatersheds and subbasins are also shown on Map 21.

A subcontinental divide that separates the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River drainage basins crosses Washington County to the west of the planning area, as shown on Map 22. The Ozaukee County planning area is located entirely east of the subcontinental divide. The local governments within the planning area are therefore not subject to limitations on the use of Lake Michigan water that affect areas west of the divide.

Map 22 also shows the location of precipitation stations and surface water monitoring points in the planning area, which monitor the atmospheric and surface phases of the hydrologic cycle. Through these stations the amount of precipitation is monitored and stream discharges, lake levels, and water quality of streams and lakes are monitored. In addition, Map 22 also shows active and discontinued observation wells in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. There are no active observation wells in the County planning area; however, there are a number of surface water monitoring points in the County.

Surface Water Resources

Surface water resources consist of streams, rivers, lakes, and associated floodplains and shorelands. Lakes, rivers, and streams constitute a focal point for water-related recreational activities and greatly enhance the aesthetic quality of the environment. However, lakes, rivers, and streams are readily susceptible to degradation through improper land development and management throughout their drainage areas. Water quality can be degraded by excessive pollutant loads, including nutrient loads, from manufacturing and improperly located onsite waste treatment systems; sanitary sewer overflows; urban runoff, including runoff from construction sites; and careless urban and agricultural practices. The water quality of surface waters may also be adversely affected by the excessive development of riparian areas and inappropriate filling of peripheral wetlands. This adds new sources of undesirable nutrients and sediment, while removing needed areas for trapping nutrients and sediments. Surface waters, shown on Map 23, cover an area of 2,280 acres, or about 1 percent, of the planning area. Table 40 sets forth the acres of surface water, floodplains, and wetlands in each participating local government.

Dams

There are approximately 3,800 dams in the State of Wisconsin. Since the late 1800's, more than 700 dams have been washed out or removed. Since 1967 about 100 dams have been removed. About 60 percent of dams in the State are privately owned, 17 percent are owned by a municipality or county, 9 percent are owned by the State, and 17 percent are under other types of ownership. In the Ozaukee County planning area, 11 dams, or about 61 percent, are privately owned, 5 dams, or about 28 percent, are owned by a municipality, one dam is owned by the County, and one dam is owned by the State.

Table 39

NONMETALLIC MINING SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2006

Number on Map 20	Location	Owner Name	Site Name	Active (acres)	Future (acres)	Proposed (acres)	Reclaimed (acres)	Unreclaimed (acres)	Total (acres)
1	Town of Fredonia	Hartman Sand and Gravel	Grabinger Pit	9.5	0.0	1.1	4.8	0.0	15.4
2	Town of Fredonia	Ozaukee County	Hetzel Pit	0.0	17.0	0.0	6.2	2.9	26.1
3	Town of Fredonia	Hartman Sand and Gravel	Spring Lake	40.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	11.5	59.1
4	Town of Fredonia	Hartman Sand and Gravel	Home Pit	39.5	0.0	7.6	14.1	0.0	61.2
5	Town of Fredonia	Ozaukee County	Pinnacle Pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.6
6	Town of Fredonia	Liermann	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
7	Town of Saukville	Hamm	Hamm Pit	6.9	0.0	2.4	8.9	0.3	18.5
8	Town of Saukville	Hamm	Historic Pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
9	Town of Saukville	Brandt	Historic Pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.5
10	Town of Saukville	Ozaukee County	Lakeland Pit	20.1	0.0	0.0	17.6	8.9	46.6
11	Town of Saukville	Payne and Dolan	Saukville Site	33.8	0.0	8.3	12.7	7.9	62.7
12	Town of Saukville	Roeckl	Roeckl Pit	9.3	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.0	12.0
13	Town of Saukville	Bloecher	Bloecher	1.1	0.0	0.3	3.8	1.2	6.4
14	Town of Port Washington	Prom	Prom Pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	19.8
15	Town of Grafton	Tillman	Tillman Pit	11.5	0.0	3.2	1.1	1.3	17.1
16	Town of Grafton	Denow	Historic Pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	30.1
17	Town of Cedarburg	Hennings	Historic Pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	18.0
18	Town of Cedarburg	Kloehn	Historic Pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
19	Town of Cedarburg	R & R Excavating	N/A	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8
20	Town of Cedarburg	Cedarburg Quarry Corporation	N/A	17.8	0.0	7.4	3.8	5.9	34.9
21	Town of Trenton	Roger and Michelle Lemler	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0
22	Town of Jackson ^a	Mill Valley/Dawson	N/A	72.0	0.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	167.0
--	Total (acres) ^b	--	--	216.2	17.0	39.0	93.5	112.8	478.5

^aThe Mill Valley/Dawson site is an active nonmetallic mining operation located in the Town of Jackson, adjacent to Ozaukee County and the Town of Cedarburg.

^bTotals do not include acreages from the Mill Valley/Dawson site.

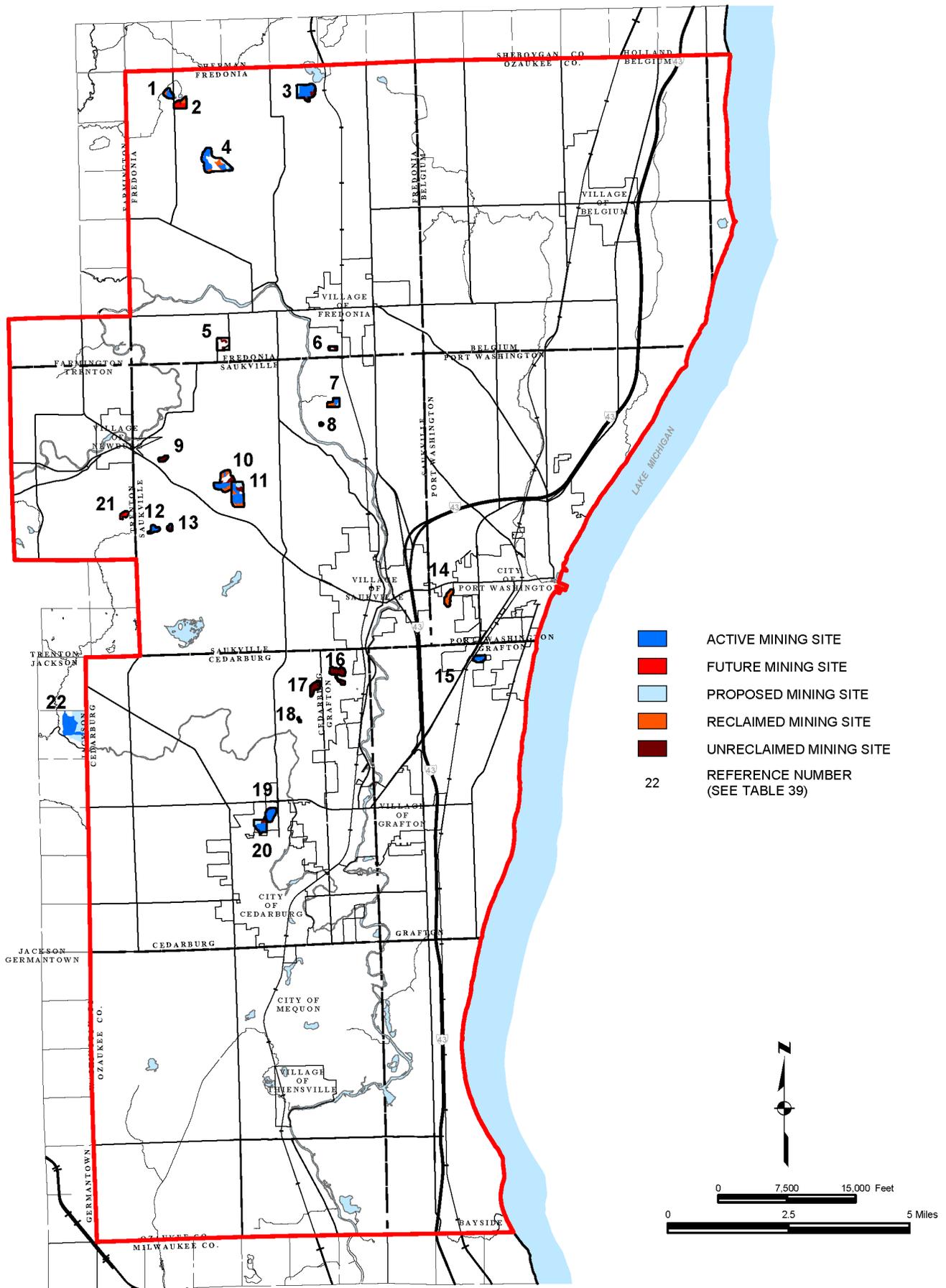
Source: Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department and SEWRPC.

Dams with a structural height of six feet or greater and impounding 50 acre-feet or more, and dams with a height of 25 feet or more and impounding 15 acre-feet or more, are classified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as large dams. All other dams are classified as small dams. Eight dams, or 44 percent of dams in the planning area, are classified as large dams. The Federal government regulates over 200 large dams that produce hydroelectricity, which represents about 5 percent of the dams in the State. The DNR regulates the rest of the dams. All dams located in the planning area are regulated by the DNR. The location of dams and abandoned dams in the planning area is shown on Map 24. The ownership and size characteristics of these dams are set forth in Table 41.

Lakes

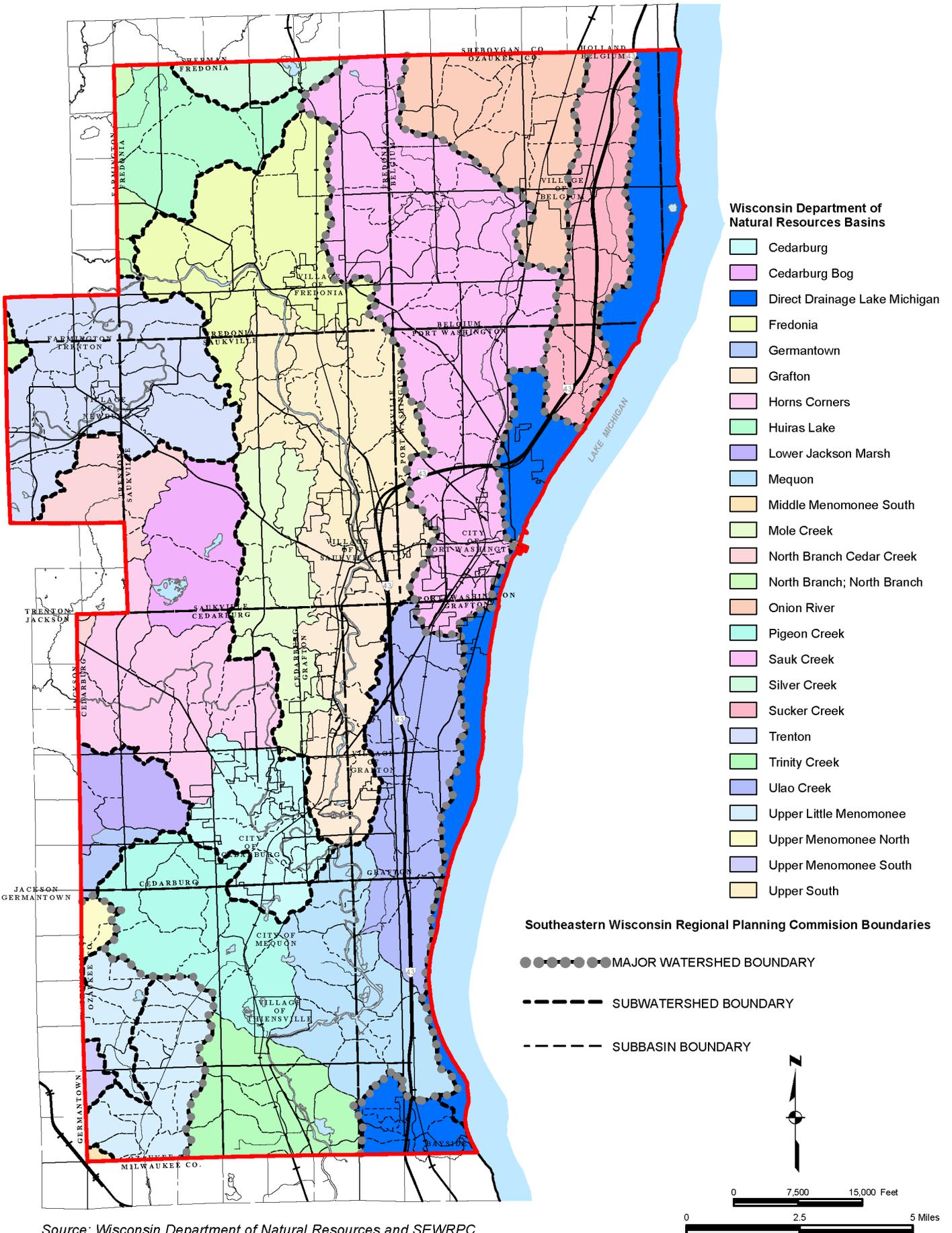
Lakes have been classified by the Regional Planning Commission as being either major or minor. Major lakes have 50 acres or more of surface water area, and minor lakes have less than 50 acres of surface water area. There are three major inland lakes located entirely or partially within the planning area. The 57 acre Lac du Cours in the City of Mequon and the 148 acre Mud Lake in the Town of Saukville are wholly located in the planning area and the 65 acre Spring Lake in the Town of Fredonia is partially located in the planning area. All three major lakes are located in the Milwaukee River Watershed. In addition to the major lakes there are 546 minor lakes and ponds distributed throughout the planning area. The total surface area of major and minor lakes in the planning area is 986 acres. The entire eastern side of the planning area is bounded by Lake Michigan with approximately 25 miles of shoreline.

NONMETALLIC MINING SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2006



Source: Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department, Washington County, and SEWRPC.

WATERSHED FEATURES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



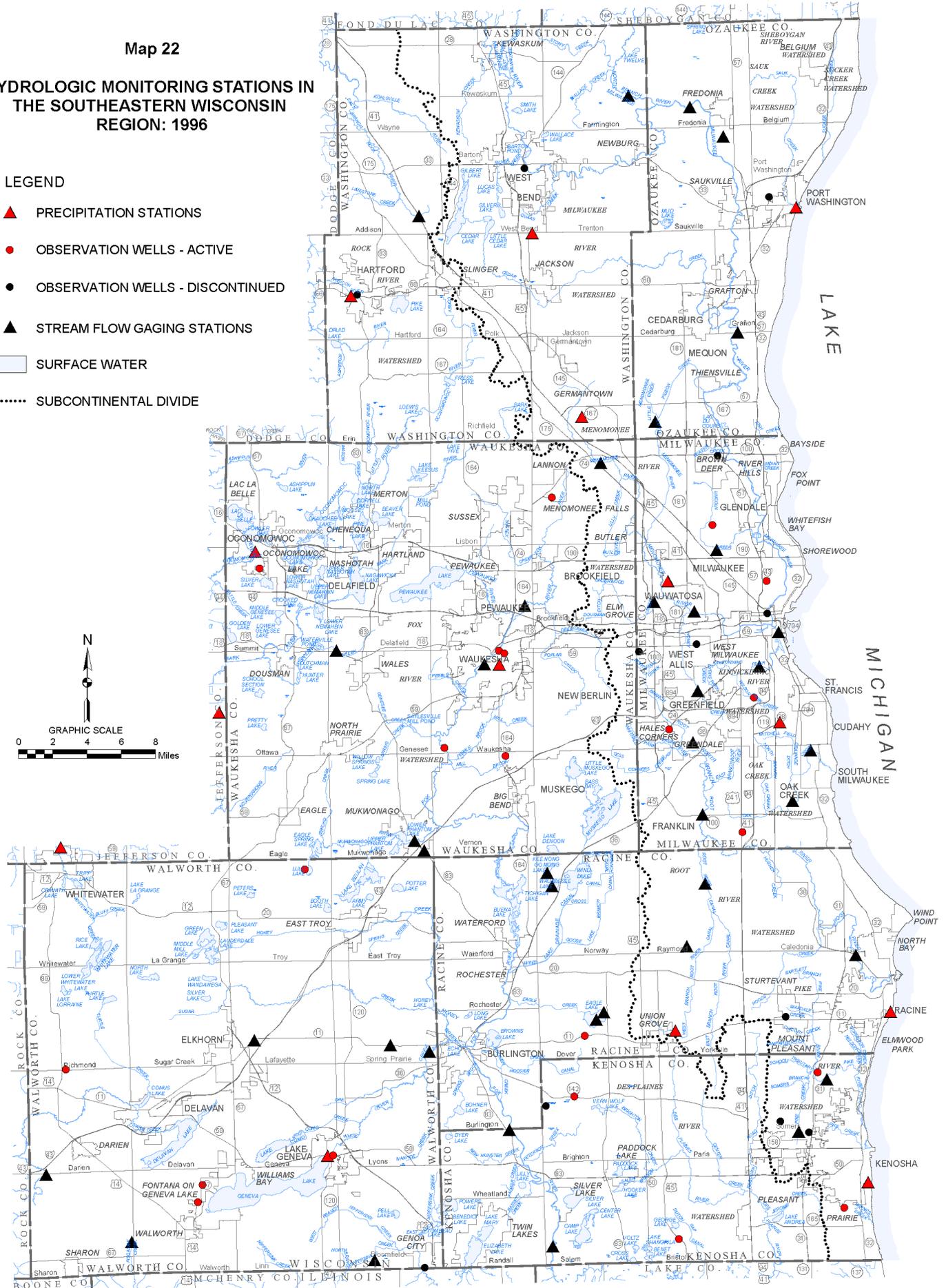
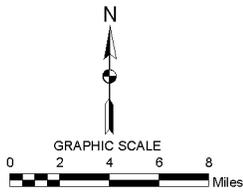
Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map 22

HYDROLOGIC MONITORING STATIONS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1996

LEGEND

- ▲ PRECIPITATION STATIONS
- OBSERVATION WELLS - ACTIVE
- OBSERVATION WELLS - DISCONTINUED
- ▲ STREAM FLOW GAGING STATIONS
- SURFACE WATER
- SUBCONTINENTAL DIVIDE



Source: University of Wisconsin-Extension, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and SEWRPC.

SURFACE WATERS, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAINS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

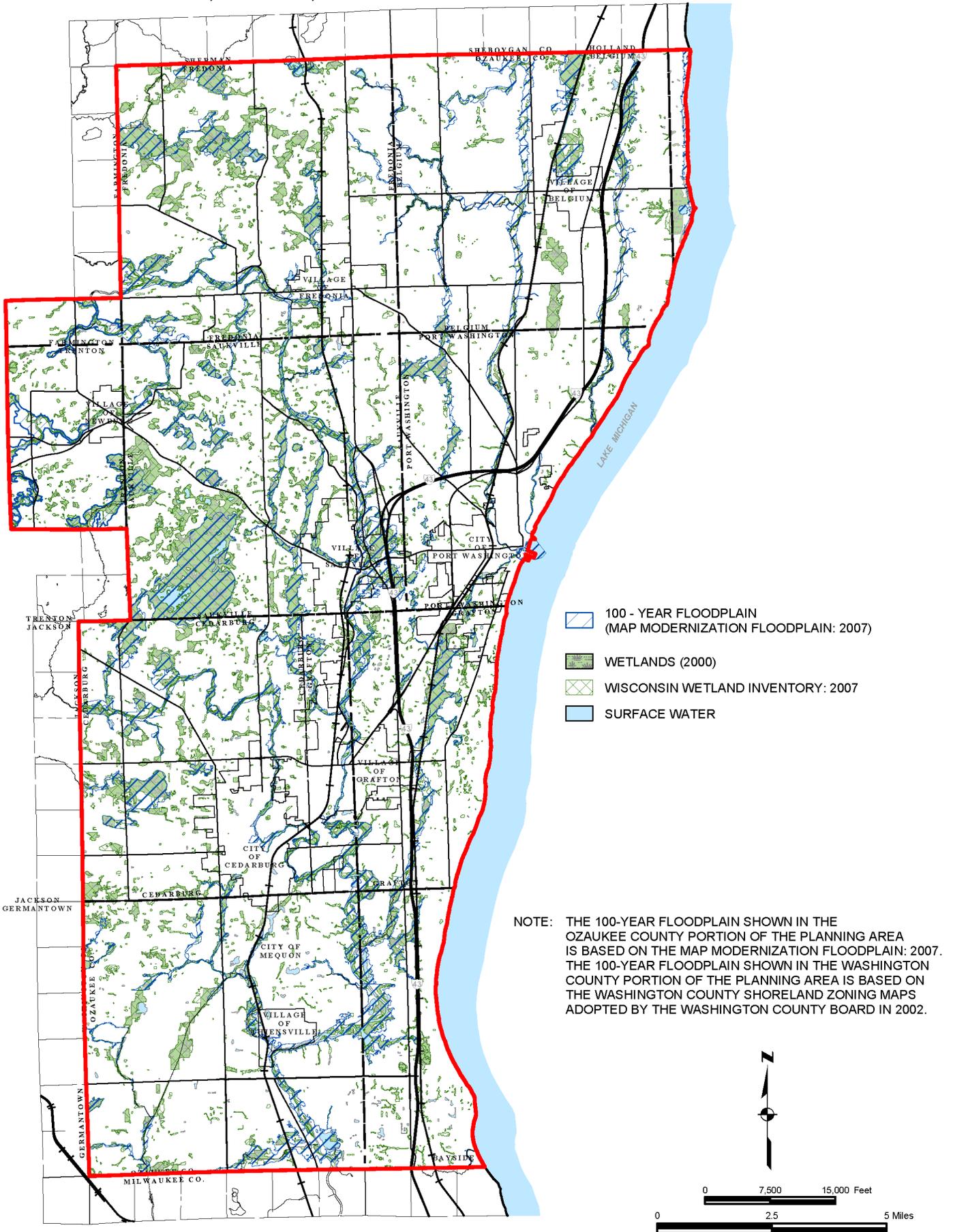


Table 40

**SURFACE WATER, FLOODPLAINS, AND WETLANDS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA**

Local Government	Surface Water (acres)	Floodplain (acres) ^a	Wetlands (acres in 2000)	Wetlands (acres in 2007)
City of Mequon.....	655	3,138	2,099	2,937
City of Port Washington	15	158	170	202
Village of Belgium	0	44	37	60
Village of Fredonia	3	105	106	108
Village of Grafton	51	144	79	130
Village of Newburg.....	26 ^b	6 ^c	34 ^b	47 ^b
Village of Saukville.....	39	655	302	356
Village of Thiensville	11	101	1	9
Town of Belgium	72	2,557	1,570	1,812
Town of Cedarburg	334	2,185	2,658	2,712
Town of Fredonia	284	2,407	3,240	3,680
Town of Grafton	104	1,736	983	1,672
Town of Port Washington	11	919	686	889
Town of Saukville.....	508	4,052	4,908	5,224
Ozaukee County Planning Area ^d	2,280	19,463	17,750	20,915

^aThe floodplain data for the Ozaukee County portion of the planning area (including the City of Cedarburg and Village of Bayside) is based on the Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007. The planning area total also includes floodplain data from the Washington County portion of the planning area, which is based on the Washington County shoreland maps adopted in 2002.

^bIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^cIncludes only the Ozaukee County portion of the Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes surface water, floodplain, and wetland data for all participating local governments, the City of Cedarburg, and those portions of the Village of Bayside, Town of Farmington, and the Town of Trenton located in the planning area.

Source: SEWRPC.

Streams

Rivers and streams are classified as either perennial or intermittent. Perennial streams are defined as watercourses that maintain a continuous flow throughout the year. Intermittent streams are defined as watercourses that do not maintain a continuous flow throughout the year. There are approximately 100 miles of perennial streams in the planning area, including approximately 94 miles in Ozaukee County and six miles in Washington County. Major streams in the Menomonee River watershed, which generally includes the area in the southwestern corner of the planning area, include the Little Menomonee Creek and Little Menomonee River. Major streams in the Milwaukee River watershed, which generally includes the area in the western half of the planning area, include the Milwaukee River and Cedar Creek. Sauk Creek is the major stream in the Sauk Creek watershed, which generally includes the area in the north central portion of the planning area. The major stream in the Ozaukee County portion of the Sheboygan River watershed is Belgium Creek, which is a tributary to the Onion River in Sheboygan County. Belgium Creek is identified as an intermittent stream. Sucker Creek is the major stream in the Sucker Creek watershed.

Public Access to Rivers, Streams, and Lakes

Lakes, rivers, and streams provide important recreational opportunities to Ozaukee County residents and tourists who visit the County to take advantage of its surface water resources, particularly Lake Michigan. For these reasons, it is important to identify public access points to lakes, rivers, and streams. Access points can be found in County and municipal parks adjacent to lakes, rivers, and streams, which often offer improvements such as fishing piers or platforms and canoe launches. Public access is also provided by public streets where they cross rivers and streams, and at the end of platted but undeveloped street rights-of-way that end at a river, stream, or lake. Section 236.16(3) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that public access ways at least 60 feet wide be provided at no more than half mile intervals in new subdivisions abutting navigable streams, rivers, and lakes. This requirement is often fulfilled by platting streets to the water line. Public access points to lakes, rivers, and streams in the County are shown on Map 25 and listed on Table 42.

Floodplains and Shorelands

The floodplains of a river are the wide, gently sloping areas usually lying on both sides of a river or stream channel. The flow of a river onto its floodplain is a normal phenomenon and, in the absence of flood control works, can be expected to occur periodically. For planning and regulatory purposes, floodplains are defined as those areas subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Floodplains are generally not well suited for urban development because of the flood hazard, the presence of high water tables, and soils poorly suited to urban uses.

⁶ Documented in the Flood Insurance Study for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, March 18, 1991, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Table 41

DAMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Number on Map 24	Name	Water Feature	Owner Type	Size ^a	Structure Height (feet)	Impoundment Surface Area (acres)	Maximum Impoundment Storage (acre/feet)	Active or Abandoned
1	Harrington Beach Dam	Quarry Lake	State	Small	N/A	2.0	N/A	Active
2	Waubeka Dam	Milwaukee River	Private	Large	10.0	20.0	120.0	Abandoned
3	Crystal Springs Lake Corp. Dam	Unnamed Tributary to Milwaukee River	Private	Small	15.0	N/A	22.0	Active
4	Harthorne Hills County Park Dam	Milwaukee River	County	Small	22.0	15.0	12.0	Active
5	Newburg Dam	Milwaukee River	Private	Large	11.0	7.0	54.0	Active
6	G. E. Harris Dam	Unnamed Tributary to Mole Creek	Private	Large	15.0	17.0	174.0	Active
7	H. Zindler Lake Dam	Unnamed Tributary to Cedar Creek	Private	Small	15.0	N/A	16.0	Active
8	Bridge Street Dam	Milwaukee River	Village	Large	20.0	35.0	400.0	Active
9	Chair Factory Dam	Milwaukee River	Private	Small	14.0	6.0	40.0	Abandoned
10	Lime Kiln Dam	Milwaukee River	Village	Small	12.0	4.0	15.0	Active
11	Wire and Nail Factory Dam	Cedar Creek	Private	Large	28.0	2.0	27.0	Active
12	Columbia Mills Dam	Cedar Creek	City	Large	15.0	15.0	80.0	Active
13	Cedarburg Woolen Mill Dam	Cedar Creek	City	Large	18.0	6.0	50.0	Active
14	Ruck Dam	Cedar Creek	Private	Small	17.0	4.0	27.0	Active
15	Hamilton Mill Dam	Cedar Creek	Private	Small	8.0	N/A	N/A	Abandoned
16	John Albright Drainage Swale Dam	Unnamed Tributary to Milwaukee River	Private	Small	12.0	1.0	8.0	Active
17	Thiensville Dam	Milwaukee River	Village	Large	13.0	45.0	2,200.0	Active
18	Fish Creek Dam	Fish Creek	Private	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Abandoned
19	Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary Dam	Pigeon Creek	Private	Small	4.0	1.0	2.0	Abandoned

^aA dam with a structural height of six feet or greater and impounding 50 acre-feet or more, or having a structural height of 25 feet or more and impounding more than 15 acre-feet is classified as a large dam.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

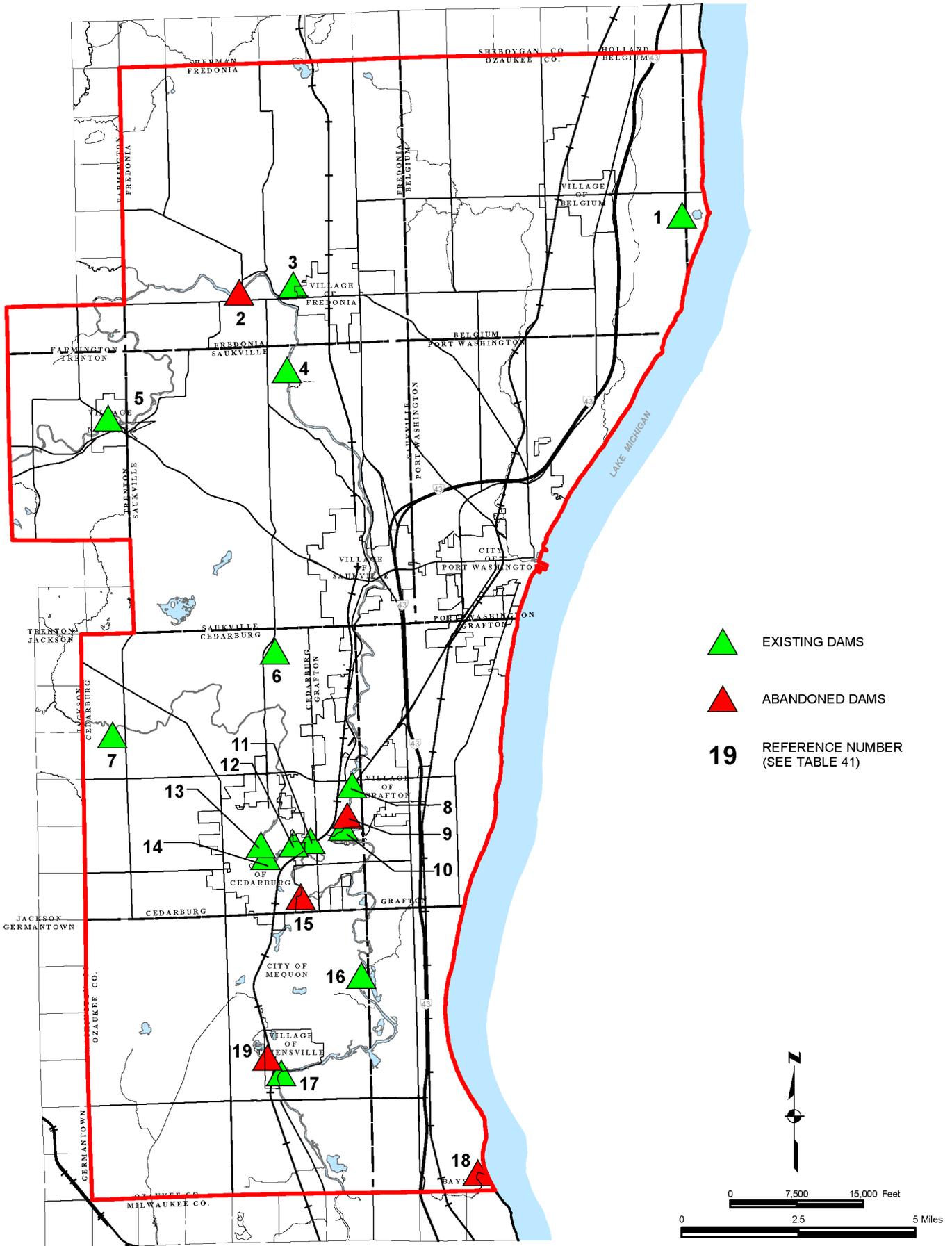
Floodplains in Ozaukee County were identified as part of the Ozaukee County Flood Insurance Study (FIS)⁶ and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Flood elevations and floodplain limits were identified through detailed studies along the Milwaukee River as part of the FIS. The FIS depicts “approximate” floodplains along streams and lakes where no detailed engineering studies were conducted. Subsequent to adoption of the FIS, detailed floodplain studies were conducted for Cedar Creek and a portion of Ulao Creek.

The DNR initiated a “Map Modernization Program” in Ozaukee County in 2004 to update floodplain mapping throughout the County. As part of the program, additional detailed and “limited detailed” floodplain studies were conducted along priority streams and stream reaches. The DNR also adjusted approximate floodplain delineations countywide where no detailed studies have been conducted to better reflect existing stream locations and topographic mapping. The new floodplain delineations were approved by the DNR and FEMA on June 4, 2007. Ozaukee County and each city and village in the County must update their zoning maps to reflect the new floodplain delineations by December 4, 2007. The new floodplain delineations are shown on Map 23,⁷ and encompass 19,463 acres, or about 13 percent of the County and 12 percent of the planning area.

Shorelands are defined by the *Wisconsin Statutes* as lands within the following distances from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters: 1,000 feet from a lake, pond, or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. In accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapters NR 115 (shoreland regulations) and NR 116 (floodplain regulations) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, both the Ozaukee and Washington County shoreland and floodplain zoning

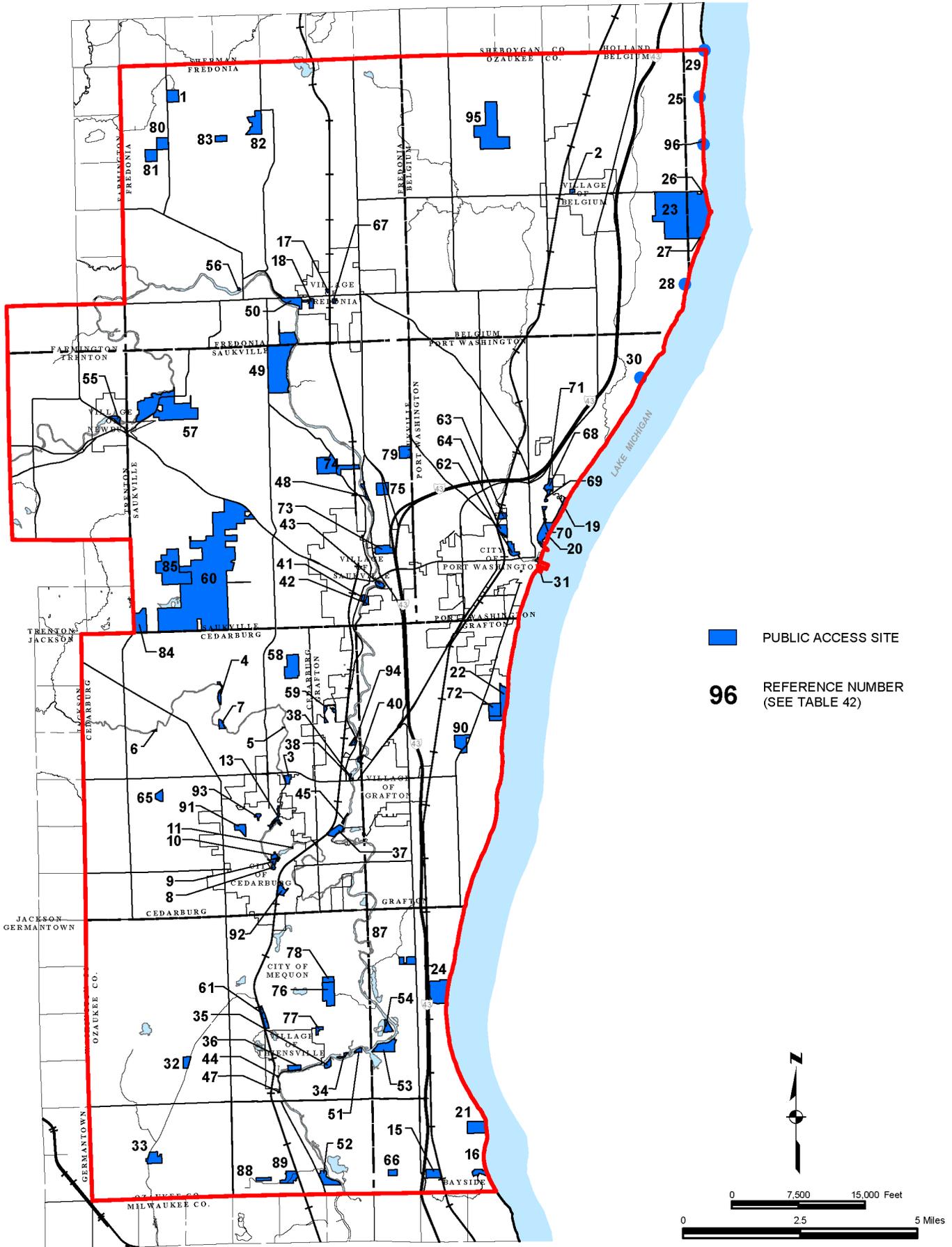
⁷ The Washington County portion of the planning area was not included in the Ozaukee County Map Modernization Program.

DAMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

SITES PROVIDING PUBLIC ACCESS TO SURFACE WATERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006



Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department and SEWRPC.

Table 42

PUBLIC ACCESS TO SURFACE WATERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 25	Body of Water	Park Name	Canoe Launch	Motorboat Launch	Fishing Facilities
1	Bee Keeper Bog	Bee Keeper Bog	No	No	No
2	Belgium-Holland Drainage Ditch	Community Park	No	No	No
3	Cedar Creek	Lion's Park	Yes	No	No
4	Cedar Creek	Krohn Park Public Canoe Launch	Yes	No	No
5	Cedar Creek	Cedar Creek Farms Canoe Launch	Yes	No	No
6	Cedar Creek	Creekside Park	Yes	No	No
7	Cedar Creek	Covered Bridge Park	Yes	No	No
8	Cedar Creek	Beckmann Park	No	No	No
9	Cedar Creek	Adlai Horn Park	No	No	No
10	Cedar Creek	Cedar Creek Park	No	No	No
11	Cedar Creek	Unnamed Park	No	No	No
12	Cedar Creek	Boy Scout Park	Yes	No	No
13	Cedar Creek	Cedar Hedge Park	No	No	No
14	Cedar Creek	Unnamed Park	No	No	No
15	Fish Creek	K. Kearny Carpenter Park	No	No	No
16	Fish Creek – Lake Michigan	The Nature Conservancy	No	No	No
17	Fredonia Creek	Stony Creek Park	No	No	No
18	Fredonia Creek	Marie Kraus Park	No	No	No
19	Lake Michigan	Upper/Lower Lake Park	No	No	No
20	Lake Michigan	Veteran's Memorial Park	No	No	No
21	Lake Michigan	Virmond Park	No	No	Yes
22	Lake Michigan	Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve	No	No	No
23	Lake Michigan	Harrington Beach State Park	No	No	Yes
24	Lake Michigan	Concordia University	No	No	No
25	Lake Michigan	Jay Rd. and Sauk Trail Beach Intersection	No	No	No
26	Lake Michigan	CTH D	No	No	No
27	Lake Michigan	Cedar Beach Road	No	No	No
28	Lake Michigan	Sandy Beach Road	No	No	No
29	Lake Michigan	Pebble Beach Road	No	No	No
30	Lake Michigan	Lake Drive	No	No	No
31	Lake Michigan – Inner Harbor	Fisherman's Park	No	No	Yes
32	Little Menomonee River	Little Menomonee River Nature Preserve	No	No	No
33	Little Menomonee River	Lemke Park	No	No	No
34	Milwaukee River	Villa Grove Park	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	Milwaukee River	Riverview Park	Yes	No	No
36	Milwaukee River	Thiensville Village Park	No	Yes	Yes
37	Milwaukee River	Lime Kiln Park	Yes	No	No
38	Milwaukee River	Veteran's Memorial Park	No	No	No
39	Milwaukee River	Riverfront Park	Yes	Yes	No
40	Milwaukee River	River Island Golf Course	No	No	No
41	Milwaukee River	West Riverside Park	No	No	No
42	Milwaukee River	East Riverside Park	No	No	No
43	Milwaukee River	Peninsula Park	No	No	No
44	Milwaukee River	Donald A. Molyneux Park	Yes	No	No
45	Milwaukee River	Village of Grafton Land	No	No	No
46	Milwaukee River	Chair Factory Historical Marker	No	No	No
47	Milwaukee River	Settler's Park	No	No	No
48	Milwaukee River	Ehler's County Park	Yes	No	No
49	Milwaukee River	Hawthorne Hills County Park	No	No	No
50	Milwaukee River	Waubedonia Park	Yes	No	No
51	Milwaukee River	Scout Park	No	No	No
52	Milwaukee River	River Barn Park	Yes	No	No
53	Milwaukee River	River Forest Nature Preserve	No	No	No
54	Milwaukee River	Shoreland Nature Preserve	No	No	No
55	Milwaukee River	Newburg Fireman's Park	No	No	No
56	Milwaukee River	Veteran's Park	No	No	No
57	Milwaukee River – Riveredge Creek	Riveredge Nature Center	Yes	No	No
58	Mole Creek	Pleasant Valley Nature Park	Yes	No	No
59	Mole Creek	Heritage Settlement Park	No	No	No
60	Mud Lake, Long Lake, Donut Lake, Watts Lake, Horn Lake, Pigeon Creek	Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area	No	No	No
61	Pigeon Creek	Highland Woods	No	No	No
62	Sauk Creek	City Athletic Field and Community Waterpark	No	No	No

Table 42 (continued)

Number on Map 25	Body of Water	Park Name	Canoe Launch	Motorboat Launch	Fishing Facilities
63	Sauk Creek	Undeveloped Park	No	No	No
64	Sauk Creek	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve	No	No	No
65	Tributary to Cedar Creek	Cedarburg Habitat Preservation	No	No	No
66	Tributary to Fish Creek	Grasslyn Nature Preserve	No	No	No
67	Tributary to Fredonia Creek	Fireman's Park	No	No	No
68	Tributary to Lake Michigan	Norport Park/Antoine Park	No	No	No
69	Tributary to Lake Michigan	Hales Trail and Kaiser Drive	No	No	No
70	Tributary to Lake Michigan	Whitefish Park	No	No	No
71	Tributary to Lake Michigan	Birchwood Hills Nature Area	No	No	No
72	Tributary to Lake Michigan	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No	No	No
73	Tributary to Milwaukee River	Showalter Park	No	No	No
74	Tributary to Milwaukee River	Tendick Nature Park	Yes	No	No
75	Tributary to Milwaukee River	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No	No	No
76	Tributary to Milwaukee River	Mequon Rotary Park	No	No	No
77	Tributary to Milwaukee River	Prinz Site	No	No	No
78	Tributary to Milwaukee River	Pukaite Woods	No	No	No
79	Tributary to Milwaukee River	Ozaukee County Property	No	No	No
80	Tributary to Milwaukee River – North Branch	Scattered Wetland	No	No	No
81	Tributary to Milwaukee River – North Branch	Scattered Wetland	No	No	No
82	Tributary to Milwaukee River – North Branch	DNR Site	No	No	No
83	Tributary to Milwaukee River – North Branch	DNR Site	No	No	No
84	Tributary to Mud Lake	DNR Site	No	No	No
85	Tributary to Mud Lake	UW Cedarburg Bog Arboretum	No	No	No
86	Tributary to Sauk Creek – Lake Michigan	Oakland Avenue Greens	No	No	No
87	Tributary to Ulao Creek	DNR Land	No	No	No
88	Trinity Creek	Lily Lane Nature Preserve	No	No	No
89	Trinity Creek	Trinity Creek Wildlife Area	No	No	No
90	Ulao Creek	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No	No	No
91	Unnamed Pond	Centennial Park	No	No	No
92	Unnamed Pond	Herman A. Zeunert Park	No	No	No
93	Unnamed Pond	Willobrooke Park	No	No	No
94	Unnamed Pond – Tributary to Milwaukee River	Meadowbrook Park – Family Aquatic Center	No	No	No
95	Unnamed Tributary to Onion River	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No	No	No
96	Lake Michigan	Silver Beach Road	No	No	No

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

ordinances restrict uses in wetlands located in the shorelands, and limit the uses allowed in the 100-year floodplain to prevent damage to structures and property and to protect floodwater conveyance and storage capacity of floodplains. The ordinances also restrict removal of vegetation and other activities in shoreland areas and require most structures to be set back a minimum of 75 feet from navigable waters. State law requires that counties administer shoreland and floodplain regulations in unincorporated areas. Shorelands in unincorporated portions of the planning area are shown on Map 80 in Chapter V.

Under Chapter NR 117 of the *Administrative Code*, cities and villages are required to restrict uses in wetlands five acres or larger located in the shoreland area. The provisions of NR 115, which regulate uses in unincorporated portions of the shoreland, apply in cities and villages only in shoreland areas annexed to a city or village after May 7, 1982. The same floodplain regulations set forth in NR 116 for unincorporated areas also apply to cities and villages. Each city and village administers the floodplain regulations within its corporate limits.

Designated Waters

A Designated Water is a waterbody (river, stream, or lake) that has special designations that affect permit requirements for activities affecting the water body. The DNR developed the designated water classification system, which relates directly to the Statutory or regulatory sections that govern activities that may be permitted

in or adjacent to a waterbody or specific stream reaches. The designations may also be used to help determine the quality or significance of a waterbody. The classifications of specific waterbodies can be found on the DNR website at www.dnrmaps.wisconsin.gov/imf/imf.jsp?site=SurfaceWaterViewer.deswaters.

Designated waters are grouped into the following categories and subcategories:

- Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest. This category includes:
 - State Natural Areas
 - Trout streams
 - Outstanding or exceptional resource waters
 - Waters inhabited by any endangered, threatened, or special concern species or unique ecological communities identified in the Natural Heritage Inventory
 - Waters in ecologically significant coastal wetlands along Lakes Michigan and Superior identified by the Coastal Wetlands of Wisconsin coastal management project
 - Federal and State waters designated as wild or scenic rivers
 - Wild rice lakes identified by the DNR and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission
- Public Rights Features. This category includes waterbodies identified by the DNR as critical sites for habitat, navigation, or scenic beauty
- Priority Navigable Waters. This category includes:
 - Navigable waters, or portions thereof, identified by the DNR as outstanding or exceptional resource waters due to sensitive fish and aquatic habitat
 - Navigable waters, or portions thereof, identified as a trout stream
 - Lakes less than 50 acres in size

Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration that is sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adopted for life in saturated soil conditions. As shown on Map 23, wetlands occur in depressions, near the bottom of slopes, along lakeshores and stream banks, and on land areas that are poorly drained.

Wetlands are generally unsuited or poorly suited for most agricultural or urban development purposes. Wetlands do have important recreational and ecological values. Wetlands contribute to flood control and water quality enhancement, since such areas naturally serve to store excess runoff temporarily, thereby tending to reduce peak flows and to trap sediments, undesirable nutrients, and other water pollutants. Wetlands may also serve as groundwater recharge and discharge areas. Wetlands also provide breeding, nesting, resting, and feeding grounds for many forms of wildlife. In 2000, wetlands encompassed approximately 29 square miles, or about 11 percent of the planning area. The wetlands shown on Map 23 are those identified by SEWRPC as part of the inventory of land uses in the County in 2000. The SEWRPC land use inventories from 1963 through 2000 include wetlands of one acre or larger.

Table 40 sets forth wetland coverage for each participating local government in the planning area. Table 43 sets forth selected natural resource land coverage areas, including wetlands, in the County in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. The area within wetlands and woodlands has increased slightly between 1970 and 2000, leading to a corresponding increase in the number of acres within primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas.⁸

⁸ A detailed description of the process for delineating environmental corridors is presented in SEWRPC Technical Record Vol. 4, No. 2, Refining the Delineation of Environmental Corridors in Southeastern Wisconsin, March 1981.

Table 43

SELECTED NATURAL RESOURCE LAND COVERAGE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1970 - 2000

Land Coverage (acres)	1970	1980	1990	2000	Percent Change 1970 - 2000
Wetlands.....	16,274	15,988	16,334	16,914	3.9
Woodlands.....	6,664	6,620	6,993	7,150	7.3
Primary Environmental Corridors.....	19,817	19,810	20,480	20,608	4.0
Secondary Environmental Corridors.....	4,823	4,777	4,864	4,864	0.9
Isolated Natural Resource Areas.....	3,432	3,439	3,456	3,584	4.4

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 44

**WETLAND RESTORATIONS IN
OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2002**

Local Government	Wetland Restorations	
	Number of Sites	Acres
City of Mequon	13	10.10
City of Port Washington.....	7	25.57
Village of Belgium.....	2	1.51
Village of Fredonia.....	3	0.46
Village of Grafton.....	0	0.00
Village of Newburg.....	0	0.00
Village of Saukville.....	1	0.35
Village of Thiensville.....	0	0.00
Town of Belgium.....	105	126.44
Town of Cedarburg.....	38	22.91
Town of Fredonia.....	45	41.47
Town of Grafton.....	74	117.12
Town of Port Washington.....	18	13.99
Town of Saukville.....	23	29.90
Ozaukee County	329	389.82

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

An updated wetland inventory for Ozaukee County, conducted by SEWRPC under contract with the DNR, was completed in 2007. The new inventory includes wetlands of 0.25 acre or larger. This inventory is reflected on Map 23 and the 2035 planned land use map (Map 96 in Chapter VIII) under the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory 2007 overlay. Wetlands delineated as part of the 2007 inventory encompassed about 33 square miles or about 13 percent of the planning area.

Restored Wetlands

Over the past 20 years, Federal, State, and local government agencies have constructed 329 wetland restorations encompassing about 390 acres on private land in Ozaukee County.⁹ Their efforts are continuing with several additional wetlands appearing on the map each year through incentives such as those provided by the NRCS, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), DNR, and County Priority Watershed and Soil and Water Resource Management Programs.

These programs encourage landowners to remove highly erodible land from agricultural use and restore natural plant communities. The restoration program goal is to increase wildlife habitat and plant diversity, reduce soil erosion, improve water quality by filtering pollutants and sediment, and provide stormwater storage to reduce flooding. Wetland restorations completed through 2002 are shown on Map 26 and Table 44.

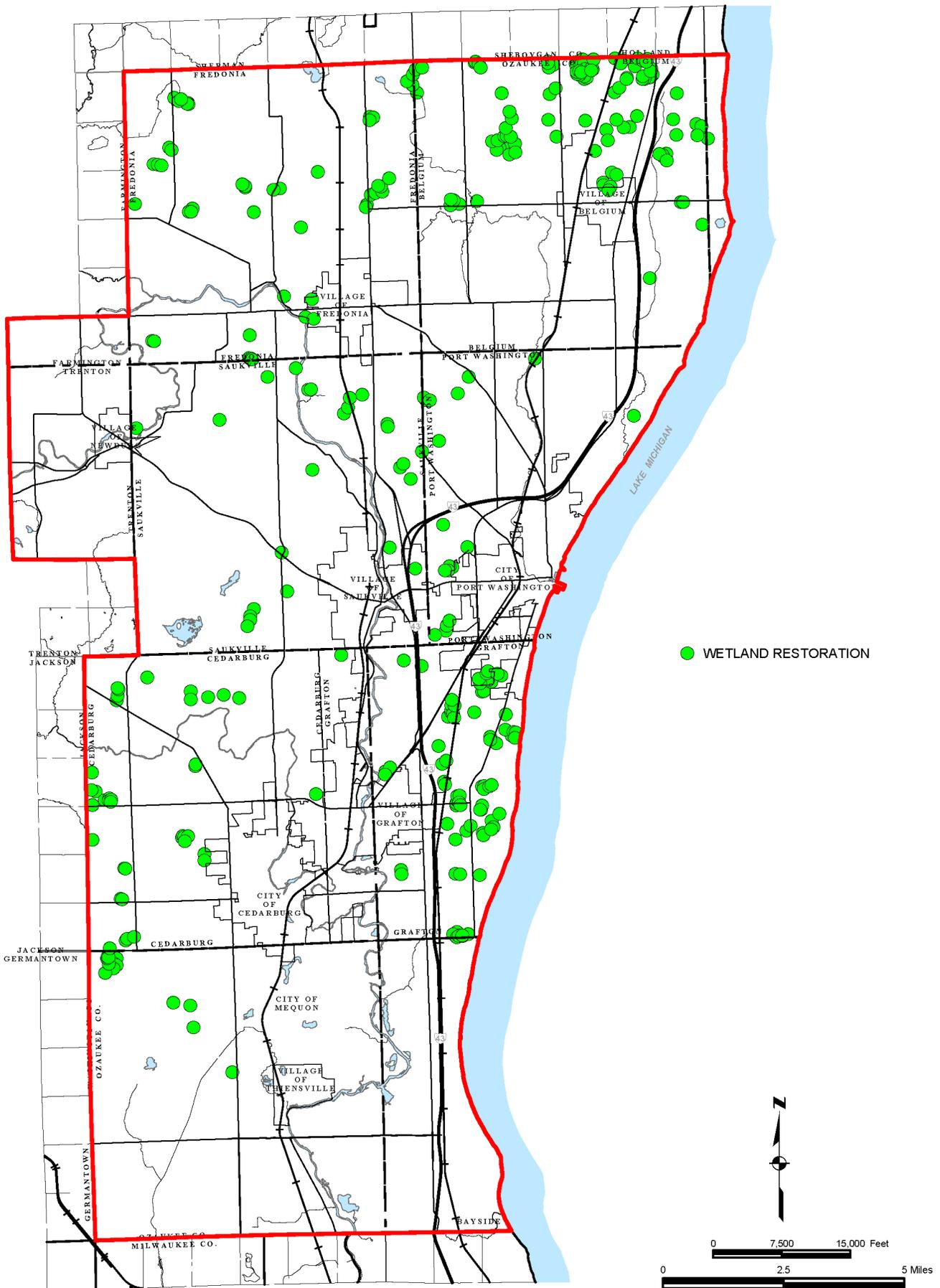
Groundwater Resources

An adequate supply of high quality groundwater is essential if used for domestic consumption. Like surface water, groundwater is susceptible to depletion and deterioration. The quality of groundwater can be reduced by the loss of recharge areas, excessive or overly concentrated pumping, and changes in ground cover. In addition, groundwater quality is subject to degradation from onsite waste treatment systems, surface water pollution, improper agricultural practices, and other soil and water pollutants. Identifying sources of groundwater and areas susceptible to groundwater contamination is important in proper land use planning to prevent adversely affecting the availability and quality of groundwater.

Ozaukee County has seen an increase in overall water consumption and groundwater consumption in recent decades. Total water consumption (surface water and groundwater) increased from 7,850,000 gallons per day to

⁹ There are no wetland mitigation sites located in the planning area.

WETLAND RESTORATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2002



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

9,320,000 gallons per day, a 19 percent increase, between 1979 and 2000. Groundwater consumption in the County has increased from 6,660,000 gallons per day to 7,800,000 gallons per day, a 17 percent increase, between 1979 and 2000. About 84 percent of the total water used per day in Ozaukee County was groundwater in 2000.¹⁰

The regional groundwater resources report prepared by SEWRPC¹¹ indicates that there is an adequate supply of ground water in the shallow aquifer for Ozaukee County and the Region as a whole. The shallow aquifer is the source of water for most wells in the County. Map 27 shows the depth to the water table, which is the upper free surface of the shallow aquifer, for Ozaukee County. The water table generally replicates the land surface and is higher under topographic highs and lower, but nearer land surface, under topographic lows.

The regional groundwater resources report also suggests that there is an imbalance in supply and demand in some parts of the Region in the deep aquifer, which is an additional source of water for municipal wells in the Region. This imbalance occurs in Waukesha County. This imbalance demonstrates the importance of both the future shallow aquifer water supply and deep aquifer water supply in Ozaukee County, as groundwater is currently the main source of water for daily use in Ozaukee County.

Groundwater levels are replenished through water infiltration in surface areas called groundwater recharge areas. Groundwater recharge areas are those areas where the groundwater flow is downward. On a regional level, groundwater recharge areas tend to be in upland areas or areas of topographic highpoints from which flow paths originate and diverge. These locations are groundwater divides, across which there is no horizontal flow of groundwater. The major groundwater divide in the Region affecting Ozaukee County runs through western and central Washington County, approximately along the surface water sub-continental divide. In Ozaukee County groundwater generally flows to the east and southeast towards the Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan. Locally, the recharge potential of an area is dependent on a number of factors, including soil permeability and percolation rates, slope, the direction of groundwater flow, land use, and the permeability of the subsurface materials above the water table. Groundwater recharge areas are identified in the regional water supply study. Groundwater recharge areas in the Ozaukee County planning area are shown on Map 87 in Chapter VII.

The deeper sandstone aquifer, previously referred to as the deep aquifer, is separated from the shallow aquifer by a relatively impervious barrier, the Maquoketa shale formation. The primary recharge area for the deep aquifer is located in western Waukesha, Walworth, and Washington Counties. While the primary recharge area lies in the southwestern portion of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, it does appear that the shallow aquifer and deep aquifer are hydraulically connected, highlighting the importance of regional groundwater flow.

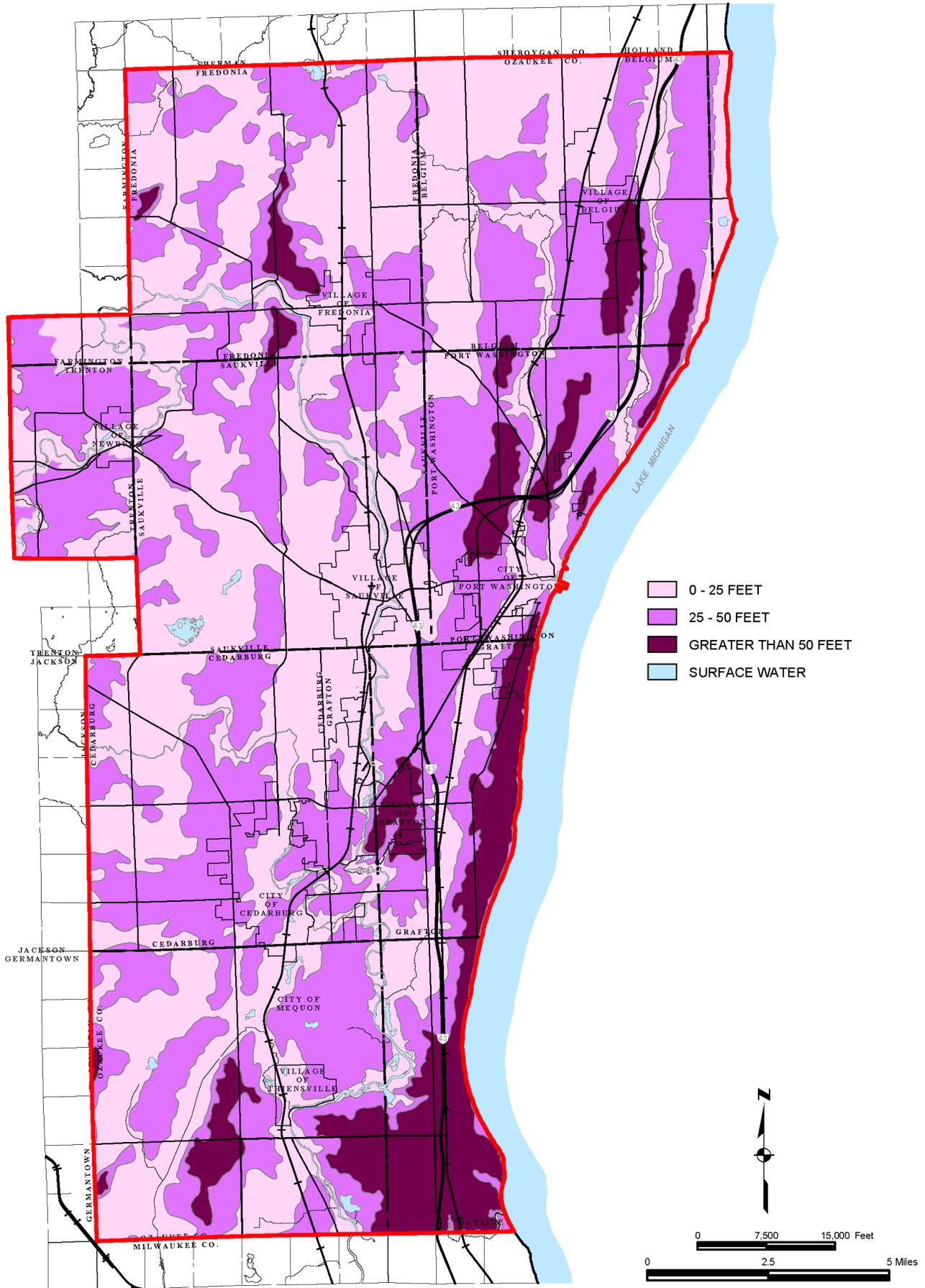
Another factor that is critical to maintaining a high quality groundwater supply is determining which areas of the County are most vulnerable to groundwater contamination. Land use planning can be used to steer incompatible uses away from these areas once they have been identified.

The most commonly used methods to evaluate groundwater contamination potential are overlay methods combining several major physical factors. The system for evaluation of contamination potential used by SEWRPC in its study of groundwater resources in Southeastern Wisconsin was based on five parameters: soil characteristics, unsaturated zone thickness, permeability of vertical sequences in the unsaturated zone, recharge to groundwater, represented by soil percolation, and aquifer characteristics. SEWRPC has evaluated the contamination potential of shallow groundwater, which is shown on Map 28. An evaluation of the contamination potential of deep aquifers is not yet available due to data limitations. Table 45 sets forth the combination of parameters for contamination potential and the number of acres encompassed by each final contamination

¹⁰ *Water consumption data will be updated to 2005 upon completion of the regional water supply study in late 2008.*

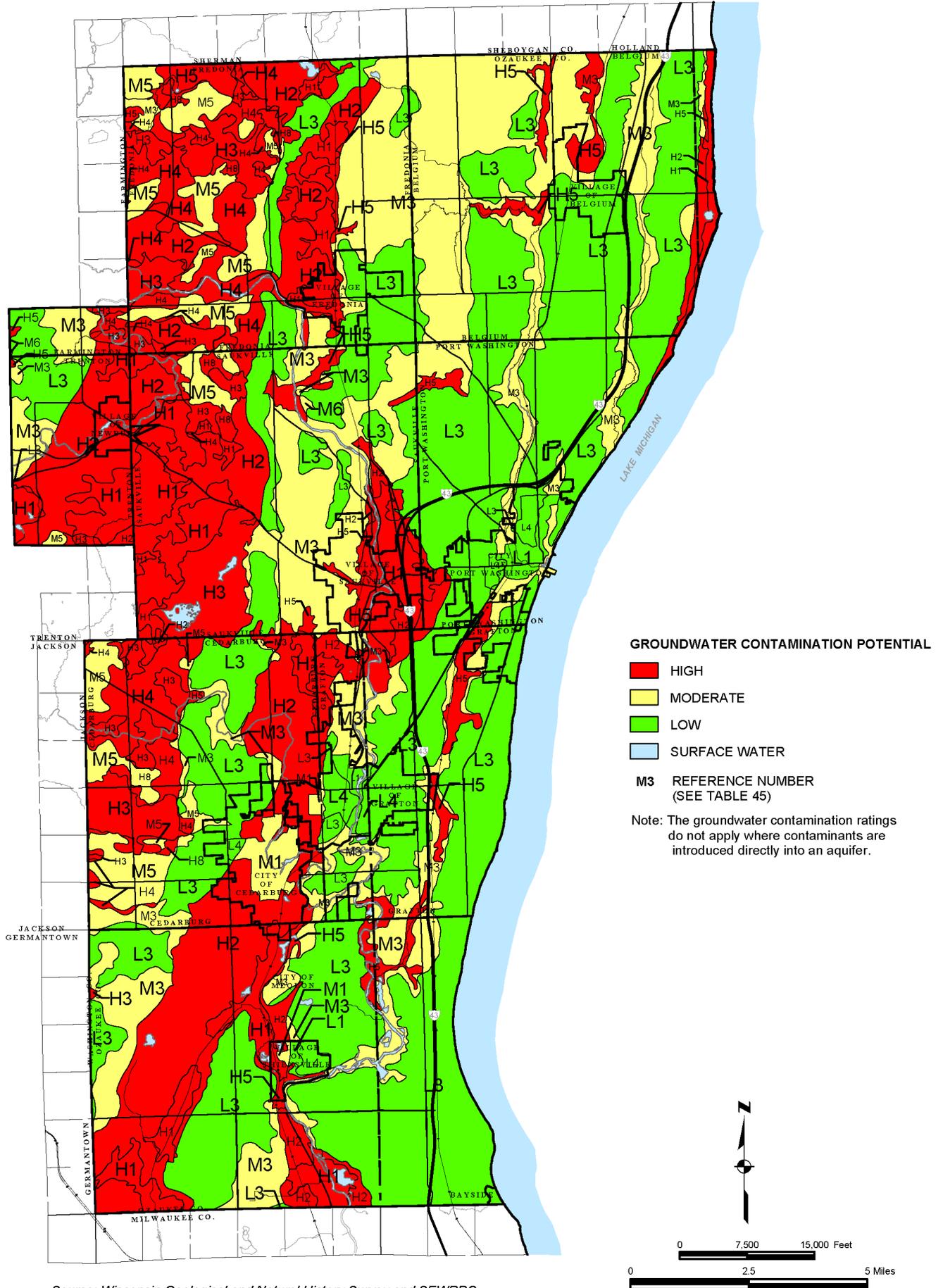
¹¹ *Documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 37, Groundwater Resources of Southeastern Wisconsin, June 2002.*

DEPTH TO SHALLOW WATER TABLE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

POTENTIAL FOR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

Table 45

**CONTAMINATION POTENTIAL OF SHALLOW GROUNDWATER
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA**

Depth To Aquifer (Feet)	Estimated Permeability	Estimated Soil Percolation	Final Contaminant Potential Rating (see Map 28)	Acres	Percent
Greater than 50	Low	Low	L9: Low	0	0.0
Greater than 50	Low	Moderate	L8: Low	0	0.0
Greater than 50	Moderate	Low	L7: Low	0	0.0
Greater than 50	Moderate	Moderate	L6: Low	0	0.0
Greater than 50	High	Low	L5: Low	0	0.0
25 to 50	Low	Low	L4: Low	1,196	0.8
25 to 50	Low	Moderate	L3: Low	59,516	37.5
25 to 50	Moderate	Low	L2: Low	0	0.0
Less than 25	Low	Low	L1: Low	961	0.6
Greater than 50	Low	High	M9: Moderate	0	0.0
Greater than 50	Moderate	High	M8: Moderate	0	0.0
Greater than 50	High	Moderate	M7: Moderate	0	0.0
25 to 50	Low	High	M6: Moderate	109	0.1
25 to 50	Moderate	Moderate	M5: Moderate	6,289	4.0
25 to 50	High	Low	M4: Moderate	0	0.0
Less than 25	Low	Moderate	M3: Moderate	33,812	21.3
Less than 25	Moderate	Low	M2: Moderate	0	0.0
Less than 25	High	Low	M1: Moderate	1,095	0.7
Greater than 50	High	High	H9: High	0	0.0
25 to 50	Moderate	High	H8: High	552	0.3
25 to 50	High	Moderate	H7: High	0	0.0
25 to 50	High	High	H6: High	0	0.0
Less than 25	Low	High	H5: High	5,387	3.4
Less than 25	Moderate	Moderate	H4: High	6,466	4.1
Less than 25	Moderate	High	H3: High	7,569	4.8
Less than 25	High	Moderate	H2: High	24,101	15.2
Less than 25	High	High	H1: High	11,504	7.2
Total	--	--	--	158,557	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

potential ranking in the planning area. The information shown on the map and table applies where contaminants are placed on the ground surface, but not where contaminants are introduced directly into an aquifer through discharge to surface waters or directly into the groundwater.

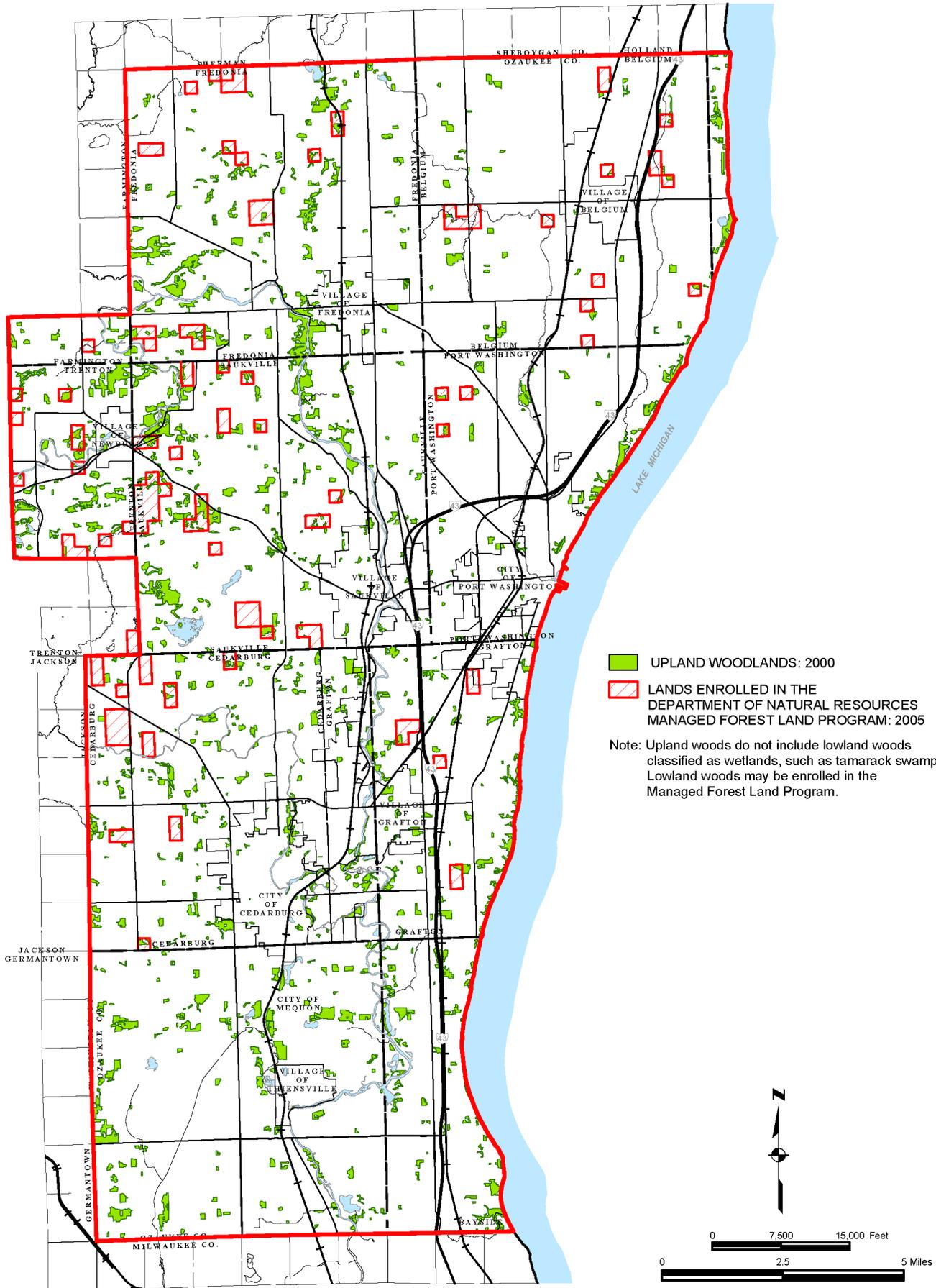
Forest Resources

Woodlands

With sound management, woodlands can serve a variety of beneficial functions. In addition to contributing to clean air and water and regulating surface water runoff, woodlands help maintain a diversity of plant and animal life. The destruction of woodlands, particularly on hillsides, can contribute to excessive stormwater runoff, siltation of lakes and streams, and loss of wildlife habitat. For the purposes of this report, woodlands are defined as upland¹² areas of one acre or more in area, having 17 or more trees per acre, each deciduous tree measuring at least four inches in diameter 4.5 feet above the ground, and having canopy coverage of 50 percent or greater. Coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects are also classified as woodlands. As shown on Map 29, woodlands encompassed 7,863 acres, or about 5 percent of the Ozaukee County planning area, in 2000. Table 43 sets forth selected natural resource land coverage areas, including woodlands, in the County in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

¹² Lowland woods, such as tamarack swamps, are classified as wetlands.

WOODLANDS AND MANAGED FOREST LANDS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Managed Forest Lands

The Managed Forest Law (MFL) is an incentive program intended to encourage sustainable forestry on private woodlands in Wisconsin with a primary focus on timber production. The MFL offers private owners of woodlands a reduced property tax rate as an incentive to participate. All Wisconsin private woodland owners with at least 10 acres of contiguous forestland in the same city, village, or civil town are eligible to apply provided the lands meet the other criteria: 1) have a minimum of 80 percent of the land in forest, 2) the land is primarily used for growing forest products (croplands, pastures, orchards, etc. are not eligible), and 3) there are no recreational uses that interfere with forest management.

Participants enter into a 25 or 50 year contract. If an agreement is terminated before its end, a withdraw penalty is assessed. Starting with 2008 entries, applications include an approvable management plan, written by a Certified Plan Writer. The application fee is \$20.00. If the enrolled property is sold before the agreement period has expired, the new owner can choose one of three options: 1) complete the agreement period with the current plan, 2) adjust the plan to meet their goals and objectives, 3) withdraw the land and pay the penalty. Currently, a landowner can close 160 acres per municipality to the public. Any land enrolled over that 160 acres will be open to the public. The tax benefit is substantially greater for enrolled acreage that is open to the public. In 2005, there were 67 participants enrolled in the MFL program, encompassing about 1,677 acres. About 1,305 acres were closed to the public and 372 acres were open to the public, as shown on Map 29.

Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

A comprehensive inventory of natural resources and important plant and animal habitats was conducted by SEWRPC in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management study. The inventory systematically identified all remaining high-quality natural areas, critical species habitat, and sites having geological significance within the Region. Ownership of identified natural areas and critical species habitat sites in the planning area were reviewed and updated in 2005.

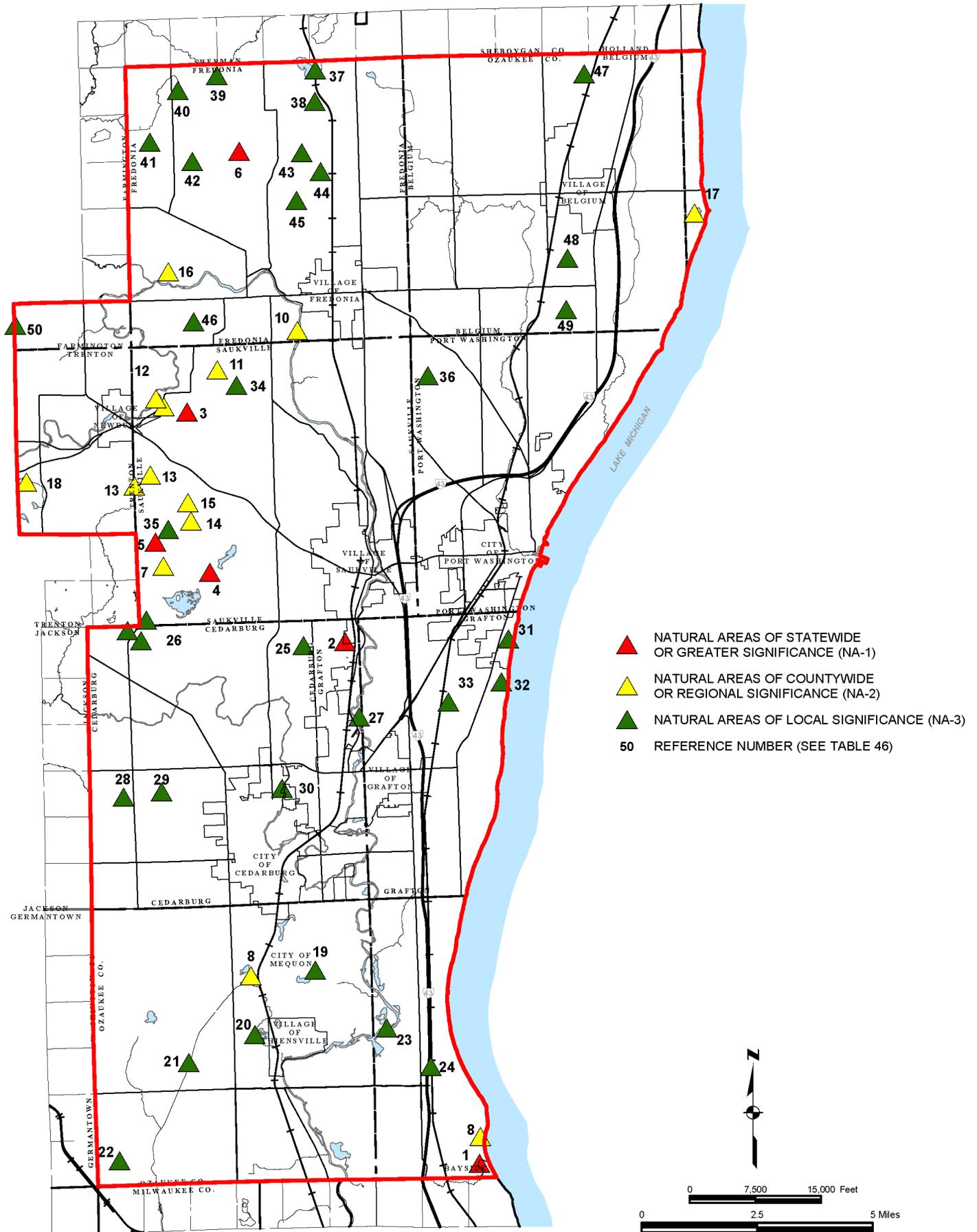
Natural Areas

Natural areas are tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement. Natural areas are classified into one of three categories: natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1), natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2), and natural areas of local significance (NA-3). Classification of an area into one of these three categories is based on consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community type present, the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal community, the uniqueness of the natural features, the size of the site, and the educational value.

Fifty natural areas lying wholly or partially in the Ozaukee County planning area have been identified. These sites, which together encompass 7,446 acres, or about 5 percent of the planning area, are described in Table 46 and shown on Map 30. The SEWRPC natural areas include the following seven State Natural Areas (SNA), which have been so designated by the 11-member Wisconsin Natural Areas Preservation Council:

- Fairy Chasm SNA (NA-1)
- Kurtz Woods SNA (NA-1)
- Riveredge Creek and Ephemeral Pond SNA (NA-1)
- Cedarburg Bog SNA (NA-1)
- Sapa Spruce Bog SNA (NA-1)
- Huiras Lake SNA (NA-1)
- Cedarburg Beech Woods SNA (NA-2)

NATURAL AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 1994



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 46

NATURAL AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005^a

Number on Map 30	Area Name	Classification Code ^b	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
1	Fairy Chasm State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T9N, R22E Sections 32, 33 City of Mequon T8N, R22E Sections 4, 5 Village of Bayside	The Nature Conservancy and other private	47 (plus 33 in Milwaukee County)	An 80- to 100-foot-deep wooded ravine which extends approximately 1.25 miles west from its confluence with Lake Michigan. The steep slopes support white pine, white cedar, and yellow birch on the north-facing slopes and dry-mesic hard-woods on the more exposed south-facing slopes. The ravine has special significance because cold air drainage enables several plant species with more northerly affinities to occur this far south. The flora includes the State-designated endangered pine-drops (<i>Pterospora andromedea</i>). The area extends south into Milwaukee County
2	Kurtz Woods State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T10N, R21E Section 1 Town of Grafton and Village of Saukville	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust other private	70	A mature southern mesic hard-woods that is a remnant of the once-extensive pre-settlement forest which covered this part of the Region. Dominated by sugar maple, beech, and white ash, with a moderately rich ground flora. Several small, dry kettle depressions are present. The woods have been undisturbed for at least 60 years. The younger woods to the southeast are important as a buffer
3	Riveredge Creek and Ephemeral Pond State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T11N, R21E Sections 7, 8 Town of Saukville	Riveredge Nature Center and other private	97	Second-order streams of exceptionally high water quality, fed by three first-order branches, all of which are spring-fed. Contains a stable, well-balanced, diverse fauna. Surrounding vegetation is a complex of second-growth northern wet-mesic forest, conifer swamp, shrub-carr, alder thicket, and young maple-beech and aspen woods. Contains a good population of the forked aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>), a State-designated threatened species
4	Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T11N, R21E Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 Town of Saukville	Department of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust (easement) and other private	2,009	One of the largest and least disturbed bogs in eastern Wisconsin, containing an extensive conifer swamp forest, open bog, a shallow hard-water drainage lake, and mesic woods on isolated islands. A portion of the area contains a string bog, characterized by noticeable ridges running perpendicular to water flow. This is the southernmost example in the world. The very high species diversity includes a large number of regionally rare species, many of which are northern relicts. A National Natural Landmark
5	Sapa Spruce Bog State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T11N, R21E Section 30 Town of Saukville	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and private	59	High-quality acid bog dominated by black spruce at one of its southernmost locations in Wisconsin. The rich, diverse flora includes at least six species of sphagnum moss
6	Huiras Lake Woods and Bog State Natural Area ^c	NA-1 (SNA)	T12N, R21E Sections 8, 9, 10, 16 Town of Fredonia	Milwaukee Jewish Welfare Fund, Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust, and other private	435	Large lowland and upland forested area that has been relatively undisturbed since last cut. A bog is located in the southern portion. Good diversity of tree and ground-layer species. The small, landlocked seepage lake is valuable for waterfowl migration and nesting. A number of northern relict species are present
--	Subtotal	NA-1	6 sites	--	2,717	--
7	Cedarburg Beech Woods State Natural Area	NA-2 (SNA, RSH)	T11N, R21E Section 30 Town of Saukville	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and private	130	Good-quality, mature, beech- and sugar maple-dominated southern mesic forest in a moraine area of low gravelly hills and kettle holes. Disturbance, including past selective logging and grazing, appears to be minimal. Grades into lowland forest to north and northeast. Historically a site of scientific research
8	Pigeon Creek Low and Mesic Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T9N, R21 E Section 10 City of Mequon	Private	81	A combination of lowland hardwoods, wet-mesic woods, and upland mesic woods, much of which borders the cold, clear fast waters of Pigeon Creek. On the grounds of a former fox farm. Contains the State-designated endangered heart-leaved plantain (<i>Plantago cordata</i>), as well as the State-designated threatened snow trillium (<i>Trillium nivale</i>) and forked aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>)
9	Donges Bay Gorge	NA-2 (RSH)	T9N, R22E Section 33 City of Mequon	Private	22	A deep, steep-sided clay ravine on the Lake Michigan shore, containing a white pine and beech forest. Northern relict species are present. The area has suffered from erosion, encroaching residential development, and over-grazing by deer

Table 46 (continued)

Number on Map 30	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
10	Milwaukee River Mesic Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T11N, R21E Section 3 Town of Saukville T12N, R21E Section 34 Town of Fredonia and the Village of Fredonia	Ozaukee County and other private	382	Morainal deposits along a two-mile stretch of the Milwaukee River support moderate- to good-quality upland mesic woods, with lowland hardwoods in depressions. Species diversity is generally good throughout
11	Ducks Limited Bog	NA-2	T11N, R21E Section 5 Town of Saukville	Ducks Limited and other private	21	Good-quality sphagnum bog on north side of a shallow lake and bordered by a deep moat. Typical acid-bog species present include leatherleaf, round-leaved sundew, snake-mouth orchid, grass-pink orchid, bog rosemary, blueberry, winterberry, pitcher plant, and cranberry. Area south of lake is more disturbed
12	Riveredge Mesic Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T11N, R21E Sections 6, 7 Town of Saukville	Riveredge Nature Center and other private	212	Good-quality regenerating stand of mesic woods and lowland hardwoods bordering the Milwaukee River. Trees are medium-aged. A variety of habitats supports a rich species complement, including several uncommon species. Disturbed by highway and residences in the southern portion of the woods. Area north of Milwaukee River is wetter and more disturbed. Much of woods owned by Riveredge Nature Center
13	Kinnamon Conifer Swamp	NA-2 (RSH)	T11N, R21E Sections 18, 19 Town of Saukville	Private	382	A large wooded lowland, containing a combination of good-quality northern wet-mesic forest of white cedar and northern hardwoods swamp of black ash. Low glacial ridges within the swamp support mesic upland woods. Past disturbance appears, overall, to be minimal. The good, diverse northern understory includes a number of regionally uncommon species
14	South Conifer Swamp	NA-2	T11N, R21E Section 20 Town of Saukville	Private	52	Good-quality conifer swamp containing typical northern species. One of the few sites in the Region in which black spruce is present. Small lake is bordered by a narrow cattail fringe. Contains headwaters of Cedarburg Bog
15	Max's Bog	NA-2 (RSH)	T11N, R21E Section 20 Town of Saukville	Private	30	Two small, undeveloped, shallow lakes surrounded by good-quality bog mats. The area contains a number of species with more northern affinities
16	Janik's Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T12N, R21E Sections 29, 30 Town of Fredonia	Private	163	A relatively large, good-quality woodlot that is recovering from past disturbance. Southern portion is an upland containing medium-aged red oak, sugar maple, and basswood, with a diverse ground flora. Lowland hardwoods to the north contain scattered conifers
17	Harrington Beach Lacustrine Forest	NA-2	T12N, R23E Section 19 Town of Belgium	Department of Natural Resources	178	Moderate- to good-quality mature second-growth northern wet-mesic forest, located just west of the shoreline beach ridge. Dominant trees include green and black ashes, basswood, and white cedar. This is a regionally rare community type, heavily used by migratory birds
18	Myra Wetlands	NA-2	T11N, R20E Section 15 Town of Trenton	Private	69	Good-quality wetland complex of shallow lake, marsh, sedge meadow, shrub-carr, and lowland hardwoods
--	Subtotal	NA-2	12 sites	--	1,722	--
19	Highland Road Woods	NA-3	T9N, R21E Section 11 City of Mequon	City of Mequon	53	Mesic woods of moderate quality dominated by sugar maple, beech, and basswood. Low areas contain ephemeral ponds
20	Pigeon Creek Maple Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T9N, R21E Section 15 City of Mequon	Private	13	A small but good-quality mesic woods on sloping uplands above Pigeon Creek. Ground flora is very rich and diverse, including a large population of twinleaf (<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>), a State-designated special concern species
21	Solar Heights Low Woods	NA-3	T9N, R21E Sections 20, 21 City of Mequon	City of Mequon and private	114	Disturbed floodplain forest dominated by red and silver maples and yellow birch. Changing water levels and Dutch elm disease have altered the canopy. Native species diversity is low, and exotic species are proliferating
22	Triple Woods	NA-3	T9N, R21E Section 31 City of Mequon	Private	51	Upland mesic forest of sugar maple and beech. Despite past logging, the spring flora is relatively diverse. Offers protection to tributaries of the Little Menomonee River
23	Ville du Parc Riverine Forest	NA-3	T9N, R22E Sections 18, 19 City of Mequon	City of Mequon and private	111	One of the last remnants of riverine forest along this portion of the Milwaukee River. Contains old river channels. The woods is mostly second-growth, with a mixture of upland and lowland species

Table 46 (continued)

Number on Map 30	Area Name	Classification Code ^b	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
24	Mequon Wetland	NA-3	T9N, R22E Section 20 City of Mequon	Private	77	A mixed wetland area consisting of deep and shallow marsh, fresh (wet) meadow, shrub-carr, and young wet to wet-mesic lowland hardwoods. Wetland filling and water-level changes due to ditching and channel realignment have disturbed the area
25	Mole Creek Swamp	NA-3 (RSH)	T10N, R21E Section 2 Town of Cedarburg	City of Cedarburg, Town of Cedarburg, and private	89	Primarily a disturbed, low, wooded area bordering Mole Creek, dominated by green ash, alder, and red-osier dogwood
26	Cedar-Sauk Low Woods	NA-3	T10N, R21E Sections 5, 6 Town of Cedarburg T11N, R21E Section 31 Town of Saukville T11N, R20E Section 36 Town of Trenton	Private	204 (plus 14 in Washington County)	Lowland hardwood forest of silver maple, green and black ash, and American elm, with evidence of abundant past disturbances, including grazing, power-line right-of-way, and two highways. Stream flows through area from Cedarburg Bog
27	Grafton Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T10N, R21E Sections 13, 18 Town of Grafton	Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust and other private	18	Small mesic woods on east side of Milwaukee River. Despite history of grazing and selective cutting, has a good species diversity, including American gromwell (<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i>), a State-designated special concern species
28	Sherman Road Woods	NA-3	T10N, R21E Section 19 Town of Cedarburg	Private	72	Lowland hardwood forest with much second growth due to past grazing
29	Five Corners Swamp	NA-3	T10N, R21E Section 20 Town of Cedarburg	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and private	173	A large lowland hardwood forest that is suffering from disturbance, including selective cutting and a network of wide trails. Dominant trees are red and silver maples and cottonwood. A wind-storm in June 1991 snapped or uprooted a large number of mature trees
30	Cedar Creek Forest	NA-3 (RSH)	T10N, R21E Section 23 Town of Cedarburg	Private	23	Sugar maple and beech woods on west bank of Cedar Creek. Threatened by encroaching residential development
31	Cedar Heights Gorge	NA-3	T10N, R22E Section 4 City of Port Washington	Private	9	Disturbed, narrow, steep-sided gorge leading to Lake Michigan. Almost complete dominance by white cedar
32	Lions Den Gorge	NA-3	T10N, R22E Section 10 Town of Grafton	Ozaukee County	20	Deep ravine on Lake Michigan shore. Dominated by white cedar and hardwoods, with a relatively good-quality herb layer, including a few northern relicts
33	Ulaow Lowland Forest	NA-3 (RSH)	T10N, R22E Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 17 Town of Grafton Section 4 City of Port Washington	Private	347	A large lowland hardwoods area, dominated by red and silver maples and black ash. Adversely affected by changing water levels, selective cutting, and Dutch elm disease, which have opened the canopy. Marshy stands occur throughout. Forked aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>), a critical plant species, is found in the area.
34	Hansen's Lake Wetland	NA-3	T11N, R21E Section 4 Town of Saukville	Private	13	Small but good-quality lake surrounded by cattails, shrub-carr, and lowland hardwoods, with scattered tamaracks. Lake is stocked with bluegills
35	Knollwood Road Bog	NA-3	T11N, R21E Section 19 Town of Saukville	Private	9	Small lake surrounded by a sphagnum mat, shallow marsh, and lowland hardwoods
36	Hawthorn Drive Forest	NA-3	T11N, R22E Section 6 Town of Port Washington	Private	54	Wet-mesic red maple and American elm forest, with an upland forest of red oak, beech, and basswood to the south. Canopy has been opened by disease and logging
37	Spring Lake Marsh	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 2 Town of Fredonia	Private	19	Good-quality wetland complex bordering a clear, shallow lake. Good habitat diversity includes shrub-carr, sedge meadow, shallow marsh, and cedar-tamarack swamp
38	Spring Lake Beech Forest	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 2 Town of Fredonia	Private	65	Small mesic hardwood forest dominated by small- to medium-sized beech, sugar maple, basswood, and white ash, with a long history of selective cutting
39	County Line Low Woods	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 4, 5 Town of Fredonia T13N, R21E Sections 32, 33 Town of Sherman	Private	214 (plus 58 in Sheboygan County)	Large but mostly young lowland hardwoods of mixed composition and having history of disturbance. Many openings in canopy allow dense undergrowth. Extends north into Sheboygan County

Table 46 (continued)

Number on Map 30	Area Name	Classification Code ^b	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
40	Beekeeper Bog	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 5 Town of Fredonia	Ozaukee County, DNR, and private	15	Good example of a typical kettle-hole bog with shallow water, shrub-carr, and northern wet-mesic white cedar forest. The southeastern portion has been ditched. Contains a good number of species with more northerly affinities
41	Department of Natural Resources Lowlands	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 7 Town of Fredonia	Department of Natural Resources and private	186	Primarily a disturbed lowland hardwood forest with streams. Ponds have been dredged by Department of Natural Resources
42	Pioneer Road Lowlands	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 8, 17 Town of Fredonia	Private	94	A low, wet woodlot with a history of disturbance. North half contains a dense stand of tamarack, cedar, and black ash, with some large individual trees. South half has large scattered trees and thick undergrowth
43	Cedar Valley Swamp	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 10, 11, 15 Town of Fredonia	Private	141	An irregularly shaped lowland area disturbed by Dutch elm disease, logging, and water-level changes. Dominated by black ash, red maple, and white cedar, with small areas of tamarack. A small upland island in the center contains mature trees
44	Evergreen Road Bog	NA-3 (RSH)	T12N, R21E Section 14 Town of Fredonia	Private	44	Good-quality tamarack-cedar bog, with a large sedge-shrub area to the north and upland hardwoods to the southeast. Threatened by residential development
45	Kohler Road Woods	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 15, 22 Town of Fredonia	Private	124	Primarily a low, wet woods of medium-aged red and silver maples, yellow birch, and black ash. South half is younger, with many cut stumps
46	Waubeka Low Woods	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 31, 32 Town of Fredonia	Ozaukee County, Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust, and other private	161	Primarily a wooded lowland of tamarack, black ash, and yellow birch, but with glacial ridges containing upland trees. There is a history of disturbance
47	Cedar Grove Swamp	NA-3	T12N, R22E Sections 2, 3 Town of Belgium	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and private	177	Extensive second-growth forest on ditched lacustrine flats with clayey soils. Dominated by red and silver maple, black ash, yellow birch, American elm, and swamp white oak. Repeatedly logged and encroached on by agriculture and ditching
48	Belgium Swamp—North	NA-3	T12N, R22E Section 27 Town of Belgium	Private	150	An extensive, but young, lacustrine forest 2.5 miles from Lake Michigan, with American elm, black ash, and red and silver maples. Disease, logging, and windthrow have opened the canopy, permitting a brushy understory to develop
49	Belgium Swamp—South	NA-3	T12N, R22E Section 34 Town of Belgium	Private	148	Low, flat, wet forested area of black ash and silver and red maples, with some yellow birch and basswood. Old wind-falls and dead standing trees are common. There is a history of disturbance, resulting in a very open and brushy appearance
50	Green Lake Bog	NA-3	T12N, R20E Section 34 Town of Farmington	Private	19	Small but good-quality undeveloped bog lake bordered by sphagnum mat, conifer swamp, and mesic hardwoods
--	Subtotal	NA-3	32 sites	--	3,007	--
	Total	All Natural Areas	50 sites	--	7,446	--

^a Inventory conducted in 1994; ownership information updated in 2005.

^b NA-1 identifies Natural Area sites of statewide or greater significance.

NA-2 identifies Natural Area sites of countywide or regional significance.

NA-3 identifies Natural Area sites of local significance.

SNA, or State Natural Area, identifies those sites officially designated as State Natural Areas by the State of Wisconsin Natural Areas Preservation Council. SNA boundaries follow legal parcel lines and are generally not the same as NA boundaries, which follow ecological boundaries.

RSH, or Rare Species Habitat, identifies those sites which support rare, threatened, or endangered animal or plant species officially designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

^c The Huiras Lake Woods and Bog Natural Area was designated a State Natural Area in 2002.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Critical Species Habitat and Aquatic Sites

Critical species habitat sites consist of areas outside natural areas which are important for their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Such areas constitute “critical” habitat considered to be

Table 47

**CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES LOCATED OUTSIDE NATURAL AREAS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005^a**

Number on Map 31	Site Name and Classification Code ^b	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Species of Concern ^c
1	Stauss Woods (CSH-P)	T9N, R21E, Section 33 City of Mequon	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	8	American gromwell (<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i>) (R)
2	Pecard Sedge Meadow (CSH-P)	T9N, R22E, Section 19 City of Mequon	Private	16	Yellowish gentian (<i>Gentiana alba</i>) (T)
3	Eastbrook Road Woods (CSH-P)	T9N, R22E, Section 19 City of Mequon	Private	9	Forked aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>) (T)
4	Cedarburg Woods—West (CSH-P)	T10N, R21E, Section 22 Town of Cedarburg	Private	5	Goldenseal (<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>) (R)
5	Cedar-Sauk Upland Woods (CSH-P)	T11N, R21E, Section 33 Town of Saukville	Private	44	American gromwell (<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i>) (R)
6	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve (CSH-P)	T11N, R22E, Section 29 Town of Port Washington	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	13	Forked aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>) (T)
7	Harrington Beach State Park Old Fields (CHS-B)	T12N, R22E, Section 24 Town of Belgium	Department of Natural Resources	395	Upland sandpiper (<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>) (R)
--	Total – 7 Sites	--	--	490	--

^aInventory conducted in 1994; ownership information updated in 2005.

^bCSH-P identifies a critical plant species habitat site; CSH-B identifies a critical bird species habitat site.

^c"R" refers to species designated as rare or special concern; "T" refers to species designated as threatened.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and SEWRPC. Sites were identified as part of the regional natural areas plan, documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 1997.

important to the survival of a particular species or group of species of special concern. Seven sites supporting rare or threatened plant and animal species have been identified in the Ozaukee County planning area. These sites encompass an area of 490 acres, less than 1 percent of the planning area, and are described in Table 47 and shown on Map 31. There are also 30 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the County planning area. There are 70.1 stream miles and 306 lake acres of critical aquatic habitat in the planning area, which are described in Table 48 and shown on Map 31.

Two additional endangered species have been identified in Ozaukee County since the regional natural areas plan was adopted in 1994. The DNR has identified much of Ozaukee County, with the exception of the Towns of Belgium and Fredonia, as potential habitat for the Butler's garter snake. The area in and around Cedarburg Bog has been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as an important habitat area for the Hines Emerald Dragonfly. Landowners in these areas should contact the DNR and/or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to beginning any land-disturbing activities.

Wisconsin's Wildlife Action Plan

The Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan is a comprehensive resource developed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that can be used to focus efforts on conserving species that have been identified as "Species of Greatest Conservation Need." Wisconsin's Species of Greatest Conservation Need occur in different locations throughout the State, depending on a variety of factors. The opportunities to protect or restore habitats necessary for supporting these species are also different depending on the ecological landscapes present in a given area (different landscapes include various natural communities that support habitat for specific types of species). Ozaukee County is comprised of three ecological landscapes, including Central Lake Michigan Coastal, Southeast

Table 48

CRITICAL AQUATIC HABITAT SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005^a

Number on Map 31	Streams	Size (stream miles)	Rank ^b	Description and Comments
8	Milwaukee River main stem upstream from STH 33	11.1 miles	AQ-1 (RSH)	Important reservoir for critical fish species, including the striped shiner, an endangered fish species, and three threatened fish species
9	Milwaukee River downstream from STH 33 to STH 57 (includes Mole Creek)	8.7 miles	AQ-1 (RSH)	Important reservoir for the striped shiner; good overall fish population and diversity
10	Riveredge Creek	3.0 miles	AQ-1 (RSH)	A slow, cold, spring-fed stream, with excellent water quality; contains a very diverse invertebrate assemblage; a designated State Natural Area
11	Cedar Creek downstream from STH 60	6.7 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Good fish population and diversity, including three critical fish species; good assemblage of mussel species
12	Milwaukee River downstream from STH 33 to main stem	4.3 miles ^c	AQ-2 (RSH)	Biotic Index Rating ^d of "Excellent" critical fish species present; good assemblage of mussel species
13	Milwaukee River downstream from STH 33 to main stem	5.6 miles ^e	AQ-2 (RSH)	Biotic Index Rating ^d of "Excellent" critical fish species present; good assemblage of mussel species
14	Milwaukee River downstream from STH 57 to CTH C	4.5 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Critical fish species present, including the striped shiner; Biotic Index Rating ^d of "Good"
15	North Branch, Milwaukee River	0.8 miles ^c	AQ-2 (RSH)	Good overall fish population and diversity, including critical fish species; Biotic Index Rating ^d of "Good to Excellent"
16	Pigeon Creek	3.1 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Good overall fish population and diversity, including critical fish species; critical plant species adjacent to and within the channel
17	North Branch, Menomonee River upstream from STH 145	1.1 miles ^c	AQ-3	Bisects several Natural Areas
18	Fish Creek	0.7 miles ^c	AQ-3	Bisects Fairy Chasm State Natural Area
19	Cedar Creek downstream from Little Cedar Creek inflow to CTH M	1.9 miles ^c	AQ-3	Good fish population and diversity; bisects Jackson Swamp, an identified Natural Area
20	Cedar Creek downstream from CTH M to STH 60	8.6 miles ^c	AQ-3	Good fish population and diversity; good mussel species assemblage
21	Milwaukee River downstream from CTH C to Mequon Road	7.6 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Good fish population and diversity and mussel species richness
22	Milwaukee River downstream from Mequon Road to Brown Deer Road	2.4 miles ^c	AQ-3 (RSH)	Biotic Index Rating ^d of "Good"; critical fish species present
--	Total - 14 stream reaches	70.1 miles	--	--
23	Long Lake	40 acres	AQ-1 (RSH)	A shallow seepage lake with an undeveloped shoreline and wilderness character within the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area; a variety of plant communities surrounds the Lake; critical herptile habitat
24	Mud Lake	148 acres	AQ-1 (RSH)	A shallow, undeveloped seepage lake within the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area; a variety of plant communities surrounds the lake
25	Big Bienborn Lake (Horn Lake)	10 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A seepage lake adjacent to the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area
26	Watts Lake	6 acres	AQ-2	A deep spring lake within the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area; an undeveloped shoreline
27	Quarry Lake	19 acres	AQ-3	An abandoned limestone quarry which is an identified Geological Area site adjacent to an identified Natural Area, Harrington Beach Lacustrine Forest
28	Huiras Lake	21 acres	AQ-3	An undeveloped seepage lake encompassed by an identified Natural Area, Huiras Lake Woods and Bog
29	Spring Lake	50 acres ^c	AQ-3	A seepage lake with adjacent wetlands important for breeding and feeding habitat for wildlife
30	Unnamed lake	12 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A seepage lake with suitable habitat for Blanding's turtle, a threatened species
--	Total - 8 lakes	306 acres	--	--

^aInventory conducted in 1994; ownership information updated in 2005.

^bAQ-1 identifies Aquatic Area sites of statewide or greater significance, AQ-2 identifies Aquatic Area sites of countywide or regional significance, and AQ-3 identifies Aquatic Area sites of local significance. RSH, or Rare Species Habitat, identifies those aquatic areas which support rare, endangered, threatened, or "special concern" species officially designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

^cLake or stream is located partially within Ozaukee County. Number refers to acreage or stream miles located within the County.

^dBased upon the Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI) discussed in Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Technical Bulletin No. 132, Using a Biotic Index to Evaluate Water Quality in Streams, 1982.

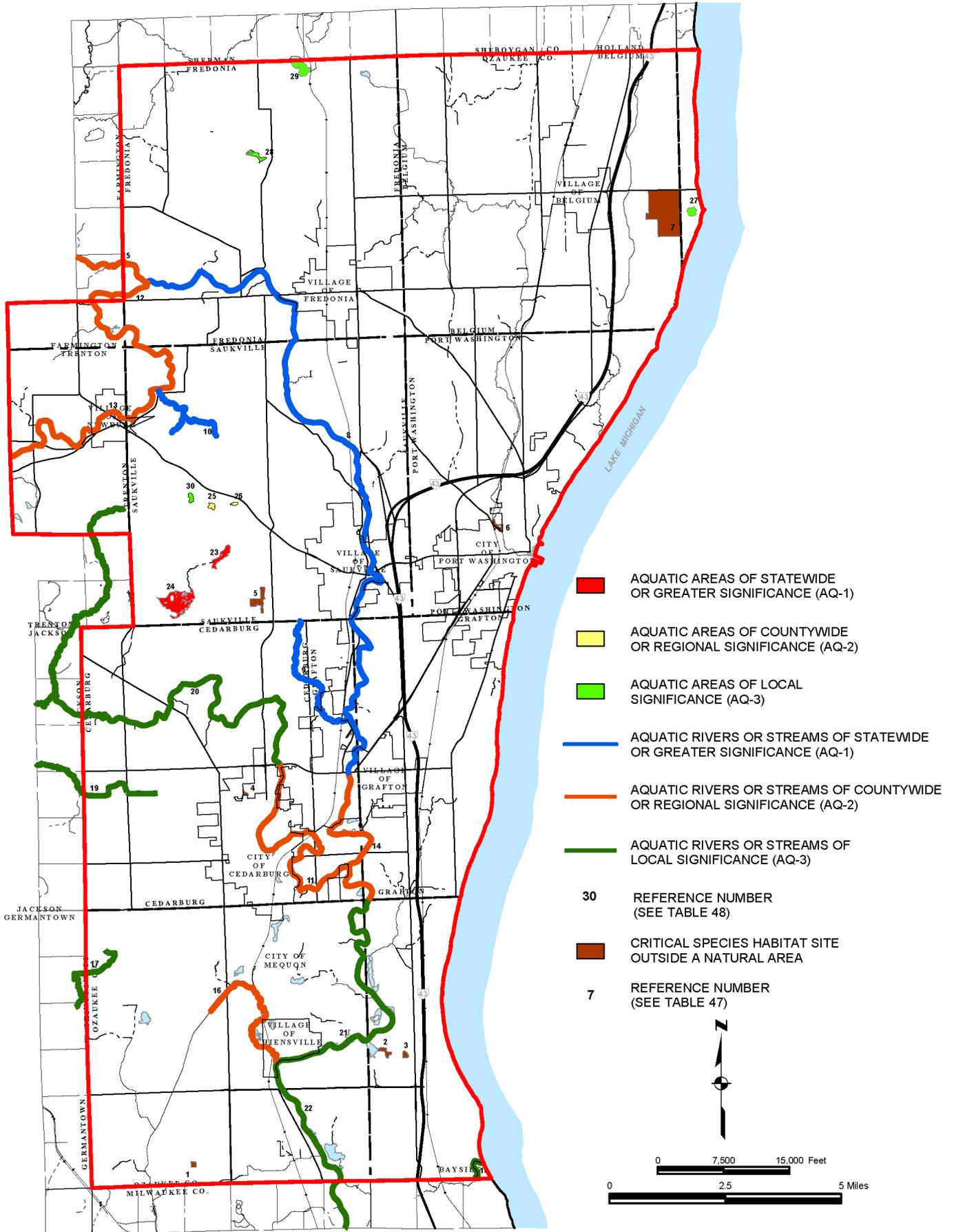
^eStream located in Washington County. Stream miles located within Washington County.

^fBased upon the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) discussed in U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, General Technical Report No. 149, Using the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) to Measure Environmental Quality in Warmwater Streams of Wisconsin, April 1992.

^g"Seepage lakes" are lakes which have no inlet or outlet and whose main source of water is direct precipitation and runoff supplemented by groundwater. "Spring lakes" are lakes which have no inlet but do have an outlet and whose main source of water is groundwater flowing directly into the basin and from the immediate drainage area.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

**CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES AND AQUATIC HABITAT SITES
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS : 1994**



Glacial Plains, and Southern Lake Michigan Coastal, which are shown on Map 32. Ecological priorities that identify the natural communities in each of the three ecological landscapes present in the County, which support a variety of species of greatest conservation need, have been outlined in the wildlife action plan. The priorities were developed based on the probability that a species will occur in a given landscape, the degree to which a species is associated with a particular natural community, and the degree to which there are opportunities for sustaining a given natural community in a given ecological landscape.¹³ Priority natural communities present in Ozaukee County are listed in Table 49.

Wisconsin Important Bird Areas

An important bird area (IBA) is a site that provides essential habitat for one or more species of breeding or non-breeding birds. Sites are distinguishable in character, habitat, or ornithological importance from surrounding areas. In general, IBAs exist as an actual or potential protected area with the potential to be managed in some way for birds and general environmental conservation. The sites can be publicly or privately owned. The site should be large enough to supply most of the habitat requirements of the birds during the season for which the site is important. A site must support species of conservation concern or species that are vulnerable because they are not widely distributed; their populations are concentrated in one general habitat type; or they congregate together for breeding, feeding, or migration to be considered an IBA. The IBA program is a voluntary program that links local and state conservation efforts to national and international efforts. In Wisconsin the program is implemented under the Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative (WBCI). Approved IBAs located in the planning area include the Ozaukee Bight Diving Duck Preserve and the Harrington Beach Diving Duck Preserve. In addition, the Cedarburg Bog has been nominated to become an IBA site (as of 2007). These sites are shown on Map 33.

Stream Passage Impediments and Aquatic Habitat Fragmentation

Land use changes in Ozaukee County have resulted in a variety of artificial barriers that preclude aquatic life passage and isolate existing habitats. These barriers, or impediments, include dams, impassable culverts, accumulated debris, and other artificial barriers. Barriers fragment waterways, isolate important aquatic habitats in tributary watersheds, and prevent some fish from reaching critical habitats that are otherwise intact. Restoring habitat access will likely cost less and be more productive than creating artificial habitat. Removing the impediments will also improve aquatic communities and increase the natural resources available in Ozaukee County. The first step toward reducing stream fragmentation is to inventory the impediments.

Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc. identified, evaluated, and inventoried impediments to Northern Pike (*Esox lucius*) passage in Ozaukee County in the summer and fall of 2006. The study included both remote and field investigation of barriers to Northern Pike passage and isolated habitats potentially suitable for Northern Pike spawning in 11 tributary streams to the Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan. As shown on Table 50 and Map 34, 213 potential impediments were identified and 100 were confirmed as suspected barriers to Northern Pike passage. In addition, 29 areas of potential suitable habitat were confirmed.¹⁴ All of the barriers fell in one of three general categories:

- Naturally Occurring:
 - Log, debris, and sediment jams
 - High-gradient reaches
 - Stream infiltration to groundwater
 - Channel dispersion in wetlands

¹³ *Conservation actions for each Species of Greatest Conservation Need are set forth in the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan, available at www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/wwap.*

¹⁴ *An individual summary of suspected barriers and potential habitats in each stream is included in the Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc. report titled Stream Passage Impediments and Aquatic Habitat Fragmentation Inventory – Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan Tributary Streams, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, November 16, 2005, and amended on February 13, 2007.*

- Indirectly resulting from human actions:
 - Channel loss to excess sediment aggradation in agricultural areas
 - Entrenchment resulting from channelization and development
 - Channel loss to densely ingrown invasive vegetation

- Directly resulting from human actions:
 - Small dams
 - Improperly designed or installed culverts
 - Pervious fill deposits
 - Artificially lined channels
 - Channel-constricting bridge abutments
 - Debris jams and channel aggradation at crossings

Pre-settlement Vegetation

European settlement of Ozaukee County radically altered the pre-settlement landscape. Baseline information about the landscape prior to widespread settlement is necessary to gauge the magnitude of this change. Studies of remnants of natural vegetation provide clues to pre-settlement conditions, but these remnants are frequently small and widely scattered. Historical accounts of the early explorers, naturalists, traders, and settlers tend to be fragmentary and anecdotal, and thus are of limited usefulness in describing the pre-settlement landscape; however, many scientific researchers have found the field notes from the original U.S. Public Land Survey provide a satisfactory basis for describing pre-settlement vegetation. The Survey notes were recorded for Ozaukee County between 1834 and 1836, prior to wide-spread European settlement of the area. The notes are considered to be a reliable data base for assessing general changes in vegetation composition because the data was collected in a uniform manner to give systematic coverage of extensive areas. The pre-settlement upland vegetation of Ozaukee County consisted of a mixture of American beech, sugar maple, basswood, black and white oak, and white ash. Lowland vegetation consisted of a mixture of black ash, American elm, and tamarack. Pre-settlement vegetation in Ozaukee County is shown on Map 35.

Reestablishment of Forest Interior

A 400 acre site consisting of grasslands that were once cultivated agricultural lands in the western portion of Harrington Beach State Park was identified for re-establishment of forest interior habitat in the regional natural areas plan prepared by SEWRPC. The plan recommended this area be reestablished with native hardwood tree species to serve as a forest interior-nesting site for critical bird species. The site is shown on Map 31.

The DNR master plan for Harrington Beach State Park recommends maintaining the existing grasslands through prescribed burns and mechanical means such as mowing. The master plan does state that an alternative to maintaining the existing grasslands would be to restore the site to southern mesic forest. Southern mesic forests were the pre-settlement vegetation in the area and, like grasslands, are in decline.

Invasive Plant Species

Plants that occur outside of the area where they evolved are considered introduced, exotic, or non-native. Occasionally when an exotic plant is introduced into an area where it did not previously exist, it is able to flourish and quickly dominate its surroundings. An exotic species becomes an invasive species in these instances. Invasive plant species out-compete native plants, and may degrade fish and wildlife habitat, reduce agricultural yields, and hinder recreational opportunities. The first step towards controlling invasive plant species in Ozaukee County is to inventory species present in the County. Invasive plant species found in Ozaukee County include Purple Loosestrife and Reed Canary Grass (Reed Canary Grass is shown on Map 36). Invasive plant species found in the State of Wisconsin are listed in Figure 12 in Chapter VII, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element.

ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

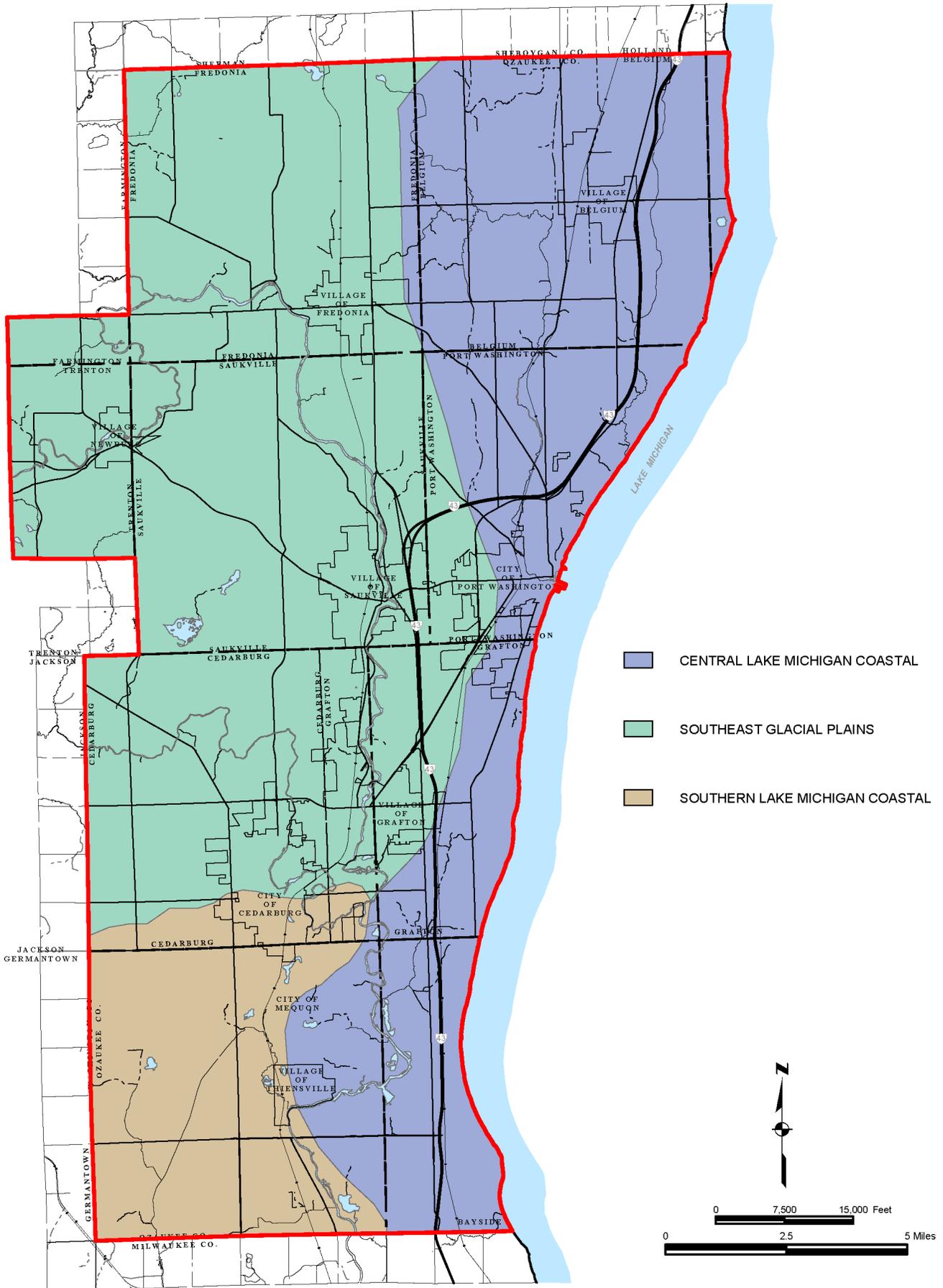


Table 49

NATURAL COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005

Natural Community	Species of Greatest Conservation Need ^a	Natural Community	Species of Greatest Conservation Need ^a
Bog Relict	American Woodcock Blue-winged Warbler Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Hoary Bat Northern Long-eared Bat Rusty Blackbird Silver-haired Bat Willow Flycatcher	Floodplain Forest	Acadian Flycatcher Black-billed Cuckoo Blanding's Turtle Blue-winged Warbler Butler's Garter Snake Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Great Egert Hoary Bat Least Flycatcher Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Prothonotary Warbler Red-headed Woodpecker Rusty Blackbird Silver-haired Bat Solitary Sandpiper Veery Wood Thrush Yellow-billed Cuckoo Yellow-crowned Nigh Heron
Coolwater Streams	Blanding's Turtle Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Hoary Bat Louisiana Waterthrush Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Queen Snake Redside Dace Silver-haired Bat Solitary Sandpiper	Great Lakes Beach	Caspian Tern Common Tern Dunlin Piping Plover Whimbrel
Dry Cliff	Peregrine Falcon	Inland Lakes	Banded Killifish Blanding's Turtle Blue-winged Teal Canvasback Eastern Red Bat Greater Redhorse Hoary Bat Lake Chubsucker Lake Sturgeon Least Darter Lesser Scaup Mudpuppy Northern Long-eared Bat Northern Ribbon Snake Pickerel Frog Pugnose Shiner Queen Snake Silver-haired Bat
Emergent Marsh	American Bittern Blanding's Turtle Blue-winged Teal Buff-breasted Sandpiper Butler's Garter Snake Common Tern Dunlin Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Great Egert Hoary Bat Hudsonian Godwit King Rail Marbled Godwit Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Queen Snake Redhead Red-necked Grebe Rusty Blackbird Short-billed Dowitcher Silver-haired Bat Snowy Egret Solitary Sandpiper Whimbrel Wilson's Phalarope Yellow-crowned Night Heron	Lake Michigan	Bald Eagle Banded Killifish Caspian Tern Common Tern Greater Redhorse Horned Grebe Lake Sturgeon Mudpuppy
Ephemeral Pond	Blanding's Turtle Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Hoary Bat Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Red-shouldered Hawk Rusty Blackbird Silver-haired Bat Solitary Sandpiper Yellow-crowned Night Heron	Shrub Carr	American Woodcock Black-billed Cuckoo Blanding's Turtle Blue-winged Warbler Butler's Garter Snake Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander

Table 49 (continued)

Natural Community	Species of Greatest Conservation Need ^a
Shrub Carr (continued)	Golden-winged Warbler Hoary Bat Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Queen Snake Rusty Blackbird Short-eared Owl Silver-haired Bat Veery Willow Flycatcher Yellow-billed Cuckoo Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Southern Hardwood Swamp	Blanding's Turtle Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Rusty Blackbird Yellow-billed Cuckoo Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Southern Mesic Forest	Acadian Flycatcher Blanding's Turtle Blue-winged Warbler Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Hooded Warbler Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Red-shouldered Hawk Veery Wood Thrush Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Southern Sedge Meadow	American Bittern Blanding's Turtle Blue-winged Teal Bobolink Butler's Garter Snake Eastern Meadowlark Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Hoary Bat King Rail Northern Harrier Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Short-eared Owl Silver-haired Bat Willow Flycatcher
Southern Tamarack Swamp (rich)	American Woodcock Black-billed Cuckoo Blanding's Turtle Blue-winged Warbler Four-toed Salamander Rusty Blackbird
Submergent Marsh	Bald Eagle Blanding's Turtle

Natural Community	Species of Greatest Conservation Need ^a
Submergent Marsh (continued)	Blue-winged Teal Canvasback Eastern Red Bat Great Egret Hoary Bat Lesser Scaup Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Silver-haired Bat Snowy Egret Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Surrogate Grasslands	Blue-winged Teal Bobolink Brown Thrasher Buff-breasted Sandpiper Dickcissel Eastern Meadowlark Field Sparrow Grasshopper Sparrow Marbled Godwit Northern Harrier Short-eared Owl Upland Sandpiper Western Meadowlark Willow Flycatcher
Warmwater Rivers	Blanding's Turtle Canvasback Dunlin Eastern Red Bat Great Egret Greater Redhorse Hoary Bat Lake Sturgeon Lesser Scaup Mudpuppy Northern Long-eared Bat Osprey Pickerel Frog Queen Snake River Redhorse Shoal Chub (Speckled Chub) Silver-haired Bat Western Sand Darter Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Warmwater Streams	Blanding's Turtle Eastern Red Bat Greater Redhorse Hoary Bat Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Pugnose Shiner Queen Snake Redfin Shiner Redside Dace Silver-haired Bat Solitary Sandpiper

^aSpecies habitat is associated with the corresponding natural community. Conservation actions for each Species of Greatest Conservation Need are set forth in the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS (IBA) LOCATED IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007

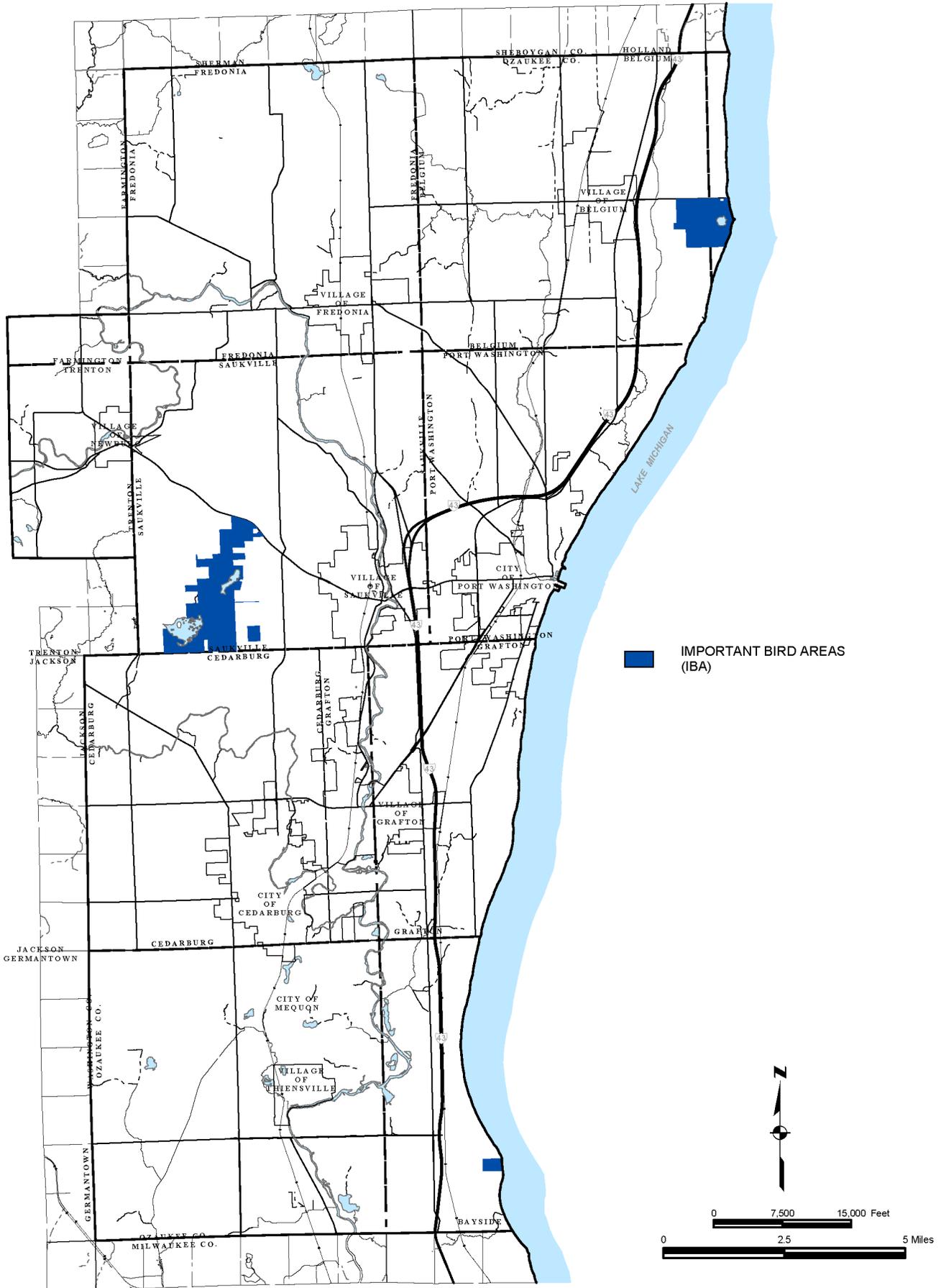


Table 50

**FLOW REGIMES AND RESULTS OF BARRIER AND
NORTHERN PIKE SPAWNING HABITAT INVENTORY IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006**

Stream Name	2006 Field Inspection Date(s)	Stream Discharge				Number of Barriers		Number of Potential Habitat Areas
		Flow Regime ^a	Field Inspection Flow Condition			Potential Sites	Suspected Barriers	
			Headwater	Mid-Reach	Outlet			
Fredonia Creek	September 12	Intermittent	Base Flow	No Flow ^b	Moderate ^c	21	8	3
Girl Scout Camp Creek	September 18	Perennial	No Flow	Base Flow	Base Flow	13	10	2
Lac du Cours Outlet Creek.....	August 31	Intermittent	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow	4	4	2
Mole Creek	September 25 and 27	Perennial	Base Flow	Base Flow	Base Flow	41	9	5
Mud Lake Outlet Creek	September 6 and 7	Intermittent	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow	18	9	3
River Edge Creek.....	September 13	Perennial	Moderate ^c	Moderate ^c	Moderate ^c	17	12	2
Sucker Creek	September 11	Intermittent	No Flow ^d	No Flow ^d	Base Flow	25	14	1
Trinity Creek.....	September 25 and 26	Intermittent	No Flow	Base Flow	Base Flow	28	14	2
Ulao Creek.....	September 26 and 27	Intermittent	Base Flow	No Flow ^b	Base Flow	32	10	3
Unnamed Creek 1	September 6	Intermittent	No Flow	No Flow	No Flow	4	4	4
Unnamed Creek 2.....	September 28	Intermittent	No Flow	No Flow ^e	Base Flow	10	6	2
Total	--	--	--	--	--	213	100	29

^aClassified as intermittent if any observed reach lacked base flow or greater discharge during field inspection.

^bFlow completely lost to groundwater infiltration in some reaches during field investigation.

^cObserved stream discharge was approximately half bankfull capacity following September 11 – 12 precipitation.

^dThe only water observed during field inspection were small standing pools.

^eFlow was interstitial in some reaches where the channel has been lost due to excessive sedimentation.

Source: Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc.

Purple Loosestrife is a perennial plant that grows up to five feet in height when mature and has pinkish-purple flowers that bloom from mid-July through August. This species has been used as a garden flower in the past; however, several states have banned its sale. It can germinate in moist soils and once established, survive shallow flooding. Purple Loosestrife threatens the integrity of wetlands because the seeds germinate at such a high density they out-compete native seedlings. The combination of prolific seed production and a lack of natural herbivores and pathogens often allows it to quickly displace diverse wetland plant communities.

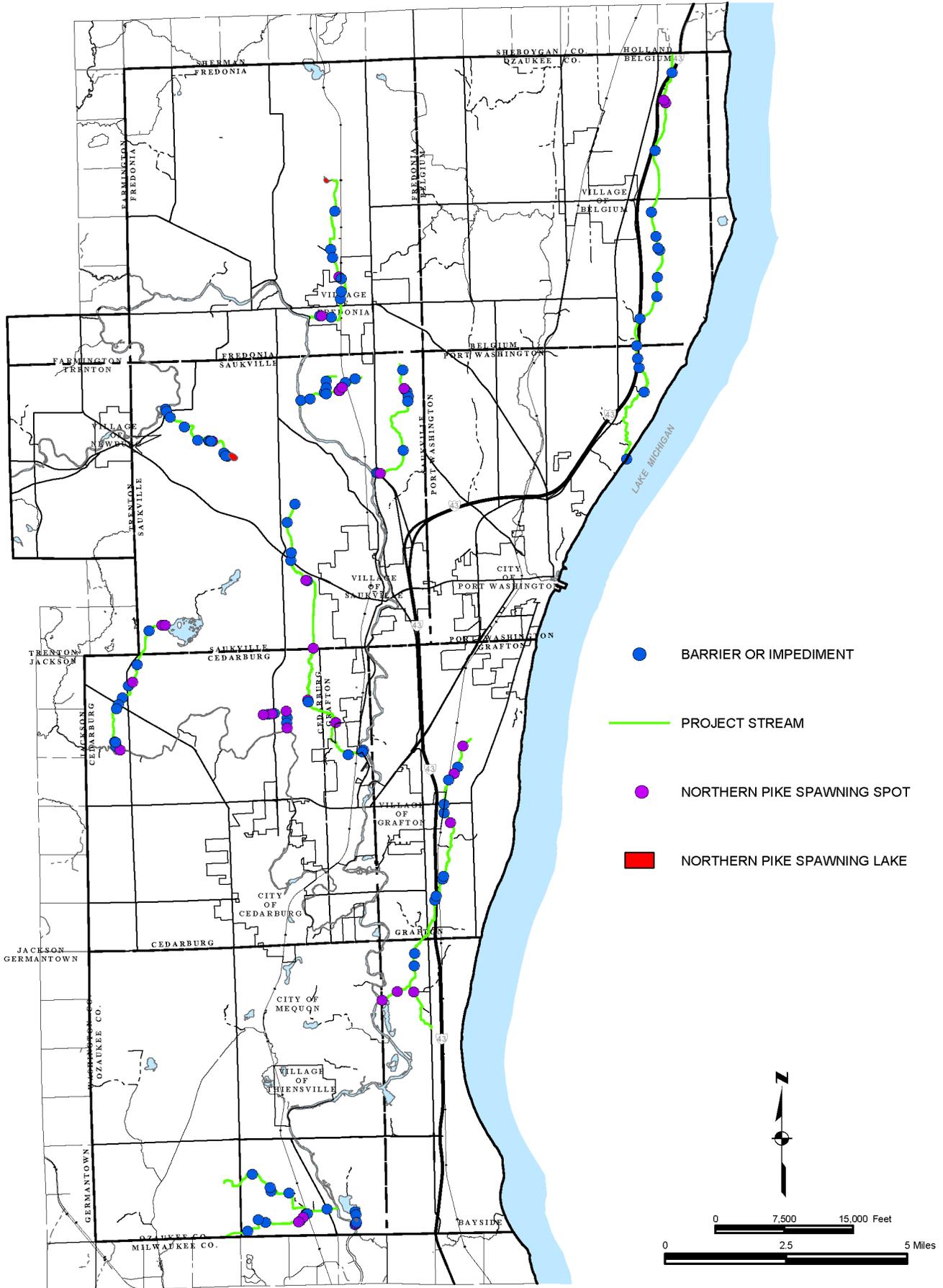
Reed Canary Grass is a large, coarse, perennial grass that typically grows up to five feet in height. It prefers moist to wet open areas, but is also tolerant of seasonally inundated soils. It has been used as a forage crop, particularly in moist soils, in the past. Its tall stature and rapid early growth allow it to monopolize light, water, and nutrient resources. Due to these characteristics, the grass often forms dense monocultures and greatly reduces or eliminates native plant species in wetlands. Upon colonization it can persist and prevent natural and human-assisted re-colonization of native plant species.

Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

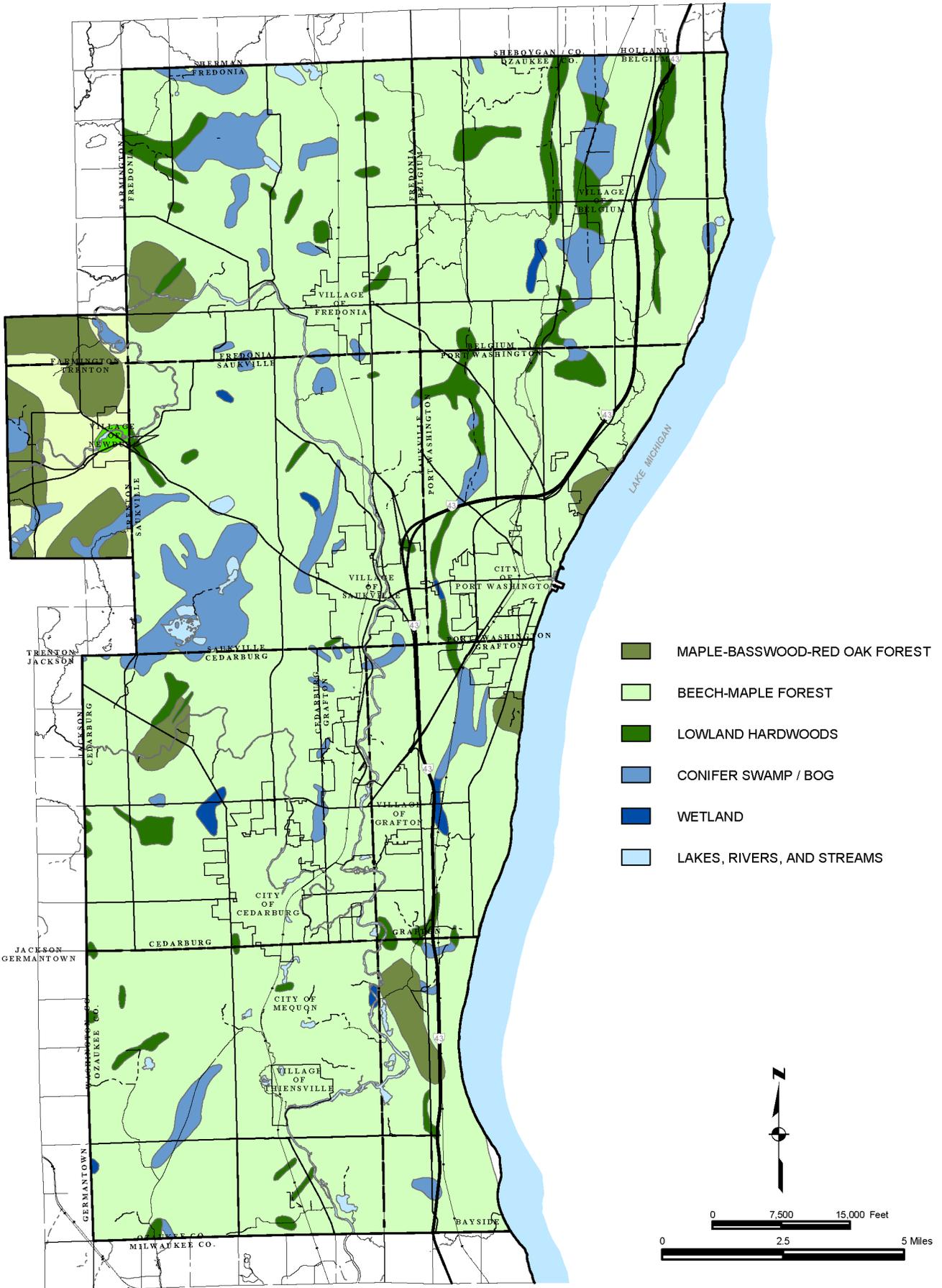
One of the most important tasks completed under the regional planning program for Southeastern Wisconsin has been the identification and delineation of those areas in which concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur. It has been recognized that preservation of these areas is essential to both the maintenance of the overall environmental quality of the Region and to the continued provision of the amenities required to maintain a high quality of life for residents.

Seven elements of the natural resource base are considered essential to the maintenance of the ecological balance and the overall quality of life in the Region, and served as the basis for identifying the environmental corridor network. These seven elements are: 1) lakes, rivers, and streams and associated shorelands and floodplains; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) wet, poorly drained, and organic soils; and 7) rugged terrain and high relief topography. In addition, there are certain other features which, although not a part

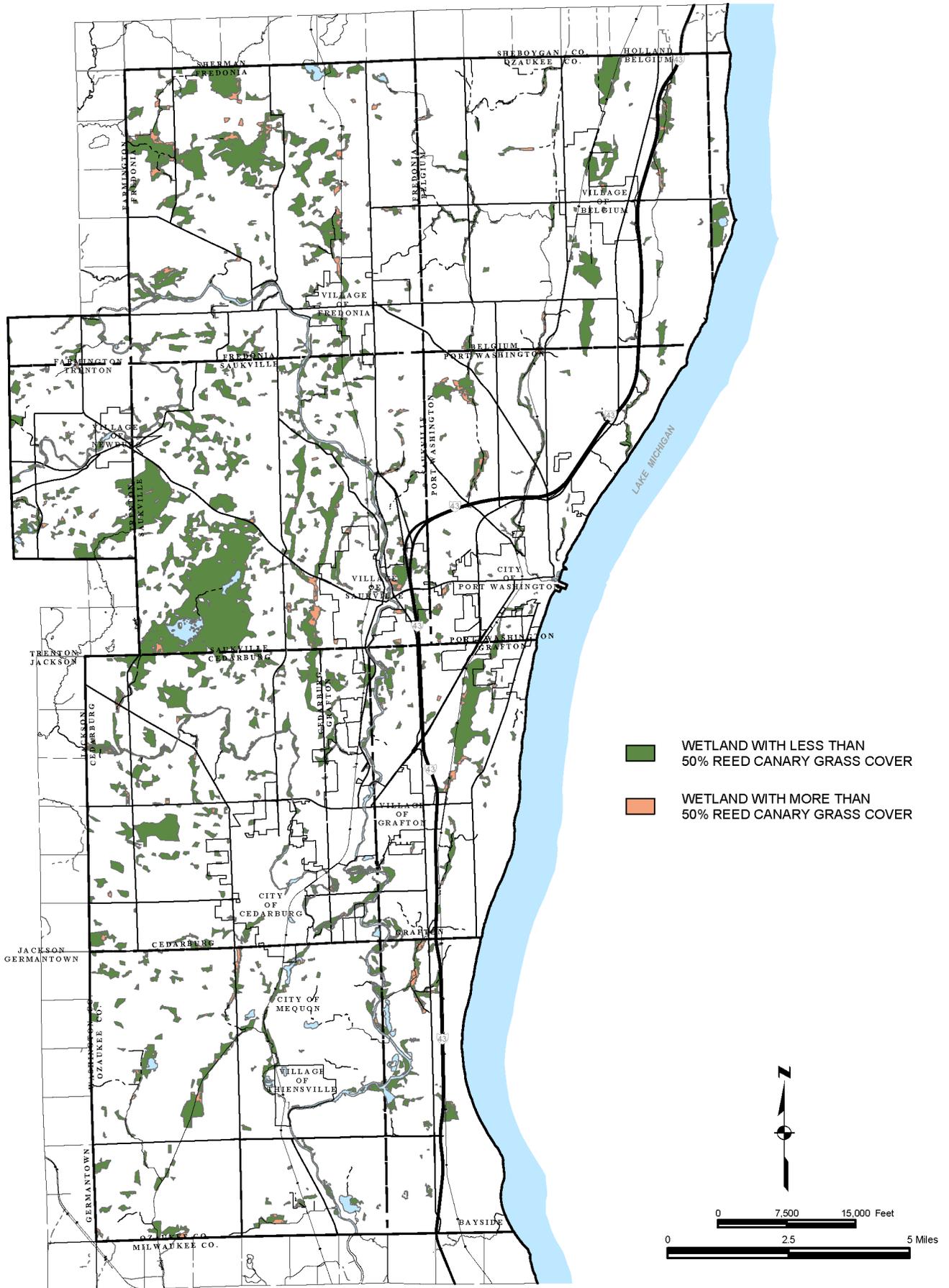
STREAM PASSAGE IMPEDIMENTS LOCATED IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006



PRE-SETTLEMENT VEGETATION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1836



INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES FOUND IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



of the natural resource base, are closely related to the natural resource base and were used to identify areas with recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and natural value. These features include existing park and open space sites, potential park and open space sites, historic sites, scenic areas and vistas, and natural areas.

The mapping of these 12 natural resource and resource-related elements results in a concentration of such elements in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas which have been termed “environmental corridors” by SEWRPC. Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of the most important natural resources and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles long, and 200 feet wide. Secondary environmental corridors serve to link primary environmental corridors, or encompass areas containing concentrations of natural resources between 100 and 400 acres in size. Where secondary environmental corridors serve to link primary corridors, no minimum area or length criteria apply. Secondary environmental corridors that do not connect primary corridors must be at least 100 acres in size and one mile long. An isolated concentration of natural resource features, encompassing at least five acres but not large enough to meet the size or length criteria for primary or secondary environmental corridors, is referred to as an isolated natural resource area. Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the Ozaukee County planning area in 2000 are shown on Map 37.

The preservation of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in essentially natural, open uses can assist in flood-flow attenuation, water pollution abatement, noise pollution abatement, and maintenance of air quality. Corridor preservation is important to the movement of wildlife and for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. In addition, because of the many interacting relationships between living organisms and their environment, the destruction and deterioration of any one element of the natural resource base may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction. For example, the destruction of woodland cover may result in soil erosion and stream siltation, more rapid stormwater runoff and attendant increased flood flows and stages, as well as destruction of wildlife habitat. Although the effects of any single environmental change may not be overwhelming, the cumulative effects will eventually create serious environmental and developmental problems. These problems include flooding, water pollution, deterioration and destruction of wildlife habitat, loss of groundwater recharge, as well as a decline in the scenic beauty of the planning area. The importance of maintaining the integrity of the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas thus becomes apparent.

As shown on Map 37, the primary environmental corridors in the Ozaukee County planning area are located along the Milwaukee River and major streams, along Lake Michigan, around several lakes, and in large wetland areas. In 2000, about 22,018 acres, comprising about 14 percent of the planning area, were encompassed within primary environmental corridors. Secondary environmental corridors are located chiefly along the smaller perennial streams and intermittent streams in the planning area. About 4,875 acres, comprising about 3 percent of the planning area, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors in 2000. Isolated natural resource areas within the planning area include a geographically well-distributed variety of isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat. These areas encompassed about 4,013 acres, or less than 3 percent of the planning area, in 2000. Table 51 sets forth the amount of land encompassed by primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in each participating local government. Table 43 sets forth selected natural resource land coverage areas, including environmental corridors, in the County in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Park and Open Space Sites

A comprehensive Region wide inventory of park and open space sites was conducted in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program conducted by SEWRPC. The inventory is updated periodically, and was updated in 2007 as part of this planning process.

The 2007 inventory identified all park and open space sites owned by a public agency, including Federal, State, County, and local units of government and school districts. The inventory also included privately owned outdoor recreation sites such as golf courses, campgrounds, boating access sites, hunting clubs, group camps, and special use outdoor recreation sites. Sites owned by nonprofit conservation organizations, such the Ozaukee Washington

Land Trust, were also identified. In 2007, there were 11,427 acres of park and open space land encompassing about 7 percent of the Ozaukee County planning area in fee simple ownership. An additional 1,567 acres of land were under conservation or other easements intended to protect the natural resources of a site.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Ozaukee County

Park and open space sites owned by Ozaukee County in 2007 are listed in Table 52 and shown on Map 38. In 2007 the County owned 14 park and open space sites encompassing 1,238 acres, which is less than 1 percent of the total planning area. The 14 existing County park and open space sites include: 1) Carlson Park/Ozaukee Ice Center, 2) Mee-Kwon County Park, 3) Virmond Park, 4) Covered Bridge Park, 5) Ozaukee County Fairgrounds, 6) Lions Den Gorge Nature Preserve, 7) Hawthorne Hills County Park / Pioneer Village, 8) Tendick Nature Preserve, 9) Guenther Farmstead, 10) Ehlers County Park, 11) Ozaukee County Trail Park, 12) Bee Keeper Bog, 13) Waubedonia Park, and 14) the Shady Lane Property. The Ozaukee County planning area also includes the four-acre Goeden Park along the Milwaukee River in Washington County. Goeden Park, which is owned by Washington County, brings the total county park acreage in the planning area to 1,242 acres.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by the State of Wisconsin

Park and open space sites owned by the State of Wisconsin in 2007 are listed in Table 53 and shown on Map 38. In 2007 there were 11 State owned park and open space sites encompassing 2,938 acres, or about 2 percent of the planning area. Of these 11 sites, 10 sites, encompassing 2,667 acres, were owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and one site, encompassing 271 acres, was owned by the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has acquired large areas of park and open space lands in the planning area for a variety of resource protection and recreational purposes. Sites acquired for natural resource preservation and limited recreational purposes include the Cedarburg Habitat Preservation Area, Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area, and one scattered wetland. Another DNR owned site, Harrington Beach State Park, has more intensive recreational activities such as swimming, camping, picnicking, and trail facilities. Map 37 also reflects project boundaries approved by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board for additional acquisitions associated with State park, wildlife, and heritage areas. Lands within approved project boundaries are intended to be acquired by the DNR on a “willing seller-willing buyer” basis, for recreational or open space purposes as funding permits.

The DNR established the 19,487 acre North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area in 2002. This site lies within the Milwaukee River Basin and is located in portions of northwestern Ozaukee County, northeastern Washington County, and southwestern Sheboygan County. The project site encompasses river and stream corridors, large wetland complexes, agricultural lands, and three minor lakes. Wetlands and agricultural lands comprise 16,549 acres of the heritage area and river corridors comprise an additional 2,938 acres. A total of 8,449 acres of the heritage area lie within the Ozaukee County planning area. The DNR anticipates using a variety of real estate tools, including fee simple acquisition, easements, and purchase of development rights to protect natural features and agricultural lands within the project area. The North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area project boundary is shown on Map 38. Two parcels had been acquired in the planning area as of 2007. The parcels total 97 acres in size and are reference numbers 23 and 24 on Map 38.

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) owns and operates a field station that encompasses a portion of the Cedarburg Bog. Located in the Town of Saukville, the Cedarburg Bog UWM Field Station site encompasses about 271 acres.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sites

Table 53 and Map 38 identify five open space sites in the Ozaukee County planning area owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which encompass 517 acres, or less than 1 percent of the planning area. Four of the open

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000

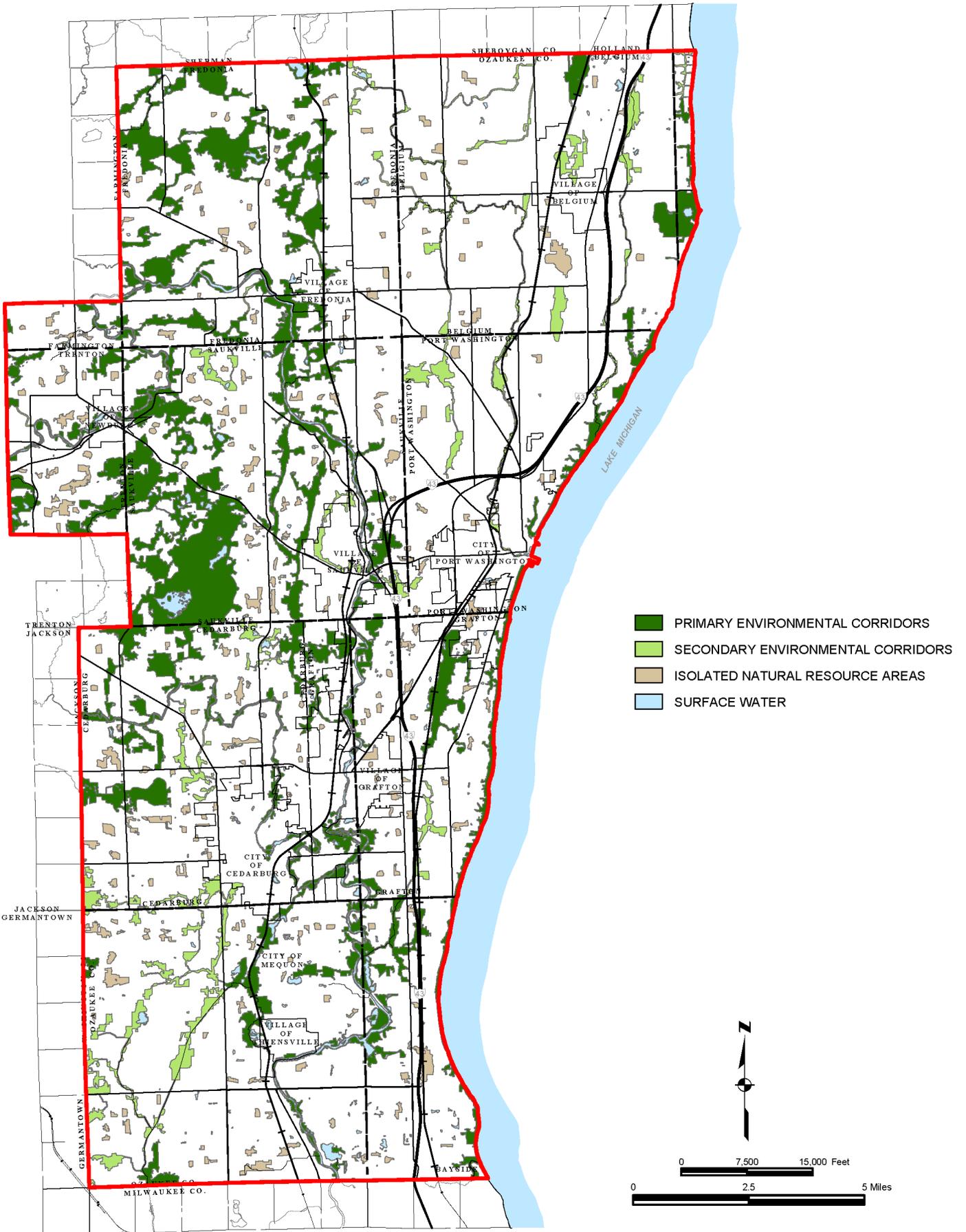


Table 51

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000^a

Local Government	Primary Environmental Corridors (acres)	Secondary Environmental Corridors (acres)	Isolated Natural Resource Areas (acres)
City of Mequon.....	2,816	1,258	847
City of Port Washington	269	23	99
Village of Belgium	0	29	6
Village of Fredonia.....	159	8	31
Village of Grafton.....	158	10	71
Village of Newburg.....	91	0	0
Village of Saukville.....	253	152	32
Village of Thiensville.....	28	7	8
Town of Belgium	967	1,252	410
Town of Cedarburg.....	3,015	793	617
Town of Fredonia.....	4,588	172	379
Town of Grafton.....	1,383	176	277
Town of Port Washington.....	446	653	161
Town of Saukville.....	6,340	306	602
Ozaukee County Planning Area ^b	22,018	4,875	4,013

^aIncludes surface waters within primary and secondary corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

^bTotal includes data for all participating local governments, the City of Cedarburg, and those portions of the Village of Bayside, Town of Farmington, and Town of Trenton located in the planning area.

Source: SEWRPC.

used for recreational purposes or in open space. Map 39 shows the location of park and open space sites owned by local governments and public schools in the planning area.

Private and Public Interest Resource Oriented Park and Open Space Sites

Appendix I also includes privately owned park and open space sites located in each participating local government. In 2005 there were 70¹⁶ of these sites encompassing 3,466 acres, or almost 2 percent of the planning area, as depicted on Map 40. These sites include privately-owned golf courses, schools, subdivision parks, hunting clubs, campgrounds, boat access sites, horse stables, soccer parks, and a dog walking park.

An additional 17 sites, encompassing 1,460 acres, are owned by private organizations for resource preservation purposes. The 17 sites are owned by the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, Riveredge Nature Center, the Nature Conservancy, and the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District. Privately owned resource preservation sites are set forth in Table 54 and shown on Map 40.

Lands Under Protective Easements

Several open space and environmentally sensitive sites in the Ozaukee County planning area are protected under conservation easements. These easements are typically voluntary contracts between a private landowner and a land trust or governmental body that limit, or in some cases prohibit, future development of the parcel. With the establishment of a conservation easement, the property owner sells or donates the development rights for the property to a land trust or governmental agency, but retains ownership. The owner is not prohibited from selling

space sites were purchased by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the primary purpose of preserving and improving habitat for breeding, raising, and releasing waterfowl in Wisconsin. Project boundaries for potential acquisition associated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service sites are also shown on Map 38.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Local Governments and Public School Districts

In addition to County, State, and Federally owned park and open space sites, there were 149¹⁵ park and open space sites owned by local governments and public schools in the Ozaukee County planning area in 2005. Those sites encompassed 1,804 acres, or about 1 percent of the planning area. Local governments owned 127 of the park and open space sites and public schools owned 22 of the sites. Appendix I sets forth park and open space sites owned by local governments and public school districts in each local government participating in the cooperative planning process. The acreage attributed to school district sites in Appendix I includes only those portions of the site

¹⁵ The total includes park and open space sites in the City of Cedarburg, Town of Farmington, and Town of Trenton. These sites are not included on Map 39 or in Appendix I.

¹⁶ The total includes park and open space sites in the City of Cedarburg, Town of Farmington, and Town of Trenton. These sites are not included on Map 40 or in Appendix I.

Table 52

**COUNTY OWNED PARK, OUTDOOR RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN
THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007**

Number on Map 38	Site Name	Location	Size (acres)
	Ozaukee County		
1	Carlson Park/Ozaukee Ice Center	T9N, R21E, Section 2, City of Mequon	7
2	Mee-Kwon County Park	T9N, R21E, Section 11, City of Mequon	244
3	Virmond Park	T9N, R22E, Section 28, City of Mequon	64
4	Covered Bridge Park	T10N, R21E, Section 10, Town of Cedarburg	12
5	Ozaukee County Fairgrounds	T10N, R21E, Section 22, City of Cedarburg	18
6	Lions Den Gorge Nature Preserve	T10N, R22E, Section 10, Town of Grafton	75
7	Hawthorne Hills County Park / Pioneer Village	T11N, R21E, Section 3, Town of Saukville	286
8	Tendick Nature Park	T11N, R21E, Section 14, Town of Saukville	126
9	Guenther Farmstead	T11N, R21E, Section 17, Town of Saukville	213
10	Ehlers County Park	T11N, R21E, Section 24, Town of Saukville	10
11	Ozaukee County Trail Park	T11N, R22E, Section 4, Town of Port Washington	36
12	Bee Keeper Bog	T12N, R21E, Section 5, Town of Fredonia	40
13	Waubedonia Park	T12N, R21E, Section 34, Town of Fredonia	45
14	Shady Lane Property	T12N, R21E, Section 34, Town of Fredonia	62
--	Subtotal – 14 Sites	--	1,238
	Washington County		
15	Goeden Park	T11N, R20E, Section 14, Town of Trenton	4
--	Subtotal – One Site	--	4
--	Total 15 Sites	--	1,242

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

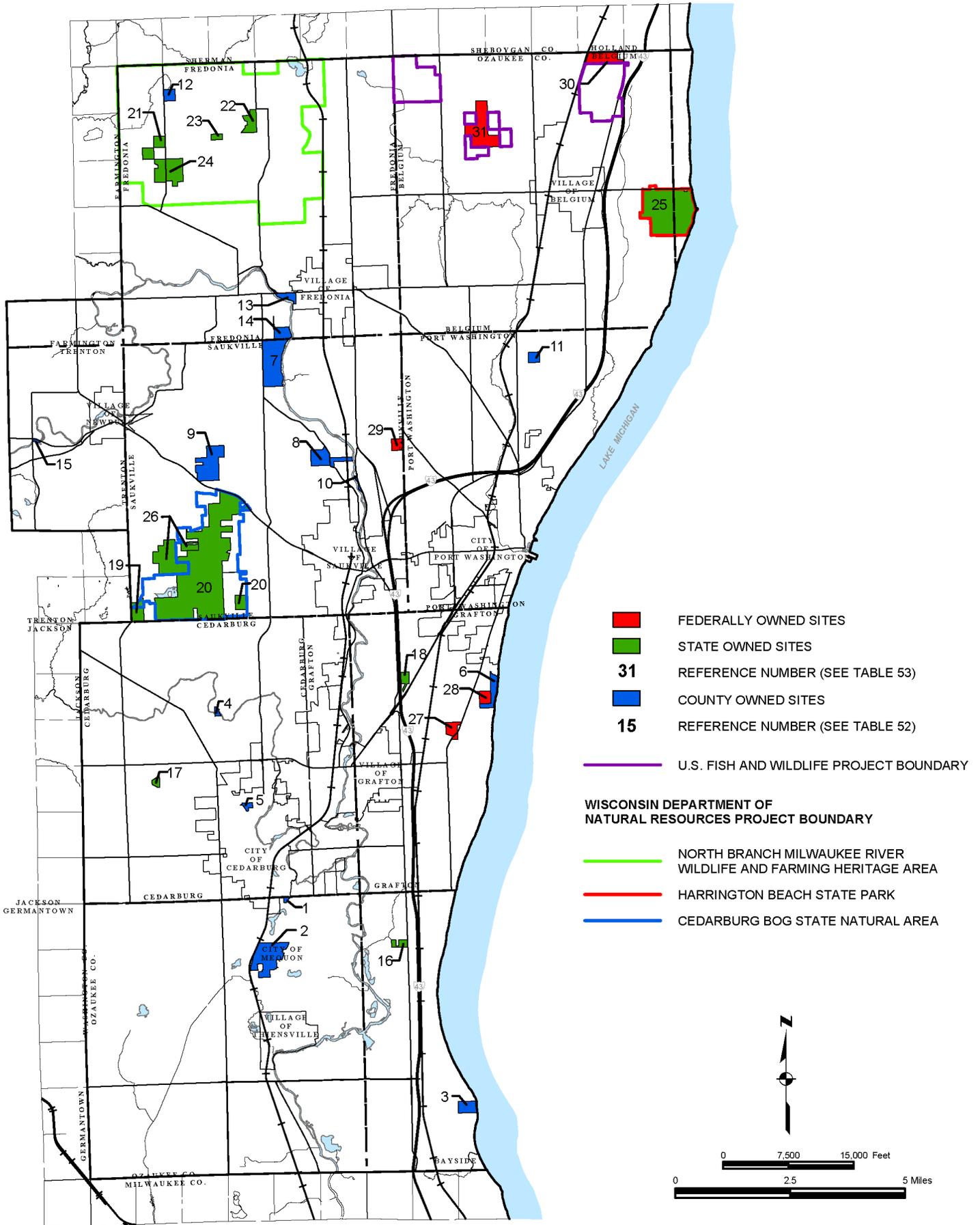
Table 53

**EXISTING STATE AND FEDERAL PARK, OUTDOOR RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007**

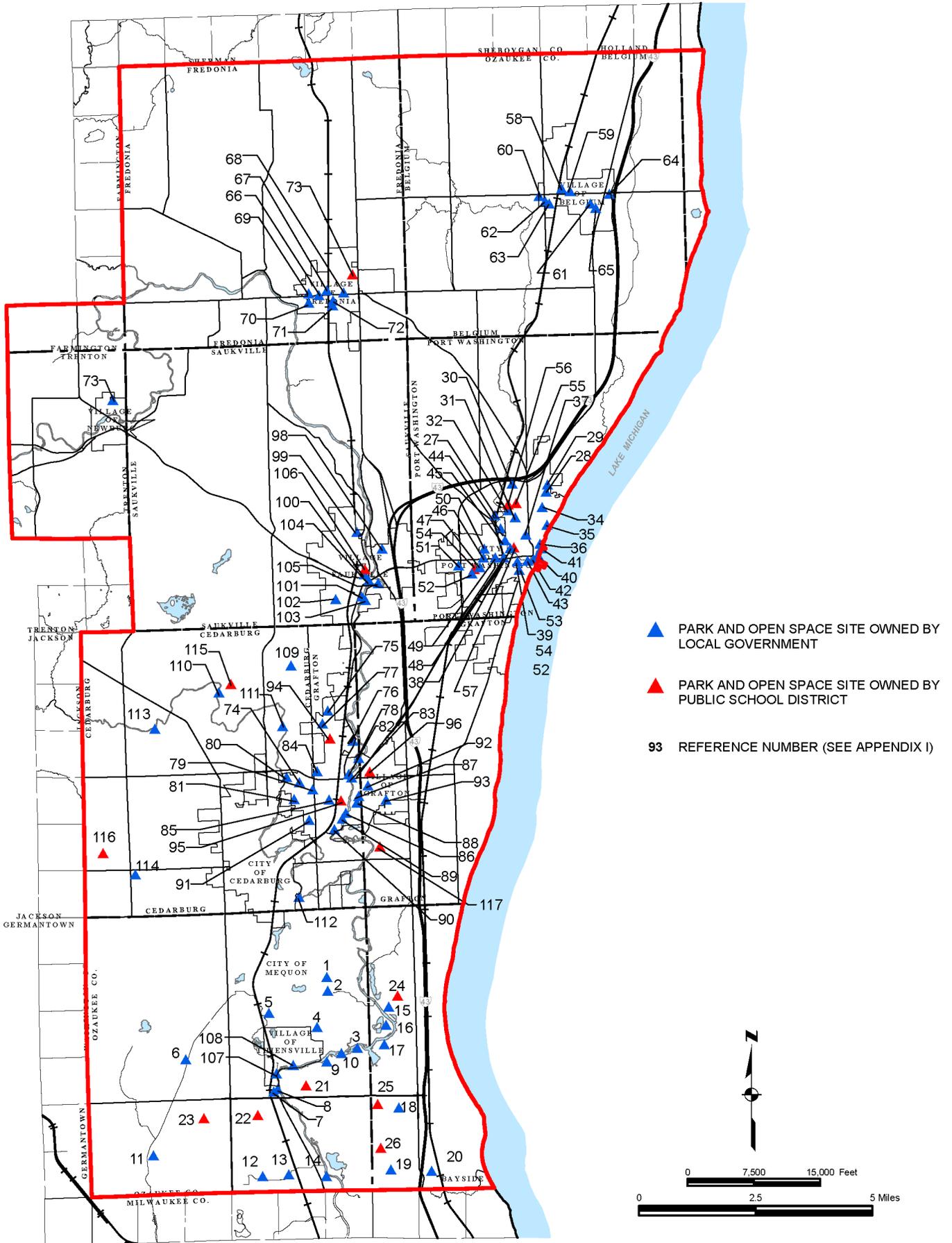
Number on Map 38	Site Name	Location	Size (acres)
	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Sites		
16	WDNR Site	T9N, R22E, Section 7, City of Mequon	30
17	Cedarburg Habitat Preservation	T10N, R21E, Section 20, Town of Cedarburg	19
18	WDNR Site	T10N, R22E, Section 8, Town of Grafton	33
19	WDNR Site (Cedarburg Bog Area)	T11N, R21E, Section 31, Town of Saukville	80
20	Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area	T11N, R21E, Section 32, Town of Saukville	1,604
21	Scattered Wetland	T12N, R21E, Section 7, Town of Fredonia	80
22	WDNR Site (North Branch Project)	T12N, R21E, Section 9, Town of Fredonia	73
23	WDNR Site (North Branch Project)	T12N, R21E, Section 9, Town of Fredonia	20
24	WDNR Site (North Branch Project)	T12N, R21E, Section 17, Town of Fredonia	77
25	Harrington Beach State Park	T12N, R22E, Section 24, Town of Belgium	651
--	Subtotal – 10 Sites	--	2,667
	University of Wisconsin Sites		
26	Cedarburg Bog UWM Field Station	T11N, R21E, Section 30, Town of Saukville	271
--	Subtotal – 1 Site	--	271
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sites		
27	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	T10N, R22E, Section 9, Town of Grafton	44
28	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Ulao Creek Wildlife Protection Area)	T10N, R22E, Section 16, Town of Grafton	55
29	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	T11N, R21E, Section 13, Town of Saukville	41
30	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	T12N, R22E, Section 2, Town of Belgium	115
31	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Armin O. Schwengal Memorial Wildlife Protection Area)	T12N, R22E, Section 8, Town of Belgium	262
--	Subtotal – 5 Sites	--	517
--	Total – 16 Sites	--	3,455

Source: SEWRPC.

EXISTING COUNTY, STATE, AND FEDERAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



EXISTING LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



the property, but future owners must also abide by the terms of the conservation easement. The purchaser of the easement is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the easement agreement for the property. Conservation easements do not require public access to the property, although public access is generally required if Wisconsin stewardship funds or other DNR grant funds are used to acquire the property. There are 34 conservation easements encompassing 1,567 acres in the planning area. These easements are listed in Table 55 and shown on Map 41.

Climate

Its midcontinental location gives Ozaukee County a continental climate that spans four seasons. Summers generally occur during the months of June, July, and August. They are relatively warm, with occasional periods of hot, humid weather and sporadic periods of cool weather. Lake Michigan often has a cooling effect on the County during the summer. Winters are cold and generally occur during the months of December, January, and February. Winter weather conditions can also be experienced during the months of November and March in some years. Autumn and spring are transitional weather periods in the County when widely varying temperatures and long periods of precipitation are common. The median growing season, the number of days between the last freeze in the spring and the first freeze in the fall, is 170 days and can range from 150 to 192 days.

Precipitation in the County can occur in the form of rain, sleet, hail, and snow and ranges from gentle showers to destructive thunderstorms. The more pronounced weather events, such as severe thunderstorms and tornadoes, can cause major property and crop damage, inundation of poorly drained areas, and lake and stream flooding. Table 56 sets forth the temperature and precipitation characteristics of the County.

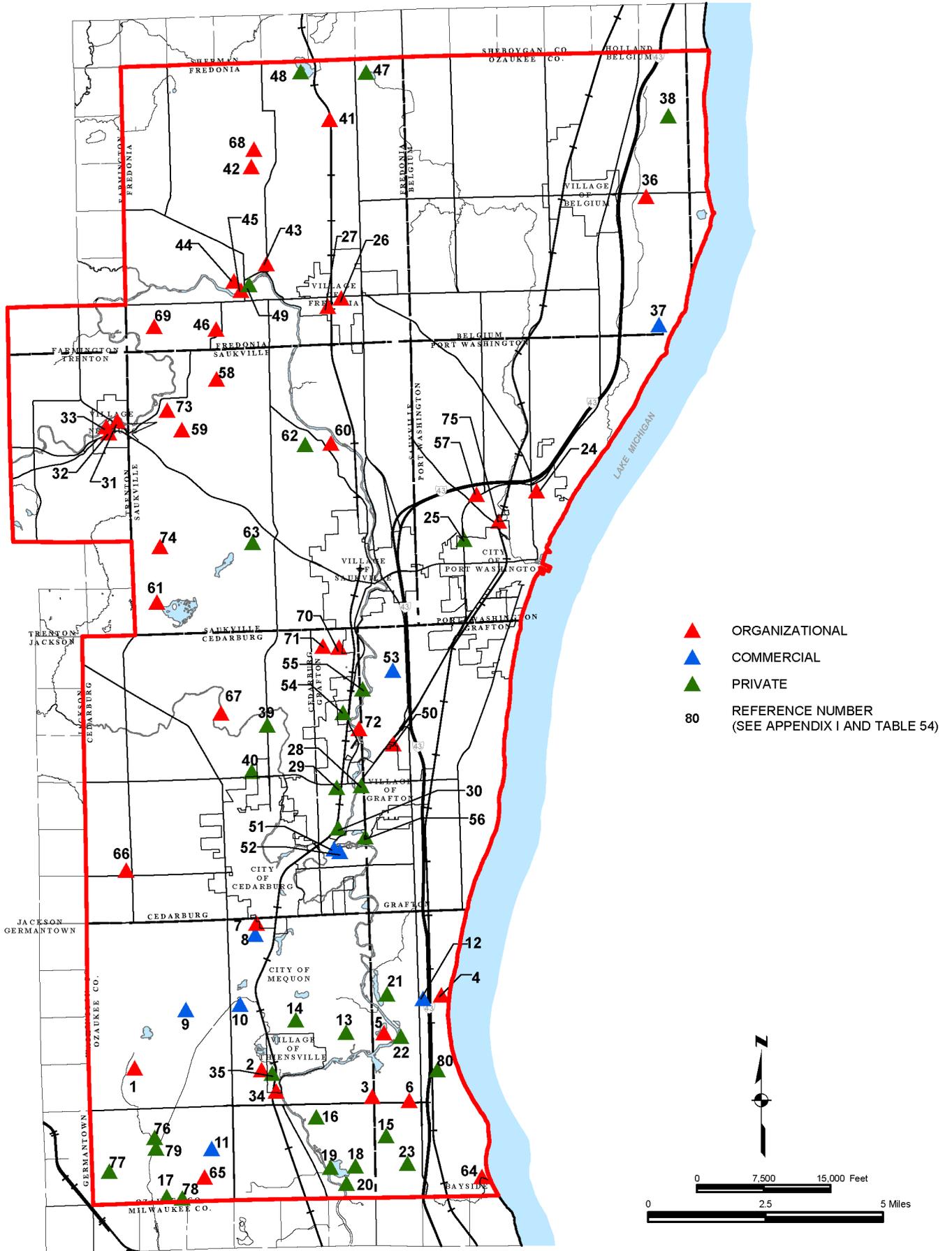
Air Quality

The Clean Air Act requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants (carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, ozone, and sulfur oxides) which are considered harmful to public health and the environment. Areas not meeting the NAAQS for one or more of the criteria pollutants are designated as nonattainment areas by the EPA. In areas where observed pollutant levels exceed the established NAAQS and which are designated as “nonattainment” areas by the EPA, growth and development patterns may be constrained. For example, major sources of pollutants seeking to locate or expand in a designated nonattainment area, or close enough to impact upon it, must apply emission control technologies. In addition, new or expanding industries may be required to obtain a greater than one-for-one reduction in emissions from other sources in the nonattainment area so as to provide a net improvement in ambient air quality. Nonattainment area designation may therefore create an economic disincentive for industry with significant emission levels to locating or expanding within or near the boundaries of such an area. In order to eliminate this disincentive and relieve the potential constraint on development, it is necessary to demonstrate compliance with the NAAQS and petition EPA for redesignation of the nonattainment areas.

The Southeastern Wisconsin Region currently meets all but the ozone NAAQS, and the EPA has designated a single six-county ozone nonattainment area within the Region which is made up of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. Ozone is formed when precursor pollutants, such as volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides, react in the presence of sunlight. The ozone air quality problem within the Region is a complex problem because ozone is meteorologically dependant. In addition, the ozone problem in the Region is believed to be attributable in large part to precursor emissions which are generated in the large urban areas located to the south and southeast and carried by prevailing winds into the Region. The ozone problem thus remains largely beyond the control of the Region and State and can be effectively addressed only through a multi-state abatement effort.

Over the past decade, the combination of local controls and offsets implemented within and outside the Region, along with national vehicle emissions control requirements, have resulted in a significant improvement in ambient air quality within the Region as well as nationally, and projections of future emissions indicate a continued decline in precursor emissions and a continued improvement in air quality. In fact, monitoring data show the

EXISTING PRIVATELY-OWNED PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 54

PRIVATELY OWNED^a RESOURCE PROTECTION SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Number on Map 40	Name	Owner	Location	Size (acres)
64	Fairy Chasm	The Nature Conservancy	City of Mequon	20
65	Mequon Nature Preserve	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	City of Mequon	550
66	Cedarburg Environmental Study Area	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Cedarburg	40
67	Maier Cottage	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Cedarburg	1
68	Huiras Lake	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Fredonia	108
69	MacLaurin Woods	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Fredonia	5
70	Kurtz Woods	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Grafton	31
71	Kurtz Woods Outlot	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Grafton	15
72	Bratt Woods	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Grafton	18
73	Riveredge Nature Center	Riveredge Nature Center	Town of Saukville	344
74	Nature Conservancy Site	The Nature Conservancy	Town of Saukville	24
75	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	City of Port Washington	31
76	MMSD "Greenseams" Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	73
77	MMSD "Greenseams" Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	66
78	MMSD "Greenseams" Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	20
79	MMSD "Greenseams" Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	29
80	MMSD "Greenseams" Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	85
Total	--	--	--	1,460

^aIncludes sites not owned by the County or a city, village, or town.

Source: Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, and SEWRPC.

six-county nonattainment area in the Region achieved ozone standards as of 2006. As a result, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources requested that the EPA reclassify the six-county ozone nonattainment area in the Region as an attainment area (the application was filed with the EPA on June 12, 2007). If the redesignation request is approved by the EPA, the economic disincentive – having to offset emissions produced by reducing other emissions in the nonattainment area – for major sources to locate within the nonattainment area should be reduced. It should be noted that all emission controls and programs (vehicle inspection and reformulated gas, for example) currently in place would be required to remain in place.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The term cultural resource encompasses historic buildings, structures, and sites and archeological sites as well as venues and events that promote the arts and Ozaukee County's heritage. Cultural resources in the County have important recreational and educational value. They help to provide the County and each of its distinct communities with a sense of heritage, identity, and civic pride. Resources such as historical and archeological sites, historic districts, museums, festivals, and cultural events can also provide economic opportunities for communities and their residents. For these reasons it is important to identify historical and archeological sites located in the Ozaukee County planning area. It is also important to include an inventory of museums and cultural performance venues. While such venues may not be historical or archeological sites in themselves, they are cultural resources because they may house items of historical or archeological importance, contain historical records and information, be an educational resource, be an outlet for performances of cultural significance, and enhance the quality of life in the County.

Historical Resources

National and State Registers of Historic Places

In 2005 there were 32 historic places and districts in the planning area listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historical Places, as set forth in Table 57 and shown on Map 42. A historic place or district is listed on both the National Register and on the State Register in most cases. After the

Table 55

LANDS UNDER PROTECTIVE EASEMENTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Number on Map 41	Holder of Easement	Location	Size (acres)
1	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T09N R21E Section 01 – City of Mequon	15
2	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T09N R21E Section 09 – City of Mequon	1
3	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T09N R21E Section 09 – City of Mequon	3
4	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T09N R21E Section 09 – City of Mequon	40
5	DNR Easement	T10N R21E Section 08 – Town of Cedarburg	3
6	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N R21E Section 25 – Town of Grafton	9
7	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N R21E Section 25 – Town of Grafton	175
8	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N R21E Section 31 – Town of Cedarburg	153
9	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N R22E Section 08 – Town of Grafton	56
10	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T11N R21E Section 04 – Town of Saukville	121
11	DNR Easement	T11N R21E Section 07 – Town of Saukville	1
12	DNR Easement	T11N R21E Section 14 – Town of Saukville	7
13	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T11N R21E Section 18 – Town of Saukville	111
14	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T11N R21E Section 20 – Town of Saukville	36
15	DNR Easement	T11N R21E Section 22 – Town of Saukville	10
16	DNR Easement	T11N R21E Section 30 – Town of Saukville	21
17	DNR Easement	T11N R21E Section 33 – Town of Saukville	1
18	DNR Easement	T11N R21E Section 34 – Town of Saukville	8
19	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 27 – Town of Fredonia	6
20	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 28 – Town of Fredonia	11
21	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 29 – Town of Fredonia	2
22	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 30 – Town of Fredonia	1
23	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 04 – Town of Fredonia	214
24	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 06 – Town of Fredonia	76
25	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N R22E Section 28 – Town of Grafton	26
26	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N R21E Section 36 – Town of Grafton	43
27	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T11N R21E Section 36 – Town of Saukville	12
28	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N R22E Section 28 – Town of Grafton	16
29	DNR Streambank Easement	T11N R21E Section 27 – Town of Saukville	5
30	MMSD Easement	T09N R21E Section 32 – City of Mequon	98
31	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T12N R21E Section 19 – Town of Fredonia	24
32	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 06 – Town of Fredonia	23
33	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 06 – Town of Fredonia	201
34	DNR Easement	T12N R20E Section 36 – Town of Farmington	38
Total	--	--	1,567

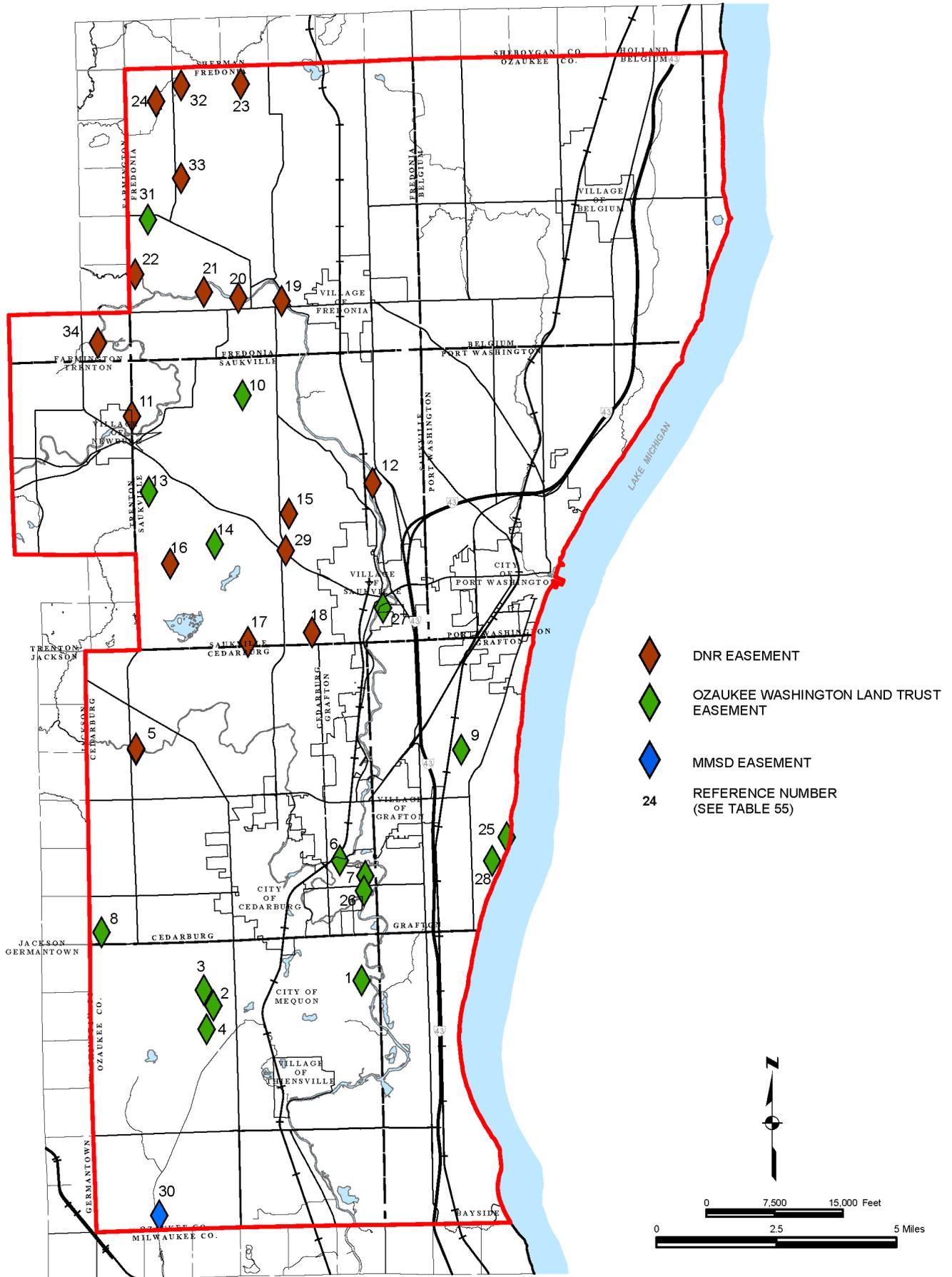
Source: Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

State Register was created in 1991, all properties that are nominated for the National Register must first go through the State Register review process. Upon approval by the State review board, a site is listed on the State Register of Historic Places and recommended to the National Park Service for review and listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The only exceptions are Federally owned properties. These properties may be nominated for the National Register directly by the National Park Service. Of the 32 historic places and districts listed on the National and State Registers, 27 are historic buildings or structures, five are historic districts, and one is a shipwreck. Sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places may be eligible for a 25 percent Federal tax credit. Information regarding the procedure for nominating a site to the National and State Registers of Historic Places is available on the State Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/register/.

The 32 historic places and districts listed on the National and State registers of historic places are only a small fraction of the buildings, structures, and districts listed in the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory. The

Map 41

LANDS UNDER PROTECTIVE EASEMENTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Table 56

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION CHARACTERISTICS OF OZAUKEE COUNTY

Climate Characteristic	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Average Daily High (F°)	27.10	31.00	40.00	50.70	61.90	72.10	78.10	77.10	69.80	58.60	45.30	32.30
Average Daily Low (F°)	11.10	15.20	25.20	34.80	44.00	53.30	60.50	59.70	52.30	41.60	30.40	17.20
Average Precipitation (Inches)	1.25	1.03	1.97	2.96	2.68	3.07	3.35	3.79	3.75	2.380	2.16	1.95
Average Snowfall (Inches)	10.80	8.50	7.20	1.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.20	1.60	8.40

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and SEWRPC.

Table 57

HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA LISTED ON THE NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES: 2005

Number on Map 42	Site Name	Location	Year Listed
1	Covered Bridge	T10N, R21E, Section 10, Town of Cedarburg	1973
2	Concordia Mill	T10N, R21E, Section 35, Town of Cedarburg	1974
3	Cedarburg Mill	T10N, R21E, Section 27, City of Cedarburg	1974
4	Edward Dodge House	T11N, R22E, Section 28, City of Port Washington	1975
5	Hamilton Historic District	T10N, R21E, Section 35, Town of Cedarburg	1976
6	Stony Hill School	T12N, R21E, Section 28, Town of Fredonia	1976
7	Old Ozaukee County Courthouse	T11N, R22E, Section 28, City of Port Washington	1976
8	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church	T11N, R22E, Section 28, City of Port Washington	1977
9	Hilgen and Wittenburg Woolen Mill	T10N, R21E, Section 27, City of Cedarburg	1978
10	Jonathon Clark House	T09N, R21E, Section 3, City of Mequon	1982
11	John Riechert Farmhouse	T09N, R21E, Section 4, City of Mequon	1982
12	Harry W. Bolens House	T11N, R22E, Section 29, City of Port Washington	1983
13	Grafton Flower Mill	T10N, R21E, Section 24, Village of Grafton	1983
14	Cedarburg Woolen Company Worsted Mill	T10N, R21E, Section 24, Village of Grafton	1983
15	St. Peter's Church	T12N, R20E, Section 34 Town of Farmington	1983
16	Hoffman House Hotel	T11N, R22E, Section 28, City of Port Washington	1984
17	Wayside House	T10N, R21E, Section 34, City of Cedarburg	1986
18	Washington Avenue Historic District	T10N, R21E, Section 27, City of Cedarburg	1986
19	Payne Hotel	T11N, R21E, Section 25, Village of Saukville	1991
20	Columbia Historic District	T10N, R21E, Section 26, City of Cedarburg	1992
21	Edwin J. Neiman Sr. House	T09N, R21E, Section 10, City of Mequon	1996
22	Steamer (Niagara)	T11N, R23E, Section 19, Town of Belgium	1996
23	Port Washington Light Station	T11N, R22E, Section 28, City of Port Washington	1999
24	Mequon Town Hall and Fire Department	T09N, R21E, Section 10, City of Mequon	2000
25	Bigelow School	T09N, R21E, Section 1, City of Mequon	2000
26	William F. Jahn Farmstead	T09N, R21E, Section 15, City of Mequon	2000
27	Port Washington Downtown Historic District	T11N, R22E, Section 28, City of Port Washington	2000
28	Jacob Voigt House	T09N, R21E, Section 21, City of Mequon	2000
29	O'Brien-Peuschel Farmstead	T09N, R21E, Section 16, City of Mequon	2000
30	Isham Day House (Yankee Settler's Cottage)	T09N, R21E, Section 10, City of Mequon	2000
31	Green Bay Road Historic District	T09N, R23E, Section 23, Village Thiensville	2004
32	Main Street Historic District	T09N, R23E, Section 23, Village Thiensville	2004

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory is a database administered by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin that contains historical and architectural information on approximately 120,000 properties Statewide. The listed sites have architectural or historical characteristics that may make them eligible for listing on the

National and State registers of historic places. In 2005 there were 2,046 properties in Ozaukee County included in the inventory. The inventory can be accessed through the State Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi. Users do not have to register or pay a fee to access the website.

Intensive historic preservation surveys were conducted by the City of Port Washington in 1998 and the Village of Thiensville in 2003 under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The purpose of these surveys was to identify all resources that were potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and to provide governmental agencies with a comprehensive data base that includes all historic resources within the City and the Village. The City of Port Washington survey ultimately examined 445 individual resources. Of these, 21 individual buildings and building complexes, four historic residential districts containing 61 individual buildings, and a 45 building downtown commercial historic district were identified as having potential for listing on the National Register. After completion of the survey, the Port Washington Light Station and the Port Washington Downtown Historic District were listed on the State and National Registers on September 29, 1999, and September 8, 2000, respectively.

In 2003 Heritage Research, Ltd. prepared a report for the Village of Thiensville Historic Preservation Commission entitled *Historical/Architectural Resources Survey*. The survey identified a total of 161 properties in the Village with enough visual interest to warrant a photo and preparation of an inventory card. Two historic districts, the Green Bay Road District and Main Street District, and eleven properties were identified as having potential for listing on the National Register. Two additional properties were regarded as having potential for listing on the National Register after they turn 50 years of age and further research was recommended for two more properties. Both the Green Bay Road and Main Street Historic Districts were listed on the State and National Registers on November 26, 2004.

Local Landmarks

In addition to those historic sites and districts nominated to the National and State registers of historic places, there are 99 sites in the Ozaukee County planning area that have been designated as local landmarks by local governments. Local landmarks are listed in Table 58 and shown on Map 43. A local government is authorized to designate local landmarks after a landmarks commission or historic preservation commission has been established by local ordinance. Landmark commissions and historic preservation commissions are typically seven to nine member boards that review applications for landmark status and may also review proposed alterations to historic properties or properties located in historic districts. Landmark and historic preservation commissions may also designate local historic districts; however, designation of districts typically requires approval from the local governing body. Local governments in the Ozaukee County planning area that have established landmark or historic preservation commissions and designated local landmarks as of 2005 include the City of Cedarburg, City of Mequon, Village of Grafton, Village of Thiensville, and Town of Cedarburg. The City of Port Washington has established a historic preservation commission, but has not yet designated any local landmarks.

It should be noted that the Town of Cedarburg and Village of Grafton have designated local landmarks but have not provided documentation to SEWRPC or Ozaukee County for inclusion on Map 43 and Table 58.

Certified Local Governments

Certified local governments (CLG) located in Ozaukee County include the Cities of Cedarburg and Mequon and the Village of Thiensville. A CLG is any city, village, town, or county that has been certified by Wisconsin's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as meeting the following criteria:

- Enforces a local ordinance for the designation and protection of historic properties
- Has a historic preservation commission established by local ordinance
- Maintains a system to survey and inventory local historic properties
- Provides for public participation in the historic preservation program

The benefits of CLG status include eligibility to authorize the use of the Wisconsin Historic Building Code for locally designated structures, ability to comment on National Register nominations before they are sent to the State Historic Preservation Review Board, and eligibility to apply for Wisconsin's Historic Preservation subgrants, which can be used for:

- Architectural and historical survey projects to identify and evaluate historic properties
- Preparation of nominations to the National Register
- Educational activities
- Development of local preservation plans
- Administration of local historic preservation programs

State Historical Markers

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin also administers a historical marker program. Interested parties can apply for a historical marker with the State Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. The applicant must be able to pay for the marker, maintain the marker, and have permission from the owners of the land where the marker is to be erected. The Division of Historic Perseveration will consider applications for markers that describe any one of the following aspects of Wisconsin's history: history, architecture, culture, archaeology, ethnic associations, geology, natural history, or legends. As shown on Map 44, there were 12 historical markers in the planning area as of 2006. The title and location of each marker is set forth in Table 59.

Heritage Trails

The Green Bay Ethnic Heritage Trail is a 156 mile long Wisconsin State Heritage Trail that extends from the Illinois-Wisconsin State line to Green Bay. The Trail follows the route of a Native American trail that was converted to a military road in 1835. The military road extended from Fort Dearborn in what is now Chicago to Fort Howard in what is now Green Bay. The early road was used by many immigrants who settled in Wisconsin. In Ozaukee County, the trail extends from north to south and showcases the scenic beauty and heritage resources of the County. Historical markers located along the Trail include the Wisconsin's German Settlers marker in the City of Mequon, the Saukville Trails marker in the Village of Saukville, and the Wisconsin's Luxembourgers Marker in the Village of Belgium. The route of the Heritage Trail is generally located on Green Bay Road in the southern part of the County and on CTH LL in the northern part, as shown on Map 44.

The State has also established a Maritime Trail in and along Lake Michigan. Several points of interest are located in waters off Ozaukee County, including the shipwrecks described later in this section.

Additional Historic Sites

The HEDCR Workgroup, CAC, and CPB members have also identified several historical sites that contribute to the heritage and economy of Ozaukee County. Many of these sites have not been designated as National Register sites, State Register sites, local landmarks, State historical markers, or State heritage trails. The sites are described in the following paragraphs.

Shipwrecks

Almost 20 shipwrecks located in Lake Michigan off the Ozaukee County shoreline have been inventoried in the State Historical Society Shipwreck database. These sites are in addition to the Niagara, which is on the National Register of Historic Sites and has a Wisconsin Historical Society mooring buoy to mark its location. Table 60 sets forth the date of each shipwreck and the type of vessel. The earliest shipwreck was the Lexington, a steam paddle ship, in 1850. The last shipwreck was the Senator, a steam screw ship, in 1929. Additional information about Lake Michigan shipwrecks off the Ozaukee County shore can be found on the Wisconsin Historical Society

website at www.maritimetrails.org/research.cfm. In addition, the Niagara buoy and several other maritime related sites in Ozaukee County, listed in Table 61 and shown on Map 45, are points of interest along the Mid Lake Michigan Region State Maritime Trail.

Judge Eghart House

The Judge Eghart house was built in 1872. Judge Leopold Eghart bought the property in 1881. The Eghart family continued to reside at the property until the late 1960's. To prevent the house from being razed, a private group requested that the City of Port Washington preserve it as a link to the City's past. The house has been restored and furnished as an example of early Victorian architecture through fundraising and volunteer efforts. The house is maintained by the W.J. Niederkorn Museum and Art Center and is open for tours on Sundays from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Memorial Day through Labor Day. It is located at next to the W.J. Niederkorn Library on the Corner of Grand Avenue and Webster Street in the City of Port Washington.

Port Washington Historic Walking Tours

The Historic City Center Tour and Old Town Port Tour are self guided historic walking tour routes located in the City of Port Washington. Both tours begin on the lakefront and include various historic commercial and residential structures. The Historic City Center Tour also includes the Port Washington Light House and St. Mary's Catholic Church. Maps of the tour routes and additional information about the sites located on each tour are available on the City of Port Washington website at www.ci.port-washington.wi.us.

Wisconsin Chair Factory

The Wisconsin Chair Company was organized in 1889 and quickly became one of the largest employers in the County. The company survived the financial downturn of 1893; however, the factory was destroyed by fire in 1899. The company immediately rebuilt and gained recognition by continuing to employ large numbers of workers through the depression of the 1930's. The company finally went out of business in 1959 and the factory has since been demolished. The location of the former factory is now the site of the Wisconsin Chair Company Fire State Historical Marker on the Lake Michigan shoreline in downtown Port Washington.

Paramount Records

The Wisconsin Chair Company (WCC) produced the cabinets that housed the phonographs invented by Thomas Edison in the early 1900's. The WCC was approached for space to continue the manufacturing of the phonographs after a 1914 fire destroyed the original manufacturing plant in New Jersey. A building in the Port Washington complex was provided for the phonograph operation in return for a license allowing WCC to sell its own version of the phonograph. The WCC then created a division known as the New York Recording Lab (NYRL) that manufactured records, which were given away with a purchase of the new WCC phonograph.

The new record pressing plant was built in the Village of Grafton along the Milwaukee River and the Paramount Record Label was created. A studio was set up in the complex so the original wax recordings, which were very sensitive to temperature, would be close to the pressing plant. The NYRL also pressed records for other record labels such as the Black Swan Label, which featured African American artists. Paramount Records retained the rights to the artists under the Black Swan Label when it went bankrupt. Subsequently, some of the most famous blues artists in American history recorded at the Paramount Records studio in the Village of Grafton, often times arriving on the Interurban Railway and staying at the Bieline Hotel.

The Paramount Records legacy has resurfaced in the ongoing downtown Grafton revitalization project, which was undertaken by the Village in 1998. Downtown amenities developed as part of the project that pay homage to Paramount Records include a Walk of Fame made of granite that resembles a piano keyboard and the Paramount Pedestrian Plaza, which has a fountain shaped like a saxophone with a statue of famous recording artists. There is also a Historical Marker at the site of the former chair factory in Grafton at the intersection of Falls Road and 12th Avenue along the Green Bay Ethnic Heritage Trail. The annual Paramount Blues Festival has also recently been organized by the Grafton Blues Association. The Festival is held in Lime Kiln Park and features numerous blues artists and workshops.

Table 58

LOCAL LANDMARKS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005

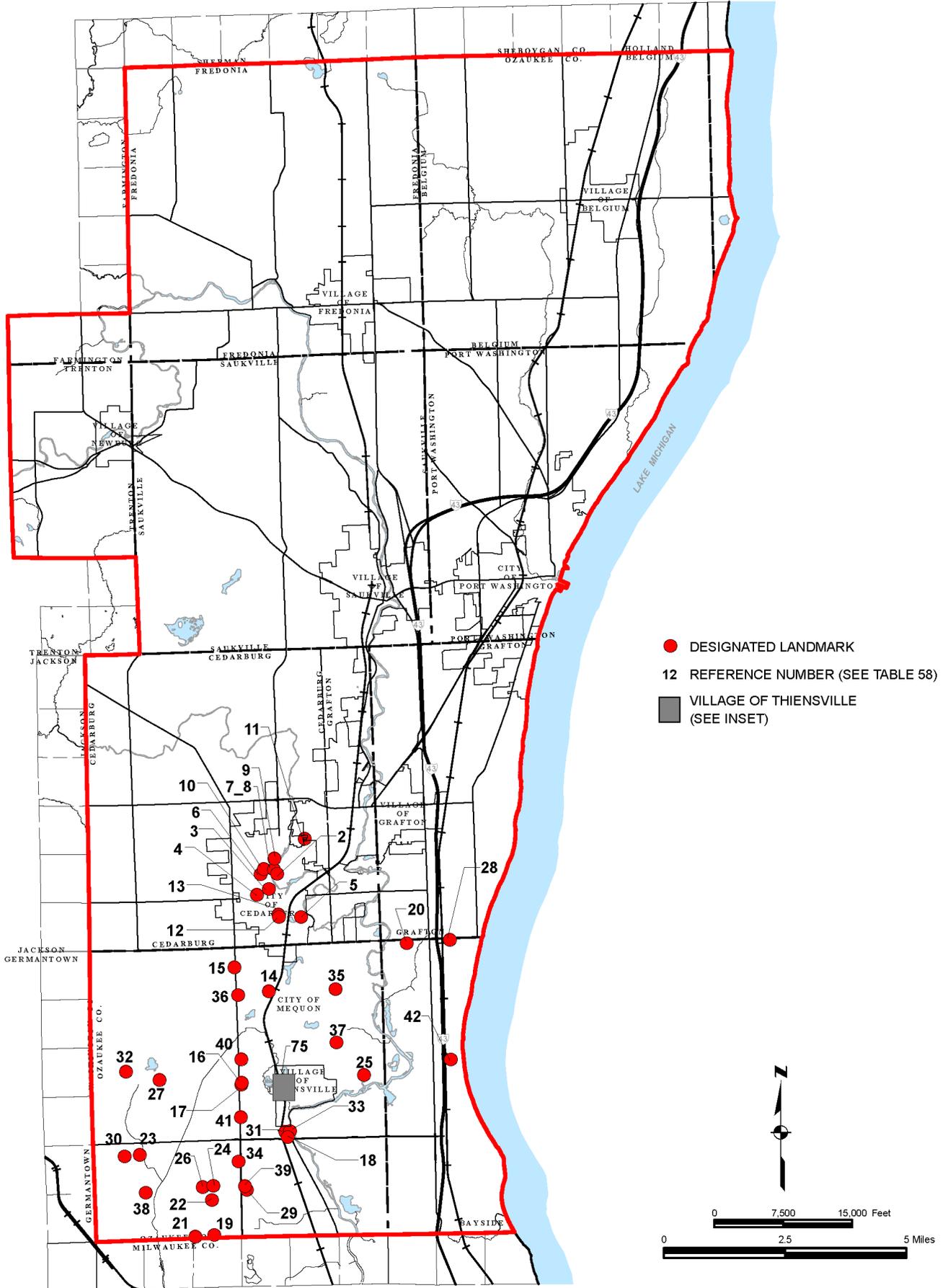
Number on Map 43	Local Government	Site Address / Historic Name	Number on Map 43	Local Government	Site Address / Historic Name
1	City of Cedarburg	Bridge Road Bridge	49	Village of Thiensville	122 Green Bay Road / site of former Old Mill
2	City of Cedarburg	Immanuel Heritage Cemetery	50	Village of Thiensville ^a	130 Green Bay Road
3	City of Cedarburg	N57 W6406 Center Street	51	Village of Thiensville ^a	136 Green Bay Road / site of first bank in the Village
4	City of Cedarburg	Founders Park	52	Village of Thiensville	143 Green Bay Road
5	City of Cedarburg	Immanuel Windmill	53	Village of Thiensville	146 Green Bay Road / site of former Zimmerman General Store and Residence
6	City of Cedarburg	W66 N695 Madison Avenue	54	Village of Thiensville	149 Green Bay Road
7	City of Cedarburg	W62 N718 Riveredge Drive	55	Village of Thiensville	150 Green Bay Road
8	City of Cedarburg	W62 N732 Riveredge Drive	56	Village of Thiensville	151 Green Bay Road
9	City of Cedarburg	W61 N819-831 Sheboygan Road	57	Village of Thiensville	153 – 155 Green Bay Road / site of first telephone exchange
10	City of Cedarburg	W65 N733 St. John Avenue	58	Village of Thiensville	154 – 156 Green Bay Road
11	City of Cedarburg	N94 W5142 Thornapple Lane	59	Village of Thiensville	157 Green Bay Road / site of Gierach Blacksmith
12	City of Cedarburg	W61 N338 Washington Avenue	60	Village of Thiensville	161 Green Bay Road
13	City of Cedarburg	W61 N358 Washington Avenue	61	Village of Thiensville ^a	162 Green Bay Road / site of Fireman's Hall
14	City of Mequon	13165 N. Cedarburg Road / Jonathan Clark House	62	Village of Thiensville	163 Green Bay Road
15	City of Mequon	14053 N. Wauwatosa Road / John Reichert Farmhouse	63	Village of Thiensville	166 Green Bay Road
16	City of Mequon	12116 N. Wauwatosa Road / Jahn Homestead (Tax Key # 1401511024.00)	64	Village of Thiensville	165 – 169 Green Bay Road
17	City of Mequon	12116 N. Wauwatosa Road / Jahn Homestead (Tax Key # 1401511019.00)	65	Village of Thiensville	170 Green Bay Road / site of former Thiensville Park, and first United States post office built exclusively as a post office
18	City of Mequon	6006 W. Mequon Road / Thoreau School	66	Village of Thiensville	171 – 175 Green Bay Road
19	City of Mequon	8414 W. County Line Road / Little Meadowmere Farm	67	Village of Thiensville	177 Green Bay Road / Hadler's Harness Shop
20	City of Mequon	1901 W. Pioneer Road / William Vocke Barn (Octagon)	68	Village of Thiensville	183 – 185 Green Bay Road
21	City of Mequon	9022 W. County Line Road / John Guidinger House	69	Village of Thiensville	184 – 186 Green Bay Road / former residence and business of Henry Mohrhuisen
22	City of Mequon	8519 W. Donges Bay Road / Ehrenfried Hahmann House	70	Village of Thiensville	192 – Green Bay Road
23	City of Mequon	11011 N. Grandville Road / Gottlieb Hilgendorf House	71	Village of Thiensville	193 – Green Bay Road
24	City of Mequon	8440 W. Donges Bay Road / Phillip Klumb House	72	Village of Thiensville	200 Green Bay Road / site of former residence of pioneer William Carbys
25	City of Mequon	3330 W. Freistadt Road / Fredrick Schewecke House	73	Village of Thiensville	101 Main Street, North / site of former Oscar Bublitz General Store
26	City of Mequon	8812 W. Donges Bay Road / George Berckas House	74	Village of Thiensville	105 – 107 Buntrock Avenue
27	City of Mequon	10011 W. Heather Drive / August Ernst House	75	Village of Thiensville	417 Main Street / Blaser Residence
28	City of Mequon	707 W. Pioneer Road / Mathias Hoyer House	76	Village of Thiensville ^a	105 Main Street / site of former Commercial House
29	City of Mequon	7405 W. Donges Bay Road / Carl Schaefer House	77	Village of Thiensville	106 – 108 Main Street / site of former Bartlet Funeral Home
30	City of Mequon	11401 W. Mequon Road / Ludwig Hilgendorf House	78	Village of Thiensville	114 – 118 Main Street / former Maas Residence
31	City of Mequon	11333 N. Cedarburg Road / Mequon Town Hall	79	Village of Thiensville	121 – 123 Main Street / site of former John Bublitz General Store
32	City of Mequon	12351 N. Granville Road / Lindenwood School	80	Village of Thiensville	127 Main Street
33	City of Mequon	11312 N. Cedarburg Road / Yankee Settlers Cottage	81	Village of Thiensville	130 Main Street
34	City of Mequon	11312 N. Cedarburg Road / Yankee Settlers Cottage	82	Village of Thiensville	133 Main Street / site of Thiensville Lumber Company
35	City of Mequon	10839 N. Wauwatosa Road / Andreas Geidel House	83	Village of Thiensville ^a	136 Main Street / site of first auto repair garage
36	City of Mequon	4228 W. Bonniwell Road / Bigelow School	84	Village of Thiensville	140 Main Street
37	City of Mequon	7525 W. Bonniwell Road / Bonniwell School	85	Village of Thiensville	159 – 163 Main Street
38	City of Mequon	12740 N. River Road / Holstein School	86	Village of Thiensville	167 – 169 Main Street
39	City of Mequon	10649 W. Donges Bay Road / Franklin School	87	Village of Thiensville	174 Main Street
40	City of Mequon	7426 W. Donges Bay Road / Sunnyside School	88	Village of Thiensville	175 Main Street
41	City of Mequon	12510 N. Wauwatosa Road / John O'Brien House	89	Village of Thiensville	177 – 179 Main Street
42	City of Mequon	11550 N. Wauwatosa Road / Jacob Voight House	90	Village of Thiensville	178 – 182 Main Street
43	City of Mequon	800 W. Dandelion Lane / Christoph Blaebach House	91	Village of Thiensville	184 – 190 Main Street
44	Village of Thiensville	101 Green Bay Road / former Village Hall and Firehouse	92	Village of Thiensville	185 Main Street
45	Village of Thiensville	106 – 108 Green Bay Road	93	Village of Thiensville	192 Main Street
46	Village of Thiensville	109 – 113 Green Bay Road	94	Village of Thiensville	201 Main Street
47	Village of Thiensville	118 Green Bay Road / site of original Thien Home	95	Village of Thiensville	207 Main Street
48	Village of Thiensville	119 – 125 Green Bay Road / site of former Memmler Hotel	96	Village of Thiensville	210 Main Street
			97	Village of Thiensville	213 Main Street / former residence of Dr. Albers, Thiensville's first doctor
			98	Village of Thiensville	226 Main Street
			99	Village of Thiensville	101 Buntrock Avenue

^aThis site location was not confirmed with the Village of Thiensville. The site is not shown on inset to Map 43.

Note: The Town of Cedarburg and the Village of Grafton have designated Local landmarks but did not provide documentation.

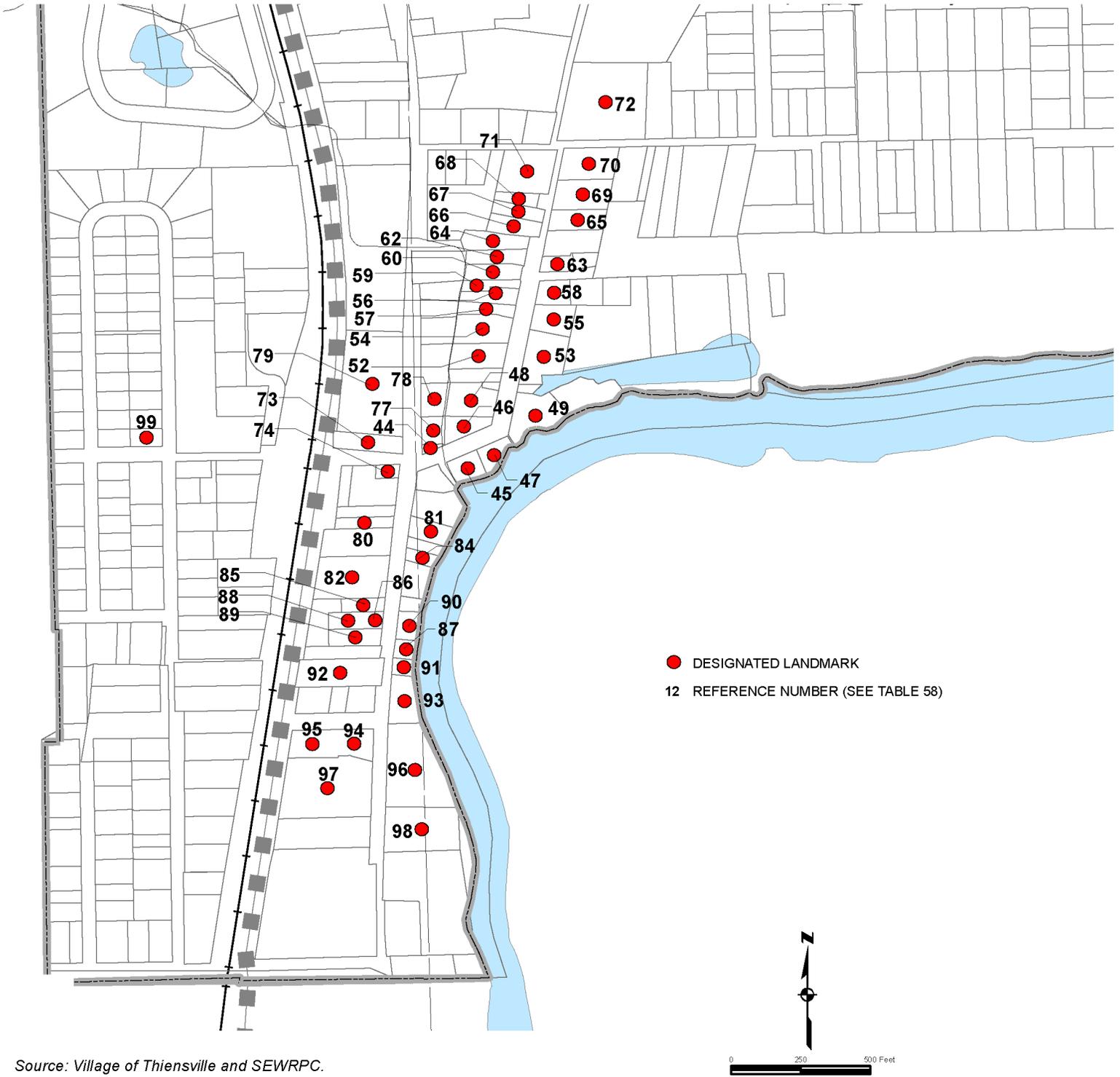
Source: Cities of Cedarburg and Mequon, Village of Thiensville, and SEWRPC.

LOCAL LANDMARKS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



INSET TO Map 43

LOCAL LANDMARKS IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2005



Source: Village of Thiensville and SEWRPC.

HISTORICAL MARKERS AND GREEN BAY ETHNIC HERITAGE TRAIL
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

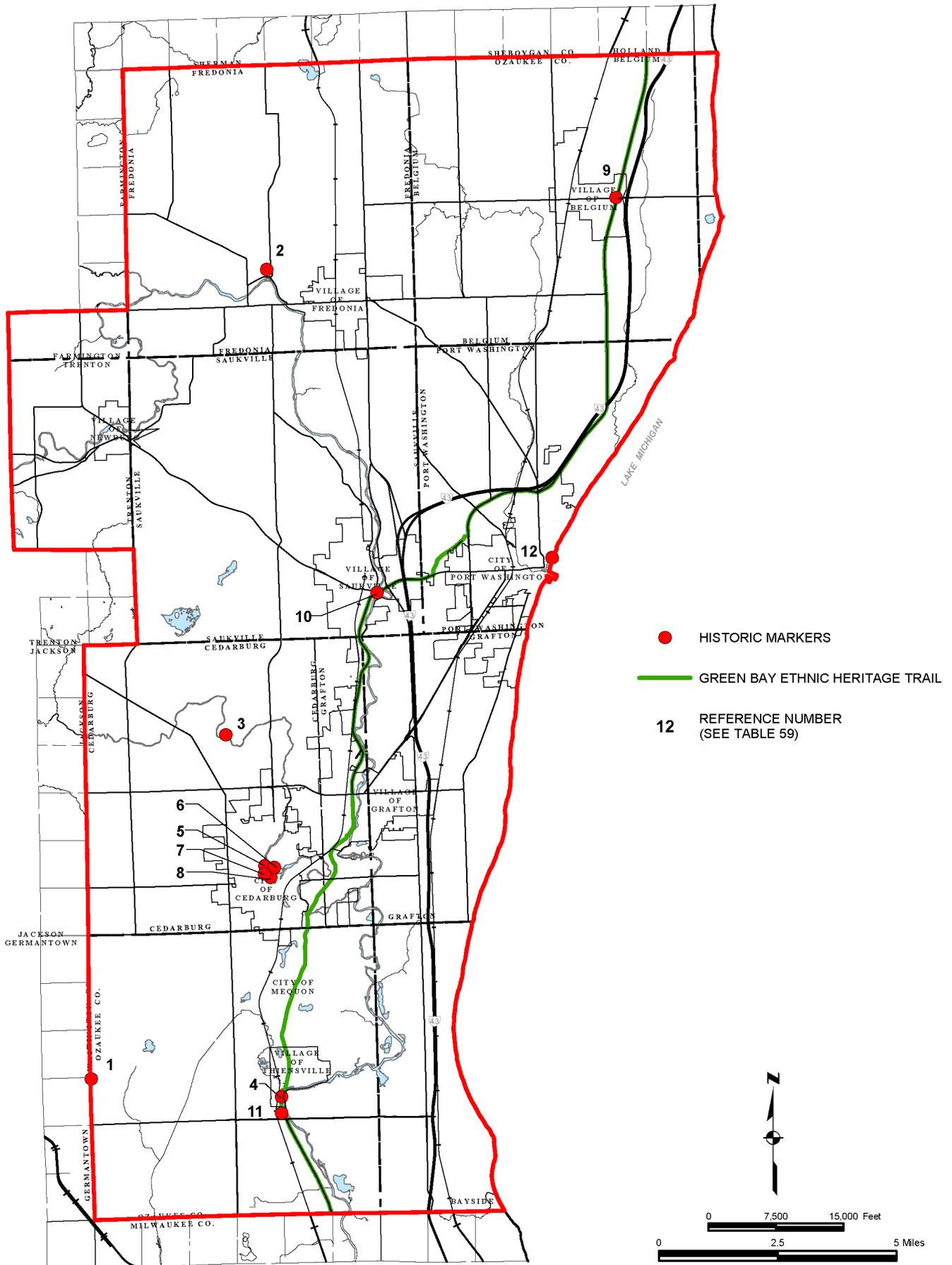


Table 59

HISTORICAL MARKERS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

Number on Map 44	Title	Location
1	Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin	Intersection of CTH F and CTH M, City of Mequon
2	Birth Place of Flag Day	5595 CTH I, Town of Fredonia (Stony Hill School)
3	Last Covered Bridge	Covered Bridge Road, Town of Cedarburg (Covered Bridge County Park)
4	Historic Cedarburg	W63 N645 Washington Avenue, City of Cedarburg (City Hall)
5	Wisconsin's German Settlers	11333 N. Cedarburg Road, City of Mequon (City Hall)
6	Washington Avenue Historic District	Intersection of Washington Avenue and Mill Street, City of Cedarburg (Doctor's Park)
7	Cedar Creek	Intersection of Columbia Road and Mequon Avenue, City of Cedarburg
8	Interurban Bridge	W62 N646 Washington Avenue, City of Cedarburg
9	Wisconsin's Luxembourgers	Intersection of CTH LL and CTH D, Village of Belgium
10	The Saukville Trails	Veteran's Park, Village of Saukville
11	Historic Thiensville	250 S. Main Street, Village of Thiensville
12	The Wisconsin Chair Company Fire	108 N. Lake Street, City of Port Washington

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Table 60

LAKE MICHIGAN SHIPWRECKS OFF THE OZAUKEE COUNTY SHORE: 2007

Vessel Name	Vessel Type	Date of Shipwreck
A.V. Knickerbocker	Schooner	August 26, 1855
Belle	Steam screw	November 20, 1869
Bohemian	Schooner	October 25, 1856
Ella Ellinwood	Schooner	September 29, 1901
Eva M. Cone	Schooner	April 22, 1872
Gertie Wing	Schooner	May 1887
Guiding Star	Schooner	November 5, 1883
Island City	Schooner	April 8, 1894
Lavinia	Schooner	September 1858
Lexington	Steam paddle	June 15, 1850
Mahoning	Brig	November 4, 1864
Mars	Schooner	November 1857
Niagara	Steam paddle	September 24, 1856
Northerner	Schooner	November 29, 1868
Senator	Steam screw	October 31, 1929
Silver Cloud	Scow-schooner	July 7, 1891
St. Peter	Schooner	May 5, 1874
Tennie and Laura	Scow-schooner	August 2, 1903
Toledo	Steam screw	October 22, 1856

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Lime Kiln Park

Lime Kiln Park, located in the Village of Grafton along the Milwaukee River, is the site of three lime kilns that were constructed in conjunction with a former limestone quarry owned by the Milwaukee Falls Lime Company, which was incorporated in 1890. The kilns ceased operation in the 1920's, but they represent an important part of the heritage of the Grafton area. Lime quarries sparked much of the area's early development due to the high concentrations of dolomite in the area. The first Grafton area lime kiln was built in 1846.

Original County Courthouse

In 1853 Ozaukee County split from Washington County because of a disagreement about where to locate the County seat. The Ozaukee County seat was located in Grafton for a brief period after Ozaukee County split from Washington County. The original courthouse and jail were housed in a two-story stone structure built in 1845. Shortly thereafter the County seat was moved to Port Washington. In the 1920's the building served as the Bielein Hotel and housed many

of the artists recording at the Paramount Records studio, also located in Grafton. The building currently houses the Paramount Restaurant, which features Paramount Records memorabilia.

Interurban Railway

The Milwaukee Northern Railway was incorporated in 1905 to construct an electric railway from Milwaukee to Sheboygan. The section of the railway between Milwaukee and Port Washington began operation on November 2, 1907. The section between Port Washington and Sheboygan was completed in September 1908 and service along the full line began on September 22, 1908. Stops in Ozaukee County included Mequon, Thiensville, Cedarburg, Grafton, Port Washington, and Belgium. In 1922 the right-of-way was acquired by The Milwaukee

Table 61

MID LAKE MICHIGAN REGION MARITIME TRAIL POINTS OF INTEREST IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Number on Map 45	Name	Community	Type
1	Harrington Beach State Park	Town of Belgium	Waterfront park
2	Niagara	Town of Belgium	Shipwreck with buoy
3	Niagara Maritime Trails Marker	City of Port Washington	Historic Marker
4	Port Washington Fisherman's Memorial	City of Port Washington	Other
5	Port Washington Light Station	City of Port Washington	Lighthouse
6	Port Washington Pierhead Light	City of Port Washington	Lighthouse
7	Smith Brothers Fish Net House	City of Port Washington	Other
8	Toledo Anchor Memorial	City of Port Washington	Other

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Electric Railway and Light Company. Operation of the line continued until 1951. During its operation, the Interurban Railway was noted for transporting African-American blues musicians to the Paramount Recording Studio in the Village of Grafton. Today the Ozaukee Interurban Trail follows the route of the former Interurban Railway (see Map 58 in Chapter IV for the trail location).

Downtown Cedarburg

Downtown Cedarburg serves as an example of the successful use of historic preservation as a tool for economic development. As outlined in the 2010 City of Cedarburg Development Plan, extensive historic preservation surveys have been compiled to identify the many structures and sites in downtown Cedarburg with historic significance resulting in the formation of a City Landmarks Commission, development of historic preservation ordinances, and the nomination of two historic districts (the Washington Avenue Historic District and Columbia Historic District) to the National Register of Historic Places. Tourists are attracted to the Downtown Area and it remains a thriving shopping and entertainment district as a result.

Mequon-Thiensville Town Center Design Guidelines – Design Guidelines for the Historic Village

The City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville have cooperatively developed a set of design guidelines for the Town Center Area, which is shared by both the City and the Village. One of the components of the Town Center Area is called the Historic Village. The Historic Village is located in the Village of Thiensville along Green Bay Road and Main Street and includes the Green Bay Historic District and Main Street Historic District, which are listed on the National Register. Several sites within the Historic Village have also been designated as local landmarks by the Thiensville Historic Preservation Commission. The Historic Village Design Guidelines recognize that the district's historic character is one of the most recognizable assets and community strengths within the Town Center Area. These guidelines were developed to ensure the character is preserved and to promote compatible infill development. The guidelines are enforced by the Village Plan Commission and Historic Preservation Commission.

Flag Day

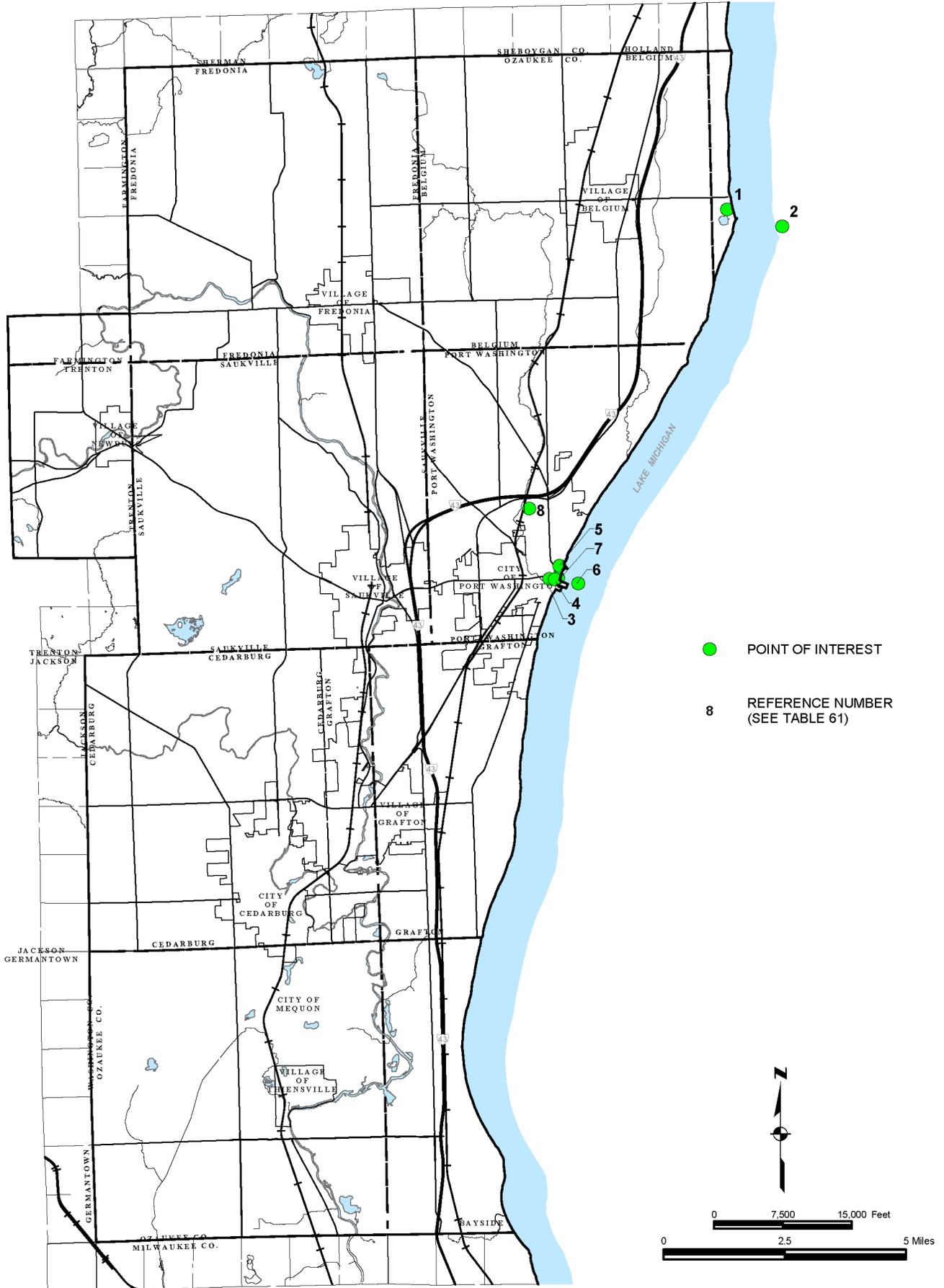
The origins of Flag Day started in the Stony Hill School in Wabeukea. In 1885 a nineteen year old teacher named Bernard John Cigrand assigned his students to write an essay about what the American Flag meant to them. From that point on Mr. Cigrand dedicated himself to educating Americans about the meaning of the American Flag and petitioned Congress to designate June 14 as Flag Day. An observance of Flag Day is now held annually in Wabeuka on the second day in June at the Americanism Center. The Center is also home to the Avenue of Flags, which includes all 27 American Flag star configurations, the National Flag Day Museum, and the Americanism Center Commemorative Courtyard. Numerous organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the American Legion, and 4-H Groups use the Center's facilities at no charge. All of the Center's expenses are paid through fundraisers and donations.

Luxembourg American Cultural Center

The development of the Luxembourg American Cultural Center (LACC) is a collaborative effort of the Luxemburg American Cultural Society, Americans of Luxemburgish descent, and the government of the Grand

Map 45

MID-LAKE MICHIGAN REGION MARITIME TRAIL POINTS OF INTEREST IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



Duchy of Luxembourg. Phase I of the construction will include the Roots and Leaves Museum, which is scheduled to be finished in conjunction with the Luxembourg Fest in Belgium. One half of the museum will feature exhibits about Luxembourg. The displays were manufactured in Luxembourg and shipped to the U.S. as a gift from the Government of Luxembourg. The other half of the museum will feature exhibits about Luxembourg heritage from around the Country and immigration to America, especially between 1845 and World War I. The Mamer/Hansen Stone Barn, built in 1872 by immigrant Jacob Mamer and a prime example of Luxemburgish architecture, will also be moved to the site. Phase II of the LACC will include a research center, community center, and conference center.

Octagon Barn

An octagon shaped barn was built in the Town of Grafton approximately 100 years ago by Ernest Clausing. It is believed that Clausing built 14 octagon barns in southern Ozaukee County, all less than one mile from Lake Michigan. One was dismantled and moved to Old World Wisconsin in Eagle. The origins of this unique design are Dutch and German. The eight walls made these structures capable of withstanding strong winds from nearby Lake Michigan. Each of the eight walls in the Town of Grafton barn is 26 feet wide and 20 feet high. The barn has 3,200 square feet of floor space.

Leland Stanford's Law Office

The site of the former Leland Stanford law office, used by Stanford between 1848 and 1952, is located in the City of Port Washington adjacent to the parking lot of the Port Hotel. Stanford moved to Port Washington in 1848 from New York State to practice law. In 1852 he moved to California and opened a successful grocery business. In 1861 Stanford was elected as the governor of California. Stanford had additional success in business, including becoming the President of the Central Pacific Railroad. Stanford also endowed Stanford University, which was named after his son. The building in Port Washington was razed in 1975.

Port Ulao

James T. Gifford came to the Port Ulao area in 1847 to build a port on Lake Michigan at the site of a former Indian village. Land surveyors Luther Guiteau and J. Wilson Guiteau were hired to plat about fifty acres into streets and lots and a 1,000 foot long pier was built into Lake Michigan for loading wood onto ships, which was used as fuel. The first Macadam road in the County (a mixture of charcoal and clay) was built to the site and the Port became a major hub for shipping in Ozaukee County by the mid-1800s. Eventually a fishing pier was added where fishing boats could dock to clean and smoke fish. Port Ulao later declined as steamships stopped using wood for fuel. Charles Guiteau, the son of Luther Guiteau and Port Ulao resident, was hanged in 1880 for the assassination of President Garfield.

Archaeological Resources

Preservation of archaeological resources is also important in preserving the cultural heritage of the Ozaukee County planning area. Like historical sites and districts, significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites provide the County and each of its communities with a sense of community heritage and identity and can provide for economic opportunities through tourism if properly identified and preserved. Archaeological sites found in the Ozaukee County planning area can fall under two categories, prehistoric sites and historic sites. Prehistoric sites are defined as those sites which date from before written history. Historic sites are sites established after history began to be recorded in written form (the State Historical Society defines this date as A.D. 1650).

As of 2005, there were 393 known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the Ozaukee County planning area listed in the State Historical Society's Archaeological Sites Inventory, including prehistoric and historic camp sites, villages, and farmsteads; marked and unmarked burial sites; and Native American mounds. No archaeological sites in the County are listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

The State Historical Society also identifies and catalogs burial sites, including sufficient contiguous land necessary to protect the burial site from disturbance, throughout Wisconsin. There are six such cataloged burial sites located in Ozaukee County: Immanuel Lutheran Heritage Cemetery, Lakefield Cemetery, Union Cemetery,

Katherina Cemetery, St. Finbars Cemetery, Sizer Cemetery, and Woodworth Pioneer Cemetery. The location of these sites is shown on Map 46. About 40 additional cemeteries are inventoried in Chapter IV. In addition, a circular Native American mound and a group of oblong embankments are located in Section 22 in the Town of Saukville.¹⁷

The field notes and plat maps of the original U.S. Public Land Survey of Wisconsin, completed between 1834 and 1836 for Ozaukee County, are also valuable sources for identifying the location of significant Native American sites and trails. Survey records show there were additional Native American mounds and several Native American sugar camps, villages, and trails located in the County. These features are shown on Map 47.

An archaeological site distribution study of Ozaukee County is available through the UW-Milwaukee Archaeology Department.

Local Historical Societies and Museums

There are several local historical societies affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in the planning area. These include the Ozaukee County Historical Society, Cedarburg Cultural Center, Mequon Historical Society, Port Washington Historical Society, and Saukville Area Historical Society. Each historical society contains a varying number of facilities housing items of historical or archeological significance, historical records and information, educational facilities, or gallery and performance facilities, which are summarized on Table 62.

As shown in Table 62, most of the historical societies in the planning area maintain facilities which contain items of historical or archaeological significance and historical records. The Cedarburg Cultural Center includes galleries which feature exhibits and performances and two off-site museums. The Mequon Historical Society maintains a historic site listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places and a reading room. The Ozaukee County Historical Society maintains several sites including a collection of pioneer buildings located in Hawthorne Hills County Park,¹⁸ a one-room school house, and archives of historical records pertaining to Ozaukee County. As of 2005, the Ozaukee County Historical Society was also working to restore the Interurban Depot in the City of Cedarburg for use as a museum and an archives research center. The Port Washington Historical Society operates a museum in the Light Station at 311 E. Johnson Street as well as a Research Center in the City of Port Washington. The Saukville Area Historical Society operates the Saukville Crossroads Museum, located in the former Saukville firehouse. Other museums located in the planning area include the National Flag Day Foundation Americanism Center located in the Town of Fredonia and the Wisconsin Museum of Quilts and Textiles located in the City of Cedarburg.

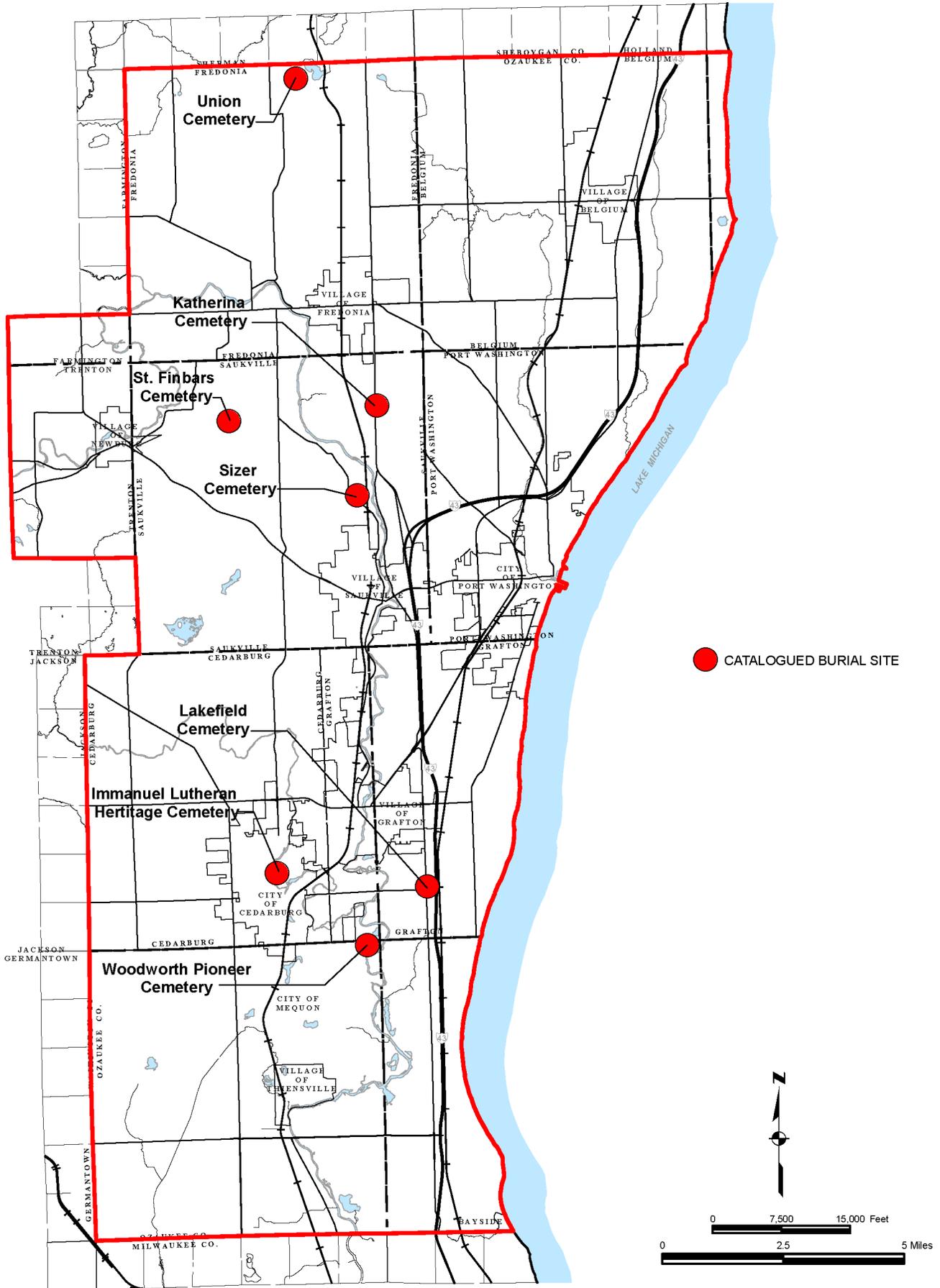
Cultural Venues, Events, and Organizations

Cultural performances, events, and organizations that showcase the arts and the heritage of Ozaukee County greatly contribute to the quality of life and economy of the County. There are several venues at which cultural performances are regularly held. Many of these venues are not historic themselves, but serve as a cultural resource because they facilitate culturally significant performances and exhibits. They are listed in Table 63. Cultural venues in the County include multi-faceted facilities such as the Cedarburg Cultural Center, which is a blend of performing arts center, art gallery, educational facility, museum, and community gathering place, the historic Rivoli Theatre, which continues to show movies in downtown Cedarburg due to the efforts of the Cedarburg Landmark Preservation Society, Inc., American Legion Posts, and attractions such as museums and restored historic buildings.

¹⁷ *This Indian mound group is referenced in Antiquities of Wisconsin as Surveyed and Described, Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C., 1855.*

¹⁸ *There are 20 buildings dating from 1840 to 1900 including farm houses, schools, tradesmen's shops, and the railway station formerly located in Cedarburg at the Pioneer Village.*

CATALOGUED BURIAL SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



NATIVE AMERICAN FEATURES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA
IDENTIFIED FROM THE U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY: 1834-1836

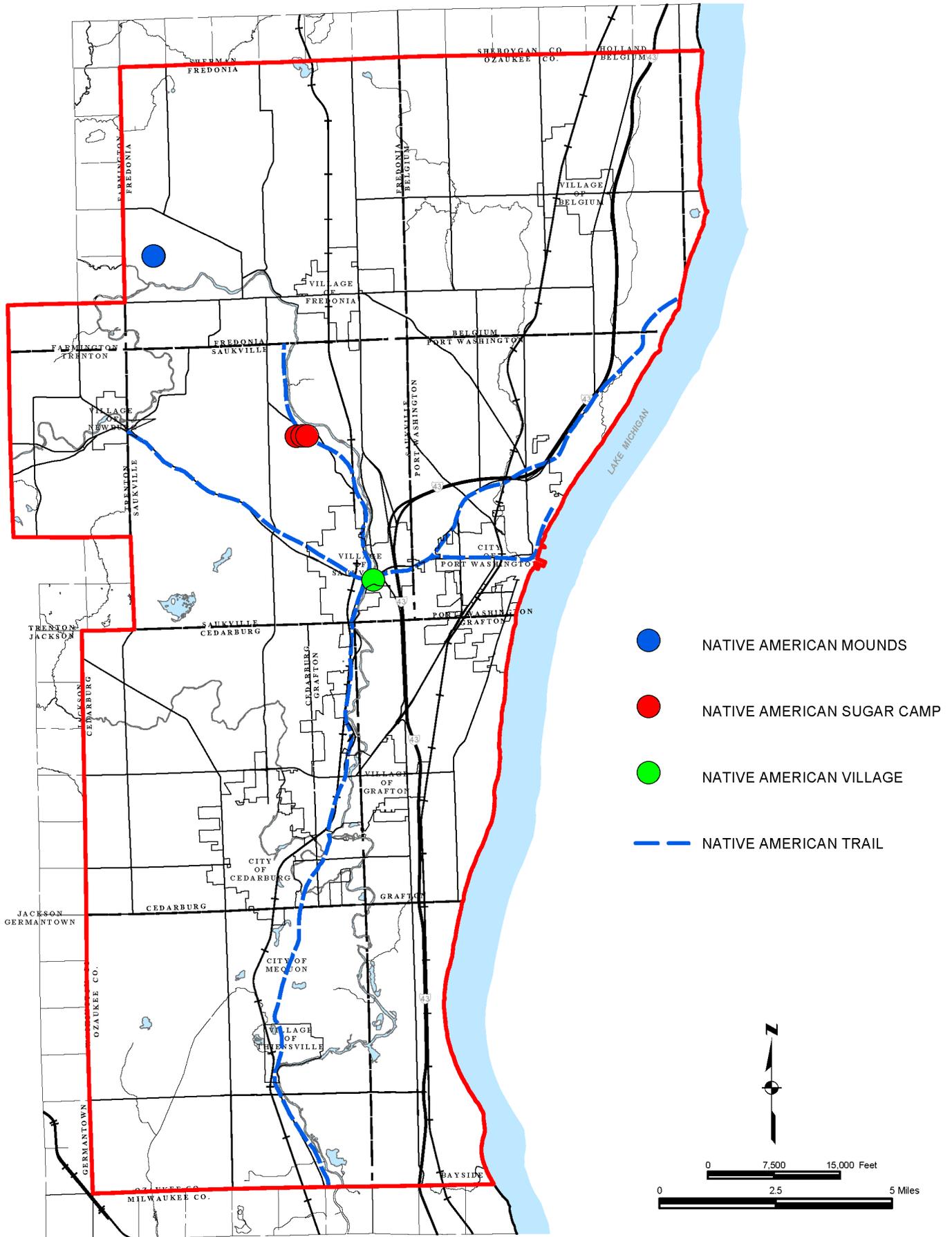


Table 62
LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN THE
OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Historical Society	Location
Cedarburg Cultural Center Galleries and Offices	W62 N546 Washington Avenue, City of Cedarburg
Kuhefuss House Museum	W63 N627 Washington Avenue, City of Cedarburg
General Store Museum	W61 N480 Washington Avenue, City of Cedarburg
Mequon Historical Society	
Isham Day House	City of Mequon
Reading Room	6100 West Mequon Road 112N, City of Mequon
Ozaukee County Historical Society	
Ozaukee County Pioneer Village	4880 CTH I, Town of Saukville (Hawthorne Hills Park)
Interurban Depot Historic Restoration	City of Cedarburg
Stony Hill School	5595 CTH I, Town of Fredonia (Birthplace of Flag Day)
Ozaukee County Archives Research Center	Lower level of Lincoln Building adjacent to Cedarburg City Hall, City of Cedarburg ^a
Port Washington Historical Society	
Port Washington Historical Society Reading Room/Research Center	101 East Grand Avenue, City of Port Washington
Port Washington Light Station	311 E. Johnson Street, City of Port Washington
Saukville Area Historical Society	P.O. Box 80015, Village of Saukville
Saukville Crossroads Museum	215 N. Mills Street, Village of Saukville

^aThe County Archives Research Center has relocated to the Interurban Depot.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Table 64 lists the cultural events that took place in Ozaukee County during 2006 and 2007. A wide range of events took place including: antique shows, seasonal festivals, parades, music series, flea markets, open houses, fairs, art crawls, and craft shows. Like the cultural venues, these events provide a medium to showcase the arts and heritage of the County. They also contribute to the quality of life and economy of the County and provide entertainment for residents and visitors. Cultural venues and events are often supported by cultural organizations located in the County, which are listed on Table 65. Many of these organizations provide volunteer staffing, fundraising, and promotion for the venues and events. Examples include the Luxemburg American Cultural Society, Grafton Blues Association, Cedarburg Festivals Inc, and clubs such as the Lions Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, and Jaycees Clubs. Other organizations provide educational and recreational opportunities for the County's youth, such as the Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops and 4-H Clubs, or support the arts, such as the Cedar Creek Repertory Company and Port Summer Theater.

SUMMARY

This chapter provides inventory information on existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the Ozaukee County planning area and each applicable local unit of government participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. Information regarding soil types, existing farmland, farming operations, topography and geology, water resources, forest resources, natural areas and critical species habitat sites, environmental corridors, park and open space sites, historical resources, archeological resources, and non-metallic mining resources is included in this chapter. The planning recommendations set forth in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element chapter of this report are directly related to the inventory information presented in this chapter. Inventory findings include:

- There are five soil associations in Ozaukee County: the Kewanee-Manawa association, Ozaukee-Mequon association, Hochheim-Sisson-Casco association, Houghton-Adrian association, and the Casco-Fabius association. Soil associations in the Washington County portion of the planning area include: the Casco-Hochhiem-Sisson association, Ozaukee-Martinton-Saylesville association, Houghton-Palms-Adrian association, and Colwood-Boyer-Sisson association.
- Soils that are saturated with water or that have a water table at or near the surface, also known as hydric soils, pose significant limitations for most types of development. About 30 percent of the planning area, or 44,675 acres, are covered by hydric soils.

Table 63

CULTURAL VENUES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA^a

Local Government	Venue	Address
Town of Saukville	Cedarburg Bog	3095 Blue Goose Rd., Saukville
City of Cedarburg	Ozaukee County Fairgrounds	W67 N866 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
City of Port Washington	Eghart House	302 W. Grand Ave., Port Washington
City of Cedarburg	Fireman's Park	W67 N866 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
City of Mequon	Freistadt Settlement	1079 W. Freistadt Rd., Mequon
Town of Belgium	Harrington Beach State Park	Hwy D and Lake Michigan, Belgium
Village of Grafton	Lime Kiln Park-Lime Kilns	West Falls Road, Grafton
Town of Fredonia-Waubeka	National Flag Day Foundation Americanism Center	End of School Rd., Waubeka
Town of Grafton	Octagon Barn	Hwy C and Lakeshore Dr., Grafton
City of Cedarburg	Ozaukee Art Center	W62 N718 Riveredge Dr., Cedarburg
Village of Grafton	Paramount Historical Marker	Corner of 12 th Ave. and Falls Rd., Grafton
City of Port Washington	Pebble House & Port Washington Visitor Center	126 E. Grand Ave., Port Washington
City of Port Washington	Port Washington Marina & Harbor	106 N. Lake Street, Port Washington
City of Cedarburg	Wisconsin Museum of Quilts	N50 W5050 Portland Rd., Cedarburg
Village of Belgium	Luxembourg American Cultural Center	CR-LL, Belgium
City of Cedarburg	Rivoli Theater	W62 N567 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
Village of Grafton	Timothy Wooden School	1111 Broad St., Grafton
City of Port Washington	Ozaukee County Justice Center Veteran's Memorial	1201 S. Spring St., Port Washington
Village of Grafton	Veteran's Park Veteran's Memorial	1000 Block of 13 th Ave., Grafton
Village of Mequon	American Legion Post 457	6006 W. Mequon Rd. 112N, Thiensville
Village of Saukville	American Legion Post 470	601 W. Dekora St., Saukville
City of Cedarburg	American Legion Post 288	W57 N481 Hilbert Ave., Cedarburg
Village of Grafton	American Legion Post 355	1540 13 th Ave., Grafton
City of Port Washington	American Legion Post 82	435 N. Lake St., Port Washington
City of Cedarburg	Cedarburg Cultural Center-Galleries and Offices	W62 N546 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
City of Cedarburg	Kuhefuss House Museum	W63 N546 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
City of Cedarburg	General Store Museum	W61 N480 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
City of Port Washington	Light Station Museum	311 E. Johnson St., Port Washington
City of Cedarburg	Cedarburg Performing Arts Center	W68 N611 Evergreen Blvd., Cedarburg
City of Mequon	North Shore Dance Studio	6081 W. Mequon Rd., Mequon
Village of Grafton	North Shore Academy of the Arts	1111 Broad St., Grafton
Village of Thiensville	Interior Garden Art Studio	100 S. Main St., Thiensville
Village of Newburg	Newburg Fireman's Park	450 Main St., Newburg
Village of Newburg	General Store Art Studio	447 Main St., Newburg

^aThe list is based on information provided to the Ozaukee County Tourism Council and may not be exhaustive.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

- The U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has created a land evaluation and site analysis (LESA) system for identifying areas to be preserved for farmland. LESA is a numeric system for rating potential farmland preservation areas by evaluating soil quality (LE or land evaluation) and geographic variables (SA or site assessment). To develop the LE rating the NRCS rated each soil type in Ozaukee and Washington Counties and placed the soil ratings into groups ranging from the best to the worst suited for cropland. The best group is assigned a value of 100 and all other groups are assigned lower values. In addition to soil type, the land evaluation component considers slope, the agricultural capability class, and soil productivity. There are 80,185 acres of land covered by soils with values ranging between 90 and 100 in the planning area.
- Lands used for agriculture were identified in the SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory and include all croplands, pasture lands, orchards, nurseries, and non-residential farm buildings. In 2000, agricultural lands occupied 85,799 acres, or about 134 square miles, representing 54 percent of the planning area.

Table 64

CULTURAL EVENTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006-2007

Local Government	Event ^a	Date ^b
City of Port Washington	Polar Bear Dip	January 1 st
Town of Belgium	Candlelight Ski-Hike in Harrington Beach State Park	1 st Saturday in January
City of Cedarburg	Cure for Cabin Fever Antique Show	3 rd Weekend in January
City of Cedarburg	Winter Festival	2 nd Weekend in February
Town of Belgium	Candlelight Ski-Hike in Harrington Beach State Park	1 st Saturday in February
City of Cedarburg	Cedar Creek Winery Open House	3 rd Weekend in February
City of Cedarburg	You Gotta Have Art	3 rd Saturday in February
City of Cedarburg	Irish Eve	March 17 th
City of Cedarburg	Wearable Art Show	4 th Weekend in March
City of Cedarburg	Wearable Art Show	4 th Saturday in February
City of Cedarburg	Spring Fever Antique Show	End of March/Beginning of April
City of Port Washington	Marina Opens	April 1 st
City of Port Washington	Annual American Legion Smelt Fry	April 13 th -14 th
Village of Grafton	Grafton Down River Canoe Race	Last Sunday in April
Village of Belgium	Community Rummage Sale	2 nd Saturday in May
Village of Newburg	Newburg Lioness Brat Fry	2 nd Saturday in May to October
City of Port Washington	Navigating the Arts	2 nd Saturday in May
Village of Saukville	Crossroads Rendezvous	3 rd Weekend in May
Village of Fredonia	Community Rummage Sale	3 rd Saturday in May
Town of Saukville	Ozaukee County Pioneer Village Opens to Public	Last Saturday in May
City of Cedarburg	Maxwell Street Day	Last Sunday in May
Village of Thiensville	Memorial Day Parade	Last Monday in May
Village of Fredonia	Memorial Day Parade	Last Monday in May
Village of Grafton	Memorial Day Parade	Last Monday in May
City of Cedarburg	Memorial Day Parade	Last Monday in May
Village of Belgium	Memorial Day Parade	Last Monday in May
Village of Newburg	Newburg Fire Department Picnic and Parade	First weekend in June
Town of Saukville	Pioneer Village Artist and Artisan Show	1 st Saturday in June
City of Cedarburg	Stone and Century House Tour	1 st Weekend in June
Town of Belgium	Harrington Beach State Park Open House	1 st Sunday in June
Village of Thiensville	Lion's Fest	2 nd Weekend in June
City of Mequon	Annual Flea Market at Logemann Community Center	2 nd Saturday in June
Village of Grafton	Lion's Club Chicken Fry at Veteran's Memorial Park	2 nd Sunday in June
Waubeka	National Flag Day Ceremony	2 nd Sunday in June
City of Port Washington	Double-Handed Sailboat Race	End of June
City of Port Washington	Summer Jazz Series	Alternating Thursdays in June & July
City of Port Washington	Freeport Concert Series	3 rd Friday in June, July & August
City of Cedarburg	Strawberry Festival & Plein Air Painting Contest	Last Weekend in June
Town of Saukville	Milwaukee Amateur Radio Field Days at Pioneer Village	Last Weekend in June
Village of Fredonia	Frebeka 5K Walk/Run	Last Sunday in June
City of Mequon	Pommerntag Outdoor German Festival	Last Sunday in June
City of Port Washington	Friday Night Flicks	Various Fridays in June, July & August
Village of Grafton	Holidaze 4 th of July Celebration	End of June/Beginning of July
Village of Thiensville	Family Fun Before the 4 th	Saturday before July 4 th
City of Port Washington	Great Lakes Sport Fishing Derby	July 1 st -3 rd
City of Cedarburg	Cedarburg Music Festival	July 3 rd
City of Cedarburg	4 th of July Hometown Celebration, Parade, & Picnic	July 4 th
Village of Saukville	4 th of July Parade and Picnic	July 4 th
City of Port Washington	Independence Day Celebration	July 4 th
Village of Grafton	GALA in the Park Concerts	Thursdays in July & August
City of Port Washington	Garden Walk	2 nd Saturday in July
City of Mequon	Gathering on the Green with MSO and Milwaukee Ballet	2 nd Saturday in July
City of Mequon	Concerts on the Green	Wednesdays in July & August
City of Port Washington	Fish Day	3 rd Saturday in July
City of Cedarburg	Maxwell Street Day	3 rd Sunday in July
Town of Saukville	Antique Tractor & Machinery Show at Pioneer Village	3 rd Weekend in July
City of Port Washington	Summer Theater	4 th Weekend in July
Town of Belgium	Candlelight Hike at Harrington Beach State Park	4 th Sunday in July
City of Port Washington	Kids From Wisconsin	July 25 th

Table 64 (continued)

Local Government	Event ^a	Date ^b
City of Port Washington	Lion's Fest & Fish Derby	Last Weekend in July
Town of Saukville	Old Time Fiddler's Contest	Last Sunday in July
City of Cedarburg	Ozaukee County Fair	1 st Week in August
City of Port Washington	Maxwell Street Sidewalk Sale	1 st Saturday in August
Village of Grafton	Astro Wings Model Aircraft Special Olympics Fun Fly-In	1 st Saturday in August
Town of Saukville	French & Indian War Event	1 st Weekend in August
City of Port Washington	Maritime Heritage/At the Lakefront Summer Festival	2 nd Weekend in August
City of Port Washington	Clipper Cup Sailboat Race	2 nd Friday in August
Town of Saukville	Pioneer Village Art & Quilt Show	2 nd Saturday in August
Village of Belgium	Luxembourg Fest & Parade	2 nd Weekend in August
Village of Newburg	Newburg Lion's and Lioness Club Car Show and Village Wide Rummage Sale	3 rd Sunday in August
Village of Grafton	Grafton High School Booster Club Corn Roast	Last Sunday in August
Village of Belgium	Corn Roast & Brat Fry	Last Sunday in August
Bureau of Land Management.....	National Public Lands Day	September
Town of Saukville	Revolutionary War Reenactment	1 st Weekend in September
City of Cedarburg	Maxwell Street Day	1 st Sunday in September
City of Port Washington	Labor Day Celebration	1 st Monday in September
Village of Grafton	A Grand Night Out in Grafton	2 nd Friday in September
Village of Fredonia	Celebrate Fredonia	2 nd Saturday in September
Village of Saukville	Saukville Family Fun Day	2 nd Saturday in September
Village of Saukville	Saukville Car-Truck-Cycle Show	2 nd Sunday in September
Village of Saukville	September 11 th Memorial	September 11 th
City of Cedarburg	Wine & Harvest Festival	3 rd Weekend in September
Village of Grafton	Blues Festival at Lime Kiln Park	4 th Saturday in September
Village of Grafton	Embrace the Legacy-Blues, Rock, Jazz Concert Series	Alternating Fridays in Sept. & Oct.
City of Port Washington	Harvest Fest	Last Saturday in September
City of Cedarburg	Maxwell Street Day	1 st Sunday in October
Town of Saukville	Last Weekend Pioneer Village Open to Public	1 st Weekend in October
City of Cedarburg	Gallery Walk Night	2 nd Friday in October
City of Cedarburg	Ozaukee County Arts Weekend	2 nd Weekend in October
City of Mequon	Ozaukee Humane Society Walk for Animals	2 nd Saturday in October
Village of Fredonia	Fredonia Fire Department Open House	3 rd Sunday in October
City of Mequon	Haunted Hayride	October 25 th
Town of Belgium	Harrington Beach State Park Halloween Candlelight Hike	Last Saturday in October
City of Port Washington	Halloween Celebration	Last Saturday in October
Village of Newburg	Halloween Dance and Bonfire	Last Saturday in October
City of Port Washington	Marina Closes	November 1 st
Village of Newburg	Homemade Holiday Craft Fair	2 nd Weekend in November
City of Cedarburg	Festive Friday Eves	Fridays in November & December
Village of Grafton	Community Christmas Tree Lighting	3 rd Sunday in November
Village of Newburg	Newburg Lioness Pictures with Santa	Saturday after Thanksgiving
City of Cedarburg	Christmas Art Exhibit at Cedarburg Cultural Center	End of November - End of December
Village of Grafton	Annual Christmas Parade & Events	Last Weekend in November
Village of Fredonia	Fredonia Holiday Tree Lighting	Last Sunday in November
Village of Belgium	Christmas Parade	Last Sunday in November
City of Cedarburg	Christmas in the Country	November 29 th – December 3 rd
City of Cedarburg	Silverbell Marketplace	1 st Weekend in December
Village of Thiensville	Christmas Tree Lighting	1 st Friday in December
City of Port Washington	Christmas Parade	1 st Friday in December
Village of Grafton	GALA Holiday Family Evening	1 st Saturday in December
Village of Saukville	Christmas Tree Lighting	1 st Sunday in December
City of Port Washington	Christmas on the Corner	2 nd Saturday in December
City of Mequon	Live Nativity at Christ Church	3 rd & 4 th Sundays in December
City of Port Washington	Historic Christmas	End of December

^a Based on information submitted to the Ozaukee County Tourism Council by local governments. May not be an exhaustive list of events.

^b Dates are based on 2006 and 2007 events, and are subject to change.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

- Ozaukee County farms produce a varied array of agricultural products including many varieties of crops and livestock. Among the most prominent of these agricultural products are corn, forage (hay, grass silage, and greenchop), soybeans, small grains, and dairy products.

Table 65

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Organization	Meeting Place
Rotary Clubs Cedarburg-Grafton Mequon-Thiensville Sunrise Port Washington-Saukville Thiensville-Mequon	1221 Wauwatosa Rd., Cedarburg 1312 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton 10823 N. River Rd., Mequon 100 N. Franklin St., Port Washington 4100 Highland Rd., Mequon 10823 N. River Rd., Mequon
Ozaukee County 4H Clubs Lindenwood Town & Country Covered Bridge Decker's Corners Fairway Cloverleaf Knellsville Lakeview Waubeka Holy Cross Jay Road Myraneers Little Kohler	Lindenwood School 12351 Granville Rd., Mequon Youth Building-Oz. Co. Fairgrounds W67 N866 Washington Ave., Cedarburg Youth Building-Oz. Co. Fairgrounds W67 N866 Washington Ave., Cedarburg Youth Building-Oz. Co. Fairgrounds W67 N866 Washington Ave., Cedarburg Immanuel Lutheran Church W61 N498 Washington Ave Grafton Elementary School 1800 Washington Ave., Grafton First Congregational Church 131 N. Webster, Port Washington Saukville Town Hall 3762 Lakeland Road Americanism Center Hwy I, Waubeka Holy Cross Church Hall Belgium Belgium Legion Hall 655 Park St., Belgium Trenton Town Hall Camp Awana-New Building Camp Awana Rd., Fredonia
UWEX Family Living	121 West Main Street, Port Washington
North Shore Academy of the Arts	1111 Broad St., Grafton
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Ozaukee County	885 Badger Circle, Grafton
Junior Women's Clubs Cedarburg Junior Women's Club Grafton Junior Women's Club	Cedarburg Cultural Center W63 N546 Washington Ave., Cedarburg Various-Contact PO Box 182, Grafton
Lions Clubs Cedarburg Lions Club Grafton Lions Club Newburg Lions Club Newburg Lioness Club	Klug's Creekside Inn N58 W6194 Columbia Rd., Cedarburg Rose Harms Post American Legion Hall 1540 13 th Ave., Grafton West Bend Lakes Golf Club, 1241 STH 33 E., Tenton Newburg Fire Department, 508 Main St, Newburg

Organization	Meeting Place
Lions Clubs (continued) Port Washington Lions Club	Nisleit's Country Inn 3704 Highland Rd., Port Washington
Grafton Jaycees	Various
Grafton Area Life Arts	Contact PO Box 298, Grafton
Mequon-Thiensville Optimist Club	Various
Boy Scout Troops Troop 806 Troop 830 Troop 835 Troop 836 Troop 877 Troop 797 Troop 817 Troop 839 Troop 840 Troop 842 Troop 837 Troop 855 Troop 875 Troop 868 Troop 852	Belgium Cedarburg Cedarburg Cedarburg Fredonia Grafton Grafton Grafton Grafton Grafton Port Washington Port Washington Port Washington Saukville Thiensville
Girl Scout Troop Manitou Council Port Washington/Saukville	Various
Cedarburg Civic Band	Cedarburg Community Center W63 N641 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
Cedarburg Festivals, Inc.	Contact-PO Box 104, Cedarburg
Gathering on the Green	Contact-PO Box 524, Thiensville
Luxembourg American Cultural Society	Contact-PO Box 614, Port Washington
Grafton Blues Association	Contact-PO Box 566, Grafton
Ozaukee Bicycle Club	Contact-PO Box 755, Cedarburg
Cedarburg Players	Contact-PO Box 534, Cedarburg
Cedar Creek Repertory Company	N98 W6214 Bristol Lane
Freeport Music	424 N. Lake St., Port Washington
Lakeshore Symphonic Band	Contact-PO Box 472, Cedarburg
Port Summer Theater	427 W. Jackson St., Port Washington
Wisconsin Singer/Songwriter Series-Ozaukee	W62 N546 Washington Ave., Cedarburg (Cedarburg Cultural Center)
Cedarburg Performing Arts Center	W68 N66 Evergreen Blvd., Cedarburg
Cedarburg Artists' Guild	W62 N546 Washington Ave., Cedarburg (Cedarburg Cultural Center)
Mequon-Thiensville Senior Art League	11345 W. Cedarburg Rd., Mequon
McMann & Tate Productions	W62 N546 Washington Ave., Cedarburg (Cedarburg Cultural Center)

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

- There were 533 farms in Ozaukee County in 2002. The average farm size in the County was 142 acres in 2002, while the median farm size was 79 acres. This compares to 204 acres and 140 acres, respectively, for farms in the State.
- In 2005, there were 282 Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program contracts in Ozaukee County encompassing 35,000 acres of farmland. There were 559 CRP contracts and 29 CREP contracts in Ozaukee County. CRP lands encompassed about 5,892 acres and CREP lands encompassed about 120 acres. There were four WRP agreements encompassing about 40 acres of land in Ozaukee County.
- Surface elevations in the planning area range from a low of 580 feet above sea level in the Town of Belgium along Lake Michigan to a high of 988 feet in the southwestern portion of the Town of Cedarburg.
- A total of 16 sites of geological importance, including one glacial feature and 15 bedrock geology sites, were identified in the County in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas study. Together, these sites encompass about 274 acres in Ozaukee County. There are no significant geological sites located in the Washington County portion of the planning area.
- There are approximately 25 linear miles of Lake Michigan shoreline in the Ozaukee County planning area. The shoreline contains areas of substantial bluffs with heights of up to 140 feet, ravines, areas of gently rolling beaches with widths of up to 150 feet, and areas of low sand dune ridges and swales. Shoreline recession rates varied greatly along different segments of the lakeshore.
- There are 21 nonmetallic mining operations encompassing about 479 acres in the planning area. There are no sites registered under Chapter NR 135 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* for marketable nonmetallic mineral deposits in the planning area.
- The majority of the planning area is located in the Milwaukee River watershed, which covers 164 square miles, or 66 percent of the planning area.
- Surface waters cover an area of 2,280 acres, or about 1 percent, of the planning area. There are two major inland lakes located entirely within the planning area, the 57 acre Lac du Cours in the City of Mequon and the 148 acre Mud Lake in the Town of Saukville. Spring Lake is a major lake located partially in Ozaukee County and partially in Sheboygan County encompassing about 56 acres. In addition to the major lakes there are 546 minor lakes and ponds distributed throughout the planning area. The total surface area of major and minor lakes in the planning area is 986 acres. There are approximately 100 miles of perennial streams in the planning area, including approximately 94 miles in Ozaukee County and six miles in Washington County. There are approximately 15 square miles of floodplain and 33 square miles of wetlands in the planning area.
- Groundwater consumption in the County has increased from 6,660,000 gallons per day to 7,800,000 gallons per day, a 17 percent increase, between 1979 and 2000. About 84 percent of the total water used per day in Ozaukee County was groundwater in 2000.
- The Managed Forest Law (MFL) is an incentive program intended to encourage sustainable forestry on private woodlands in Wisconsin with a primary focus on timber production. In 2005, there were 67 MFL agreements encompassing about 1,305 acres of forestlands enrolled in the program which were not open to the public, and about 372 acres of forestlands enrolled in the program which were open to the public.
- Natural areas are tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to

be representative of the landscape before European settlement. Fifty natural areas lying wholly or partially in the Ozaukee County planning area have been identified. These sites encompass 7,446 acres, or about 5 percent of the planning area.

- Critical species habitat sites consist of areas outside natural areas which are important for their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Seven sites supporting rare or threatened plant and animal species have been identified in the Ozaukee County planning area. These sites encompass an area of 490 acres, which is less than 1 percent of the planning area. There are also 30 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the County planning area, including 70.1 stream miles and 306 lake acres.
- The Wisconsin Wildlife Action plan was developed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to focus efforts on conserving wildlife species that have been identified as Species of Greatest Conservation Need.
- Important Bird Areas (IBA) are sites that provide essential habitat to one or more species of breeding or non-breeding birds. There are two approved IBAs, the Ozaukee Bight Diving Duck Preserve and the Harrington Beach Diving Duck Preserve, located in Ozaukee County as of 2007. The Cedarburg Bog was also nominated for IBA status in 2007.
- Land use changes in Ozaukee County have resulted in a variety of artificial barriers that preclude aquatic life passage and isolate existing habitats. Over 200 potential impediments were identified in Ozaukee County streams in 2006.
- Pre-European settlement upland vegetation in Ozaukee County consisted of a mixture of American beech, sugar maple, basswood, black and white oak, and white ash. Lowland vegetation consisted of a mixture of black ash, American elm, and tamarack.
- Invasive plant species found in Ozaukee County include purple loosestrife and reed canary grass.
- Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas include the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, plant and wildlife habitat areas, and other natural resources and have truly immeasurable environmental and recreational value. Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas are identified by SEWRPC and classified depending on their size. Primary environmental corridors are at least 400 acres in area, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors are between 100 and 400 acres in size and at least one mile in length except where secondary corridors serve to link primary environmental corridors, in which case no minimum area or length criteria apply. Isolated natural resource areas are between five and 100 acres in size and at least 200 feet in width.
- The primary environmental corridors in the Ozaukee County planning area are located along the Milwaukee River and major streams, along Lake Michigan, around several lakes, and in large wetland areas. In 2000, about 22,018 acres, comprising about 14 percent of the planning area, were encompassed within primary environmental corridors. Secondary environmental corridors are located chiefly along the smaller perennial streams and intermittent streams in the planning area. About 4,875 acres, comprising about 3 percent of the planning area, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors in 2000. Isolated natural resource areas within the planning area include a geographically well-distributed variety of isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat. These areas encompassed about 4,013 acres, or less than 3 percent of the planning area, in 2000.
- In 2007, there were 11,427 acres of parks and open space land protected for natural resource values in fee simple ownership, which together encompassed about 7 percent of the planning area. An additional 1,567 acres of land in 34 sites were under conservation or other easements intended to protect the natural

- resources of a site. In 2007, Ozaukee County owned 14 park and open space sites encompassing 1,238 acres, which is less than 1 percent of the planning area. The Ozaukee County planning area also includes the four-acre Goeden Park along the Milwaukee River in Washington County. Goeden Park, which is owned by Washington County, brings the total county park acreage in the planning area to 1,242 acres.
- In 2007, there were 11 State owned park and open space sites encompassing 2,938 acres, or about 2 percent of the planning area. Of these 11 sites, 10 sites, encompassing 2,667 acres, were owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and one site, encompassing 271 acres, was owned by the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee. In addition to State owned park and open space sites, there were five open space sites owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which encompassed 517 acres, or less than 1 percent of the planning area.
- In addition to County, State, and Federally owned park and open space sites, there were 149 park and open space sites owned by local governments and public schools in the Ozaukee County planning area in 2007. Those sites encompassed 1,804 acres, or about 1 percent of the planning area. Local governments owned 127 of the park and open space sites and public schools owned 22 of the sites.
- Privately owned park and open space sites located in each participating local government have also been inventoried. In 2005, there were 70 such sites encompassing 3,466 acres, or almost 2 percent of the planning area. These sites include privately-owned golf courses, schools, subdivision parks, hunting clubs, campgrounds, boat access sites, horse stables, soccer parks, and a dog walking park. An additional 17 sites, encompassing 1,460 acres, are owned by private organizations for resource preservation purposes.
- There were 32 historic places and districts in the planning area listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historical Places as of 2005. Of the 32 historic places and districts listed on the National and State Registers, 27 are historic buildings or structures, five are historic districts, and one is a shipwreck. In addition to those historic sites and districts nominated to the National and State registers of historic places, there are 99 sites in the Ozaukee County planning area which have been designated as local landmarks by local governments.
- There were three certified local governments (CLG), including the Cities of Mequon and Cedarburg and the Village of Thiensville, located in the planning area as of 2007. CLGs can apply for Wisconsin Historic Preservation subgrants, which can be used for architectural and historic survey projects, preparation of nominations to the National Register, educational activities, development of preservation plans, and administration of local historic preservations programs.
- There were 12 historical markers designated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin located in the planning area as of 2006.
- As of 2005, there were 393 known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the Ozaukee County planning area listed in the State Historical Society's Archaeological Sites Inventory, including prehistoric and historic camp sites, villages, and farmsteads; marked and unmarked burial sites; and Native American mounds. No archaeological sites in Ozaukee County are listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places.
- There are several local historical societies affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in the planning area. These include the Ozaukee County Historical Society, Cedarburg Cultural Center, Mequon Historical Society, Port Washington Historical Society, and Saukville Area Historical Society.

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Chapter IV

INVENTORY OF EXISTING LAND USES, TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES, AND UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter presented the results of an inventory of natural resources and resource-related elements in the planning area. This chapter presents an inventory of the built environment. The chapter is divided into three parts: an inventory of historical and existing land uses, an inventory of existing transportation facilities and services, and an inventory of existing utilities and community facilities. Inventories have been conducted for Ozaukee County and each local government participating in the multi-jurisdictional plan. The planning recommendations set forth in the land use, transportation, and utilities and community facilities element chapters of this report are directly related to the inventory information presented in this chapter.

PART 1: LAND USE

The Commission relies on two types of inventories and analyses in order to monitor urban growth and development in the Region, an urban growth ring analysis and a land use inventory. The urban growth ring analysis delineates the outer limits of concentrations of urban development and depicts the urbanization of the Region over the past 150 years. When related to urban population levels, the urban growth ring analysis provides a good basis for calculating urban population and household densities. The Commission land use inventory is a more detailed inventory that places all land and water areas in the Region into one of 66 land use categories, providing a basis for analyzing specific urban and non-urban land uses. Both the urban growth ring analysis and the land use inventory for the Region have been updated to the year 2000 under the continuing regional planning program.

Urban Growth Ring Analysis and Historical Urban Growth

The urban growth ring analysis shows the historical pattern of urban settlement, growth, and development of the planning area since 1850 for selected points in time. Areas identified as urban under this time series analysis include portions of the planning area where residential structures or other buildings were constructed in relatively compact areas, thereby indicating a concentration of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, institutional, or other urban uses. These areas must be at least five acres in size. In the case of residential uses, such areas must include at least 10 homes over a maximum distance of one-half mile along a linear feature such as a street or lakeshore, or at least 10 homes located in a relatively compact group within a residential subdivision. Urban land uses which do not meet these criteria because they lack the concentration of buildings or structures, such as cemeteries, airports, public parks, and golf courses, are identified as urban where such uses are surrounded on at least three sides by urban land uses that do meet the above criteria.

Historical urban growth in the planning area between 1850 and 2000 is shown on Map 48. Urban growth for the years prior to 1940 was identified using a variety of sources, including the records of local historical societies, subdivision plat records, farm plat maps, U.S. Geological Survey maps, and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey records. Urban growth for the years 1950, 1963, 1975, 1985, 1995, and 2000 was identified using aerial photographs.

Small portions of Port Washington, Cedarburg, Grafton, and Thiensville areas were developed prior to 1850. In 1900, urban development was still largely confined to the Port Washington, Cedarburg, Grafton, and Thiensville areas with additional development in the now incorporated areas of Saukville, Fredonia, Belgium, and Newburg. The period from 1900 to 1950 saw expansion around these areas of urban development. The pace of urban development accelerated after 1950. The period from 1950 to 2000 has seen significant urban growth in the southern portion of the planning area in the Village of Grafton, City of Cedarburg, and the City of Mequon in an outward expansion of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. Moderate development in and around the City of Port Washington and the other established urban centers in the northern portion of the planning area has also occurred during this period. In addition, there has been a proliferation of scattered urban enclaves in many portions of the planning area removed from historic urban centers, particularly since 1963. In 2000, urban development encompassed about 42 square miles, or about 16 percent of the planning area.

Urban Service Areas

Urban service areas are identified in the regional land use plan based on the sanitary sewer service areas delineated in the regional water quality management plan. Urban services areas are currently served, or have the capacity to be served, by a public sanitary sewer system and public sewage treatment plant. These services allow for relatively dense residential, commercial, and industrial uses, which characterize urban areas. Urban service areas are also generally served by a municipal water utility or, in some cases, a private water supply system, local parks, local schools, and shopping areas. Urban service areas in the Ozaukee County planning area include: the City of Mequon/Village of Thiensville, City of Cedarburg, Village of Grafton, Village of Saukville, City of Port Washington, Village of Newburg, Village of Fredonia, and Village of Belgium. Urban service areas in the planning area are shown on Map 4 in Chapter II.

Existing Land Uses

Land uses in the planning area in 2000 are shown on Map 49, and quantitatively summarized in Table 66 and Figure 9. Appendix J sets forth the amount and type of land uses in each participating local government in 2000.

The existing land use map is based on the SEWRPC land use inventory conducted in 2000. The land use inventory is intended to serve as a relatively precise record of land use for the entire Region. The land use classification system used in the inventory consists of 66 categories and is detailed enough to provide a basis for developing future land use plans. Appendix K identifies each land use category, and indicates how the various categories were grouped to produce Map 49 and Table 66. Aerial photographs serve as the primary basis for identifying existing land uses, augmented by field surveys as appropriate. The most recent land use inventory was carried out based on aerial photography taken in the spring of 2000. A later section of this chapter identifies major development projects that occurred between 2000 and 2006, in an effort to obtain the most current information available prior to beginning work on the land use element of this plan.

Urban Land Uses

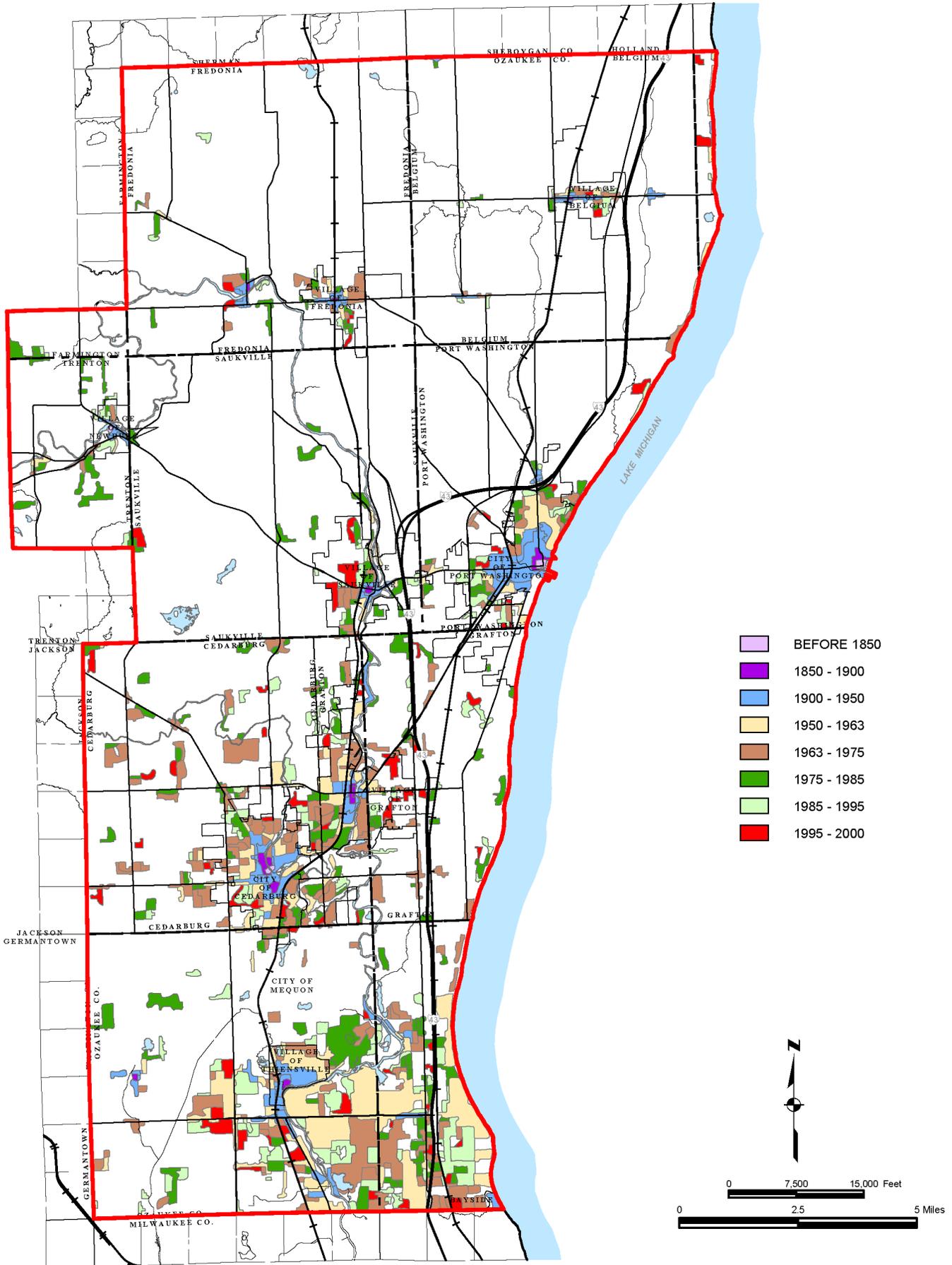
Urban land uses consist of residential; commercial; industrial; governmental and institutional; and transportation, communication, and utility uses. As indicated in Table 66 and on Map 49, urban land uses encompassed about 34,440 acres, or about 22 percent of the planning area, in 2000. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate a comparison of these uses.

Residential

Residential land comprised the largest urban land use category in the planning area, encompassing 18,938 acres, or about 55 percent of all urban land and about 12 percent of the total planning area in 2000. The land use inventory identifies single-family, two-family, and multi-family structures and mobile homes. Single-family homes occupied 17,900 acres, or about 11 percent of the planning area in 2000. Of the land developed for residential

Map 48

HISTORICAL URBAN GROWTH IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1850 - 2000



EXISTING LAND USE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000

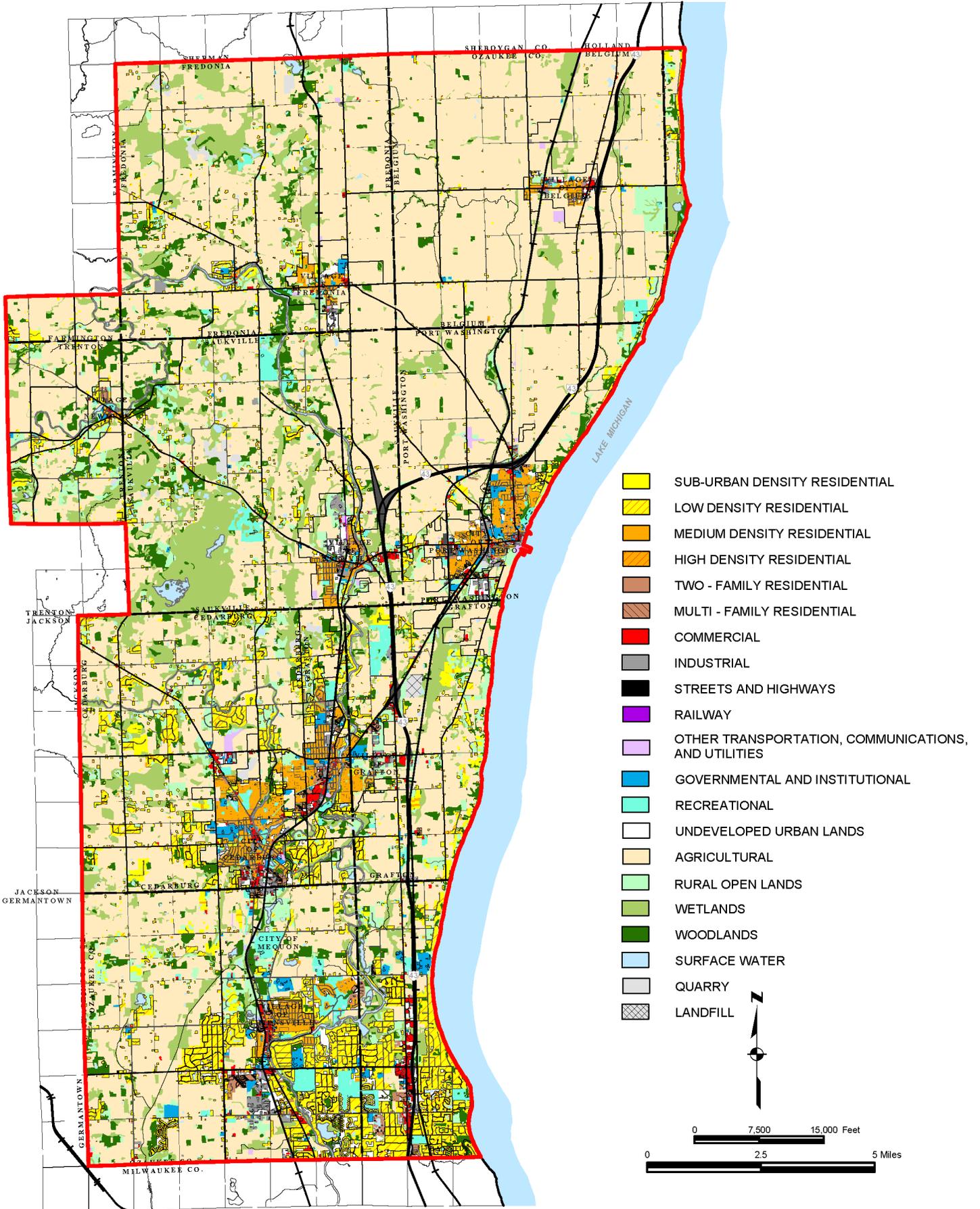


Table 66

LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	17,900	52.0	11.2
Two-Family.....	453	1.3	0.3
Multi-Family.....	573	1.7	0.4
Mobile Homes.....	12	— ^b	— ^b
Subtotal	18,938	55.0	11.9
Commercial.....	933	2.7	0.6
Industrial.....	978	2.9	0.6
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	4,021	11.7	2.5
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	5,127	14.9	3.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	458	1.3	0.3
Communications and Utilities.....	384	1.1	0.2
Subtotal	9,990	29.0	6.3
Governmental and Institutional ^c	1,145	3.3	0.7
Recreational ^d	2,456	7.1	1.5
Urban Subtotal	34,440	100.0	21.6
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	7,863	6.3	5.0
Wetlands.....	17,750	14.3	11.2
Surface Water.....	2,279	1.8	1.4
Subtotal	27,892	22.4	17.6
Agricultural.....	85,799	69.0	54.0
Extractive and Landfill.....	662	0.5	0.4
Open Lands ^e	10,003	8.1	6.4
Nonurban Subtotal	124,356	100.0	78.4
Total	158,796	--	100.0

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

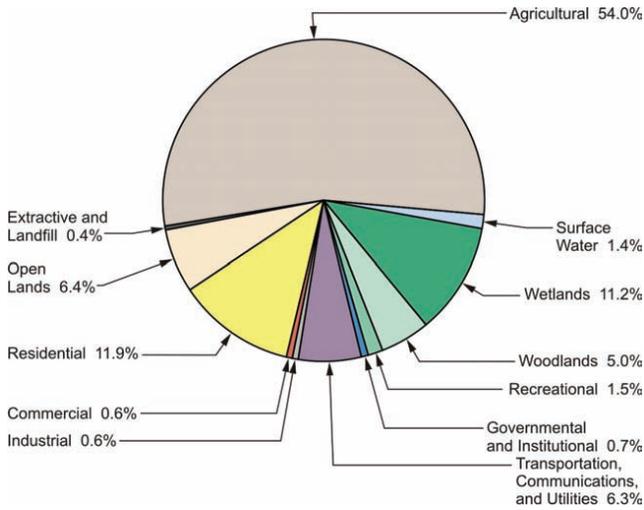
uses, about 95 percent consisted of single-family homes, about 2 percent consisted of two-family dwellings, and about 3 percent consisted of multi-family dwellings (three or more dwellings in a building). Mobile homes occupied about 12 acres, or less than one-half of 1 percent of residential land.

Commercial

Commercial land encompassed about 933 acres or about 3 percent of all urban land and less than 1 percent of the total planning area in 2000. Commercial development is concentrated in the urban service areas. The Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington, and the Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Newburg, Saukville, and Thiensville each have central business districts which have concentrations of commercial development ranging from retail and service establishments to offices. Commercial development including retail and service

Figure 9

EXISTING LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

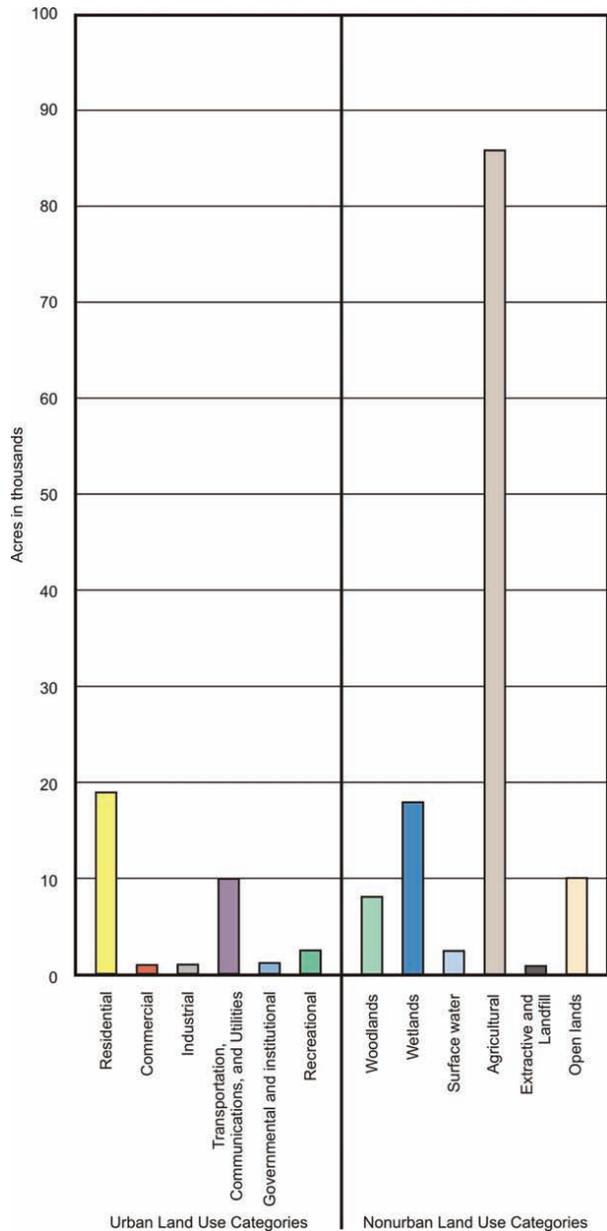
establishments and offices are also concentrated along highways and arterial streets on the fringes of the above communities and in the City of Mequon. There is limited commercial development outside the established urban service areas with a few exceptions, such as the business district in the hamlet of Waubeka in the Town of Fredonia.

Retail and service commercial areas are often categorized as neighborhood, community, and major centers. Existing retail and service commercial areas are described below:

- Neighborhood shopping centers provide a concentration of retail and service establishments oriented to meeting day-to-day retail and service needs of nearby residents. Typical uses in such centers may include a grocery store or supermarket as an anchor supplemented by pharmacies, banks, deli/bakeries, coffee shops, small restaurants (except those with drive-ins), laundry and dry cleaner outlets, barber or beautician shops, and other small retail and service establishments.
- Community-oriented or areawide shopping centers can also serve as the neighborhood center for nearby residences. In addition to providing for the sale of convenience goods that are normally found in neighborhood shopping centers, community retail sales and services provide for additional durable goods, such as clothing, furniture, appliances, building supplies, and specialty products such as florists, jewelry, hobby supplies, or recorded music, that are not day-to-day needs. This category may also include services

Figure 10

EXISTING LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

such as savings and loan institutions, large and/or chain restaurants, movie theaters and other entertainment venues, service stations, and similar uses which require a location along an arterial street or highway carrying a high volume of traffic. Downtown business districts are also categorized as community shopping centers.

- Major commercial centers have two or more department stores in addition to the retail and service establishments that are found in community-oriented or areawide shopping centers.

Industrial

Industrial land encompassed about 978 acres or about 3 percent of all urban land and less than 1 percent of the total planning area in 2000. Much of the industrial land in the planning area is concentrated in business parks in outlying areas of the Cities of Cedarburg, Mequon, and Port Washington and Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton and Saukville. Areas with contiguous industrial land uses and individual sites are also located in the above communities and the Village of Newburg. Industrial sites are also located outside urban service areas on a limited basis. The business parks and other areas with concentrations of industrial land are located adjacent to arterial streets and highways to allow for good trucking and freight access. Map 108 in Chapter XII shows the location of existing businesses parks in the planning area in 2005.

Transportation, Communication, and Utilities

Land used for transportation, utilities, and communications facilities comprised the second largest urban land use category in 2000. These uses encompassed about 9,990 acres, or about 29 percent of all urban land and about 6 percent of the total planning area. Streets and highways encompassed about 9,148 acres, or about 6 percent of the planning area, and railroad right-of-ways encompassed about 458 acres, or less than 1 percent of the planning area. A description of highway and street classification and rail service in the planning area is provided in the Transportation Facilities and Services section of this chapter.

In 2000, land used for communication facilities and utilities encompassed about 384 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total planning area. There was one power plant in the County, located in the City of Port Washington. The power plant was owned by We Energies and encompassed 37 acres in 2000. The plant was being converted from coal to natural gas as its source of fuel as of 2005.

Governmental and Institutional

Land used for government and institutional uses encompassed about 1,145 acres, or about 3 percent of all urban land and less than 1 percent of the total planning area in 2000. Governmental and institutional lands in the planning area generally accommodate the County Administration Center, Justice Center, and other County facilities; municipal halls and other municipal facilities; post offices; public and private schools; libraries; colleges and universities; hospitals and other special medical centers; and cemeteries.

Recreational

Intensively used recreational land encompassed about 2,456 acres, or about 7 percent of all urban land and about 2 percent of the total planning area in 2000. Intensive recreational land only includes parks or portions of parks that have been developed with facilities such as playgrounds, major trails,¹ tennis courts, baseball diamonds, soccer fields, and other playfields. A complete inventory of park and open space sites in the planning area is included in Chapter III of this report.

Nonurban Land Uses

Nonurban land uses consist of agricultural lands; natural resource areas, including surface waters, wetlands, and woodlands; quarries and landfills; and unused land. As indicated in Table 66 and on Map 49, nonurban land uses encompassed about 124,356 acres, or about 78 percent of the planning area in 2000. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate a comparison of these uses.

¹ The Ozaukee Interurban Trail is a 29.5 mile recreational trail traversing the County from south to north which was developed after the SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory was prepared. It is therefore not included in the recreational land use acreage or depicted on Map 49.

Agricultural Lands

Agricultural land was the predominate land use in the planning area in 2000. It encompassed 85,799 acres, or about 69 percent of nonurban land uses and 54 percent of the total planning area. Much of the existing agricultural land is outside of the urban service areas in the planning area, most notably in the towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington, and Saukville. The western portion of the City of Mequon, generally outside of the sanitary sewer service area, was also in agricultural use. Agricultural lands include all croplands, pasture lands, orchards, nurseries, and nonresidential farm buildings. A more detailed inventory of agricultural land in the planning area is included in Chapter III of this report.

Natural Resource Areas

Natural resource areas consisting of surface water, wetlands, and woodlands combined to encompass 27,892 acres, or about 22 percent of nonurban land uses and about 18 percent of the total planning area in 2000. Natural resource areas are located throughout the planning area, in both rural areas and within established urban service areas. A complete inventory of natural resource areas is included in Chapter III.

Extractive and Landfill

Extractive and landfill uses combined to encompass about 662 acres, or less than 1 percent of nonurban land uses and the total planning area in 2000. There were 21 quarry sites in the planning area in 2000, which have been inventoried and mapped in Chapter III. An inventory of landfill sites in the planning area is included in Part III of this chapter.

Open Lands

Open lands encompassed about 10,003 acres, or about 8 percent of nonurban land and about 6 percent of the total planning area, in 2000. Open lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed. Examples of lands in the latter category include undeveloped portions of park sites, excess transportation rights-of-way, lots that have been platted but not yet developed, subdivision outlots, and undeveloped portions of commercial and industrial lots.

Recent Development (2000 to 2006)

The Ozaukee County comprehensive plan and comprehensive plans for each participating local government must look ahead at least twenty years to ensure adequate supplies of land for urban and nonurban land uses. To ensure that future planning reflects land use development that has occurred to date, the 2000 land use inventory was supplemented by identifying major development projects that occurred between 2000 and 2006, based on the 2005 aerial photographs produced by SEWRPC, field checks, and consultation with local and county officials and staff.

Recent Residential Development

Map 50 shows the locations of residential development activity in the planning area from 2000 through 2005. Map 50 includes lands that were developed or subdivided for residential development, including subdivision plats that were recorded as of December 31, 2005. The location of recent multi-family developments and developments of three or more lots created by certified survey map are also shown. Table 67 lists residential subdivision plats recorded from 2000 through 2005. There were 101 subdivisions platted or developed in this time period, encompassing about 3,750 acres. Two of these subdivisions included multi-family housing and the remaining 99 created lots for single-family residential development.

Other Recent Development

Between 2000 and 2006 there were several major development projects, in addition to the subdivisions described above, that occurred within Ozaukee County, including:

- City of Mequon
 - Three commercial developments located along Port Washington Road, two north of Mequon Road and one south of Mequon Road
 - One commercial development located on Cedarburg Road south of Mequon Road

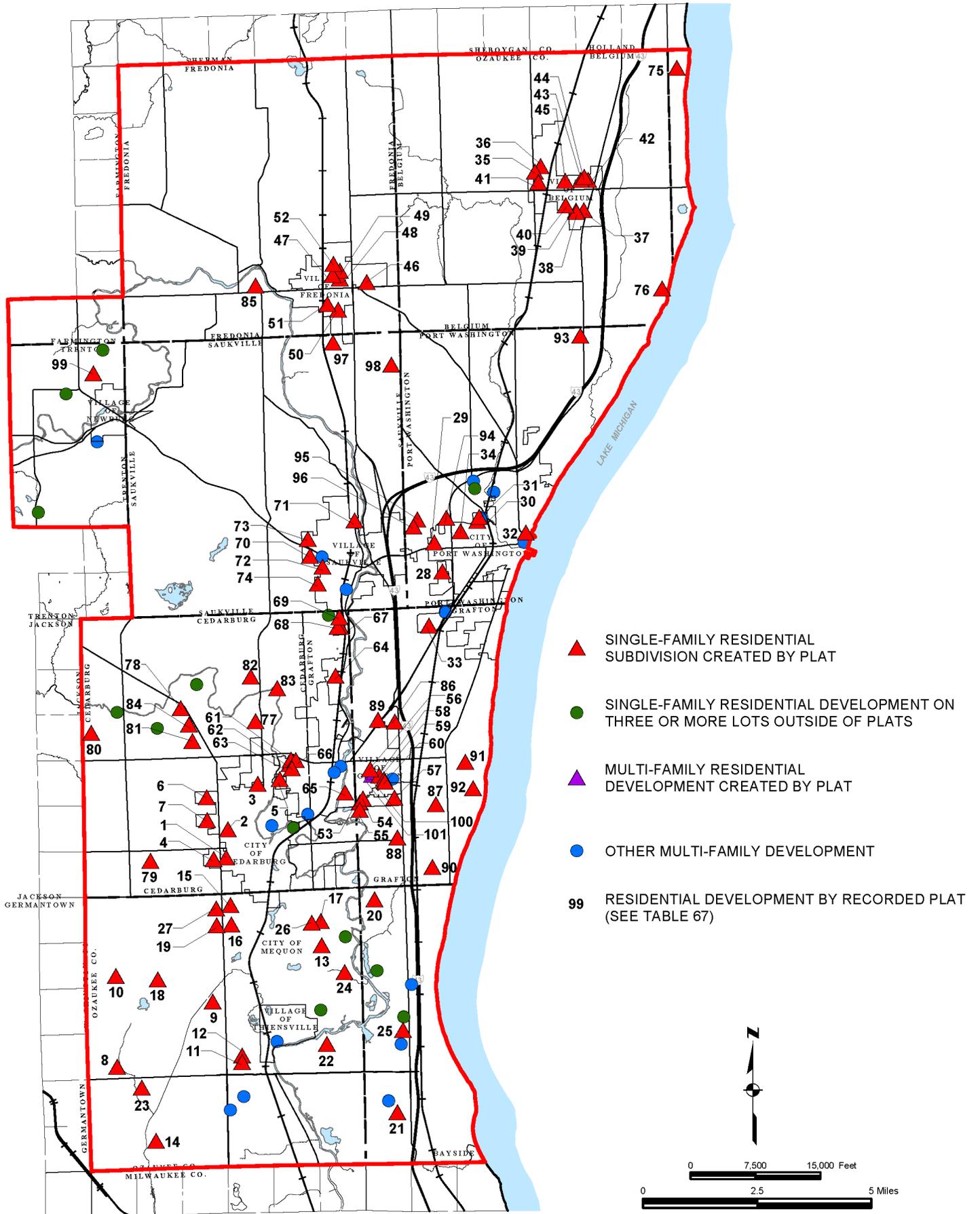
- Two industrial developments located south of Mequon Road and east of Industrial Drive
- City of Port Washington
 - Infill and redevelopment residential units in the downtown area including a mixed-use development
 - Two multi-family residential developments located on the north side of the City
 - A condominium development located on the south side of the City adjacent to STH 32
- Village of Fredonia
 - Two industrial developments located in the Fredonia Industrial Park
- Village of Grafton
 - A Colder’s Furniture Store located near the intersection of IH 43 and STH 60
 - A 5,000 square foot retail/office building on a redevelopment parcel in downtown Grafton
 - Two condominium developments in downtown Grafton
- Village of Saukville
 - Several commercial developments located near the intersection of IH 43 and STH 33, including:
 - Pick and Save Supermarket
 - Walgreens Drug Store
 - Marcus Theatre
 - Fast-food restaurants
 - A 20,000 square foot multi-tenant commercial development
 - Several industrial developments located in the Decorah Woods Business Park totaling about 33 acres
 - A condominium development located on the west side of the Village adjacent to STH 33
 - A condominium development located on the south side of the Village adjacent to CTH O
- Village of Thiensville
 - A condominium development on a redevelopment parcel adjacent to the Village Hall
- Town of Cedarburg
 - Multi-tenant commercial development located in the Five Corners area
 - MLG Park located at the corner of CTH Y and Western Avenue

PART 2: TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This section presents inventories of the existing transportation system in the Ozaukee County planning area. Much of the inventory information included in this section is drawn from the regional transportation system plan, which was being updated to a design year of 2035 at the time this chapter was prepared. The 2035 regional transportation plan, and the preceding plan for the year 2020, includes four elements: public transportation, systems management, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and arterial streets and highways. Inventory information relating to each of these elements is presented in this section. Information on rail, harbors, and airport services is also provided. Information on County transit service is based on the Ozaukee County transit system development plan adopted in 2002² and data compiled by the Ozaukee County Highway Department.

² Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 265, Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan: 2002-2006, October 2002. 155

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 - 2005



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Table 67

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000-2005

Number on Map 50	Name of Subdivision	Location (Local Government)	Number of Lots	Size (Gross Acres)	Density ^a
1	Single-Family Residential Cedar Pointe 7 ^b	City of Cedarburg		24.5	2.20
2	Evergreen Acres Addition 1	City of Cedarburg	11	5.1	2.16
3	Fairfield Manor Phase 2 ^b	City of Cedarburg	26	10.2	2.55
4	Prairie View	City of Cedarburg	80	82.3	0.97
5	Sarangela Estates	City of Cedarburg	24	19.7	1.22
6	Seidler Pond	City of Cedarburg	25	80.1	0.31
7	Topview Trails	City of Cedarburg	85	75.5	1.13
8	Ashbury Woods of Mequon	City of Mequon	12	56.0	0.21
9	Cheverny	City of Mequon	7	41.5	0.17
10	Cobblestone Woods	City of Mequon	15	79.1	0.19
11	Concord Creek Addition 1	City of Mequon	39	94.8	0.41
12	Concord Creek Addition 2	City of Mequon	35	36.3	0.96
13	Country Breeze Estates	City of Mequon	10	55.3	0.18
14	Deer Haven ^b	City of Mequon	6	29.9	0.20
15	Hawks Bluff	City of Mequon	19	94.0	0.20
16	Hawks Landing	City of Mequon	22	112.7	0.20
17	Hidden Farm	City of Mequon	11	60.0	0.18
18	Highgate	City of Mequon	11	64.4	0.17
19	Legacy Hills	City of Mequon	17	78.1	0.22
20	Saddlebrook Park	City of Mequon	30	165.4	0.18
21	Stone Creek Farms	City of Mequon	7	13.9	0.50
22	Stonefields IV	City of Mequon	18	28.8	0.63
23	Sutton Ridge	City of Mequon	13	51.6	0.25
24	The Highlands	City of Mequon	9	47.0	0.19
25	The Preserve at Glen Oaks	City of Mequon	17	27.8	0.61
26	The Uplands	City of Mequon	7	34.8	0.20
27	Twin Oaks	City of Mequon	7	38.1	0.18
28	Greystone of Port Washington	City of Port Washington	119	46.9	2.54
29	Hidden Hills	City of Port Washington	28	31.9	0.88
30	Lake Ridge Addition 1	City of Port Washington	29	18.3	1.58
31	Lake Ridge Addition 2	City of Port Washington	39	24.1	1.62
32	Mariner's Point	City of Port Washington	7	0.8	8.75
33	Misty Ridge	City of Port Washington	101	79.2	1.28
34	The Woods at White Pine 1	City of Port Washington	39	29.0	1.34
35	Ardennes II	Village of Belgium	44	26.1	1.69
36	Ardennes II Addition No. 1	Village of Belgium	29	17.3	1.68
37	Fox Meadows	Village of Belgium	16	10.0	1.60
38	Maple Lawn Phase III	Village of Belgium	17	8.1	2.10
39	Maple Lawn Phase IV	Village of Belgium	4	2.3	1.74
40	Maple Lawn Phase V	Village of Belgium	28	13.4	2.09
41	New Castle Heights Addition 1 ^b	Village of Belgium	8	3.6	2.22
42	Phoenix Properties Addition 1	Village of Belgium	7	3.3	2.12
43	Phoenix Properties Addition 2	Village of Belgium	8	2.9	2.76
44	Phoenix Properties Addition 3	Village of Belgium	16	8.6	1.86
45	Strawberry Fields	Village of Belgium	10	7.2	1.39
46	Cobblestone Village	Village of Fredonia	70	75.1	0.93
47	Emerald Hills Estates	Village of Fredonia	38	22.3	1.70
48	Emerald Hills Estates Addition 1	Village of Fredonia	16	7.3	2.19
49	Emerald Hills Estates Addition 2	Village of Fredonia	30	12.6	2.38
50	Forest Glen	Village of Fredonia	44	9.0	4.89
51	Stoney Creek Meadow	Village of Fredonia	31	19.4	1.60
52	Village Green	Village of Fredonia	38	18.6	2.04
53	Blackhawk Valley Phase I	Village of Grafton	25	13.8	1.81
54	Blackhawk Valley Phase II	Village of Grafton	23	12.9	1.78
55	Blackhawk Valley Phase III	Village of Grafton	19	13.9	1.37
56	Cheyenne Estates	Village of Grafton	31	15.1	2.05
57	Falls Crossing	Village of Grafton	60	36.1	1.66
58	Hunter's Crossing Addition 1	Village of Grafton	18	11.1	1.62

Table 67 (continued)

Number on Map 50	Name of Subdivision	Location (Local Government)	Number of Lots	Size (Gross Acres)	Density ^a
59	Hunter's Crossing Addition 2	Village of Grafton	21	7.2	2.92
60	Hunter's Crossing Addition 3	Village of Grafton	20	7.3	2.74
61	Lone Oak Phase I	Village of Grafton	25	12.4	2.02
62	Lone Oak Phase II	Village of Grafton	32	12.9	2.48
63	Lone Oak Phase III	Village of Grafton	8	6.0	1.33
64	Shady Hollow Phase 1	Village of Grafton	31	25.0	1.24
65	Treehouse	Village of Grafton	10	3.5	2.86
66	Westview Meadows Phase 3 ^b	Village of Grafton	25	11.7	2.14
67	Cedar Sauk Meadows	Village of Saukville	29	36.4	0.80
68	Cedar Sauk Meadows Addition 1	Village of Saukville	35	17.8	1.97
69	Cedar Sauk Meadows Addition 2	Village of Saukville	21	7.7	2.73
70	Emerald Ridge	Village of Saukville	53	41.3	1.28
71	Friendship Acres North ^b	Village of Saukville	24	13.1	1.83
72	Hillcrest Estates	Village of Saukville	6	2.0	3.00
73	Hine's Meadow	Village of Saukville	73	89.2	0.82
74	Pheasant Grove	Village of Saukville	46	20.3	2.27
75	Lakeview Downs	Town of Belgium	15	39.9	0.38
76	Sandy Beach Farm	Town of Belgium	19	52.5	0.36
77	Behrens	Town of Cedarburg	21	75.8	0.28
78	Fox Hill Estates	Town of Cedarburg	6	14.8	0.41
79	Greystones of Cedarburg	Town of Cedarburg	35	135.2	0.26
80	Hidden Prairie	Town of Cedarburg	13	59.3	0.22
81	Malone Meadows	Town of Cedarburg	20	74.7	0.27
82	Pleasant Valley Preserve	Town of Cedarburg	26	96.7	0.27
83	Ridgeview Meadows	Town of Cedarburg	39	100.4	0.39
84	White Oaks	Town of Cedarburg	13	53.8	0.24
85	Waubedonia River Acres South	Town of Fredonia	13	29.1	0.45
86	Arrowhead Estates	Town of Grafton	13	19.5	0.67
87	Blank's Crossing	Town of Grafton	48	157.1	0.31
88	Country View	Town of Grafton	6	28.3	0.21
89	Fox Heights	Town of Grafton	5	5.4	0.93
90	Pioneer Preserve	Town of Grafton	13	43.3	0.30
91	Ulao Settlement	Town of Grafton	16	56.5	0.28
92	Woodland Shores	Town of Grafton	10	51.5	0.19
93	Adrienne Acres	Town of Port Washington	15	20.0	0.75
94	Bay Hill	Town of Port Washington	7	11.4	0.61
95	Lange Estates	Town of Port Washington	11	20.5	0.54
96	Lange Estates Addition 1	Town of Port Washington	26	39.2	0.66
97	Gundrum Estates	Town of Saukville	2	33.9	0.06
98	Rolling Meadows	Town of Saukville	10	76.0	0.13
99	Trentonview Estates	Town of Trenton	15	24.7	0.61
--	Subtotal – 99 Subdivisions	--	2,485	3,740.4	0.66
100	Multi-Family Residential East Ridge Addition 7	Village of Grafton	8	3.3	2.42
101	East Ridge Addition 7 Phase II	Village of Grafton	14	6.3	2.22
--	Subtotal – Two Subdivisions	--	22	9.6	2.29
--	Total – 101 Subdivisions	--	2,507	3,750.0	0.67

Note: Includes subdivisions recorded by plat between 2000 and 2005 unless noted (see footnote "b").

^aHomes per gross acre.

^bPlatted prior to 2000 but developed between 2000 and 2005.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Streets and Highways

The street and highway system serves several important functions, including providing for the movement of through vehicular traffic; providing for access of vehicular traffic to abutting land uses; providing for the movement of pedestrian and bicycle traffic; and serving as the location for utilities and stormwater drainage

facilities. Two of these functions—traffic movement and land access—are basically incompatible. As a result, street and highway system design is based on a functional grouping or classification of streets and highways, based on the primary function served. The three functional classifications of streets and highways are: 1) arterial streets; 2) collector streets; and 3) land access streets.

Arterial Streets

The arterial street and highway system is intended to provide a high degree of travel mobility, serving the through movement of traffic between and through urban areas. The regional transportation system plan³ identifies the location, number of lanes, and the level of government recommended to have jurisdiction over each arterial street and highway. Recommendations for the location and number of lanes of arterial streets and highways are determined in part by travel simulation models, which are used to determine the existing and potential travel demand on proposed transportation networks, based on the development pattern recommended by the regional land use plan. Map 99 in Chapter X shows the arterial street and highway system recommended by the regional transportation system plan.

In addition to their functional classification, arterial streets and highways are also classified by the unit of government that has responsibility, or jurisdiction, over the facility. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) has jurisdiction over the State trunk highway system, Ozaukee County has jurisdiction over the County trunk highway system, and each local government has jurisdiction over local arterial streets within the local government. Arterial streets and highways in Ozaukee County in 2001, categorized by jurisdiction, are shown on Map 51. Arterial streets and highways accounted for 251 miles, or about 28 percent of the mileage of the total street and highway system in 2001.

The State trunk highway system, which includes Interstate Highways, U.S.-numbered highways, and State highways, generally carry the highest traffic volumes, provide the highest traffic speeds, have the highest degree of access control, and serve land uses of statewide or regional significance. State trunk highways (STH) serve the longest trips, principally carrying traffic traveling through Ozaukee County and between Ozaukee County and other counties. County trunk highways (CTH) should form an integrated system together with the state trunk highways and principally serve traffic between communities in the County and land uses of countywide importance. Local arterial streets and highways would serve the shortest trips, serve locally-oriented land uses, carry the lightest traffic volumes on the arterial system, provide lower traffic speeds, have the least access control, and principally serve traffic within a local government.

Collector and Land Access Streets

The primary function of land access streets is to provide access to abutting property. Collector streets are intended to serve primarily as connections between the arterial street system and the land access streets. In addition to collecting and distributing traffic to and from the land access streets, collector streets usually perform a secondary function of providing access to abutting property. The right-of-way width and cross-section for collector and land access streets are generally uniform throughout a community as specified in the community's land division ordinance or street specification policy,⁴ compared to arterial streets whose widths and cross-sections vary based on anticipated traffic loads.

County and Local Street Inventory

WisDOT maintains a detailed database of county and local street information in the "Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads" (WISLR). Physical attributes such as right-of-way and pavement width, number of traffic lanes, type of surface and pavement rating, the presence and type of shoulders or curbs, and the presence of

³ *The most recent regional transportation system plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 46, A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, June 2006*

⁴ *Minimum right-of-way and pavement width requirements for new town roads are specified in Section 82.50 of the Wisconsin Statutes.*

sidewalks are available through a database that can be accessed through the WisDOT website by registered users. Administrative information, including the functional classification and owner of street, can also be obtained. The information in the database is provided by county and local governments, and is intended to assist in reporting roadway pavement conditions. Under Section 86.302 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, pavement ratings must be submitted to WisDOT by each county and local government every other year. The PASER method (pavement surface evaluation and rating) is the most commonly used method in Wisconsin.

Systems Management

The existing freeway traffic management system in Southeastern Wisconsin consists of many elements which are often referred to as intelligent transportation systems. The elements of the freeway traffic management system include: traffic detectors, ramp metering, high-occupancy vehicle bypass ramps, variable message signs, highway advisory radio, closed circuit television, service patrols, crash investigation sites, and enhanced reference markers. Ramp metering and variable message signs are present on southern portions of the Ozaukee County section of the freeway system.

In 2001, two on-ramps on the Ozaukee County portion of IH 43 were equipped with ramp meters and attendant traffic detectors. These include the southbound on-ramp at IH 43 and STH 167 (Mequon Road) and the southbound on-ramps at County Line Road on the Milwaukee – Ozaukee County line. These locations are metered to control traffic merging onto portions of the freeway that experience traffic congestion during the morning and evening peak-traffic periods.

There is also a variable message sign at the Milwaukee – Ozaukee County line, which provides travelers with real-time information about freeway traffic conditions. WisDOT uses the variable message sign to display current travel times to selected areas and to display information about lane and ramp closures as well as where travel delays begin and end.

Public Transportation

Public transportation is the transportation of people by publicly operated vehicles between trip origins and destinations, and may be divided into service provided for the general public and service provided to special population groups. Examples of special group public transportation include yellow school bus service operated by area school districts, and fixed-route bus and paratransit van service provided by counties or municipalities for the elderly and disabled. Public transportation service to the general public may further be divided into the following three categories:

- Intercity or interregional public transportation, which provides service across regional boundaries, includes Amtrak railway passenger service, interregional bus service, and commercial air travel.
- Urban public transportation, commonly referred to as public transit, which is open to the general public and provides service within and between large urban areas. The fixed-route bus transit system in Ozaukee County falls into this category.
- Rural and small urban community public transportation, which is open to the general public and provides service in and between small urban communities and rural areas, may also provide connections to urban areas. The nonfixed-route shared-ride taxi systems currently operated by Ozaukee and Washington Counties and the City of Port Washington fall into this category.

Public transit is essential in any metropolitan area to meet the travel needs of persons unable to use personal automobile transportation; to provide an alternative mode of travel, particularly in heavily traveled corridors within and between urban areas and in densely developed urban communities and activity centers; to provide choice in transportation modes as an enhancement of the quality of life; and to support and enhance the economy.

Interregional Public Transportation

In 2007, rail, bus, ferry, and airline carriers provided Ozaukee County planning area residents with public transportation service between the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and a number of cities and regions across the Country.

Rail Service

Scheduled intercity passenger train service serving Ozaukee County is provided by Amtrak over Canadian Pacific Railway trackage, with stops in the Region at the Milwaukee Intermodal Station in downtown Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Airport Rail Station serving General Mitchell International Airport, and at Sturtevant. Amtrak operates seven weekday trains in each direction between Milwaukee and Chicago and one weekday train in each direction between Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Seattle. Commuter rail service is provided between Kenosha and Chicago by Metra's Union Pacific North line with intermediate stops along Chicago's north shore suburbs. Planning work is underway to provide commuter rail service between Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee that would be coordinated with the Metra service. A feasibility study for such service in the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) corridor was completed in 1998, followed by a corridor study in 2003. Subsequent to this, a detailed alternatives analysis and Draft Environmental Impact Statement was initiated and was being completed in 2007. The next step for KRM project development will be to undertake preliminary engineering.

Bus Service

Intercity bus service serving Ozaukee County is provided by six carriers that stop in nearby downtown Milwaukee. Five of these—Greyhound, Lamers, Coach USA, Megabus, and Indian Trails—stop at the Milwaukee Intermodal Station and provide about 30 departures daily. One of these—Badger Coaches—stops at the Milwaukee Badger Bus Depot and provides at least six departures daily. None of these carriers make local stops within Ozaukee County. These carriers provide direct scheduled intercity service to a variety of Wisconsin locations including Appleton, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, General Mitchell International Airport, Green Bay, Madison, Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha County, and Wausau; to Chicago including O'Hare International and Midway Airports, to Minneapolis-St. Paul, and to Calumet, Michigan.

Ferry Service

Cross-lake ferry service is available in nearby cities. Ferry services for passengers and visitor vehicles are available between Milwaukee and Muskegon, Michigan and between Manitowoc and Ludington, Michigan. Both ferry services operate seasonally in the months of May through October.

Air Service

Scheduled air carrier service for Ozaukee County residents is provided by a number of air carriers at Milwaukee County's General Mitchell International Airport. There are over 450 scheduled nonstop weekday flights between Mitchell International and 90 other cities and metropolitan areas, with connections available to any destination served by air.

Urban Public Transportation

Ozaukee County Express Bus System

The Ozaukee County Express Bus System consists of one express commuter bus route, Route No. 143, and connecting shuttle service, as shown on Map 52. The buses used are owned by Ozaukee County; however, the route is operated by the Milwaukee County Transit System (MCTS). The route operates between four park-ride lots and other stops in Ozaukee County and stops in downtown Milwaukee. Table 68 sets forth the location of the four park-ride lots in Ozaukee County. Three of the park-ride lots are public facilities located along IH 43 including the Cedarburg, Grafton, and Port Washington park-ride lots. A fourth public park-ride lot is located in Fredonia along STH 57. The majority of the scheduled bus trips serve the Cedarburg and Grafton park-ride lots and bus stops along N. Port Washington Road (CTH W). The bus stops are located near the intersection of Mequon Road (STH 167) and Port Washington Road, Columbia-St. Mary's Hospital in Mequon, and the Grafton Target Store. Selected bus trips are extended via IH 43 and STH 57 to serve the Port Washington and Fredonia park-ride lots, the bus stop located in the Wal-Mart parking lot near the IH 43 and STH 33 interchange, and nearby employers. A limited number of bus trips also operate exclusively on IH 43 in the southern portion to the County to provide faster service for commuters between the park-ride lots and downtown Milwaukee.

In Milwaukee County the route operates nonstop along IH 43 north of Capitol Drive. The route makes frequent stops on streets paralleling IH 43 on Milwaukee's north side en-route to the central business district and the southern terminus of the route, S. 6th Street and Mitchell Boulevard. Stops in Milwaukee County are located at major trip generators or transfer points with MCTS routes.

The Ozaukee County Express also provides fixed-route shuttle services between the Grafton Target Store park-ride lot, Grafton park-ride lot, and Saukville Wal-Mart store bus stop and the business parks in Grafton and Saukville. As of 2006, the shuttle service was operated by the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System on three routes originating from the above Express stops throughout the day to connect with various Express bus trips, as shown on Map 52. Route No. 143 directly serves the business park in Fredonia in place of a former shuttle route. In addition to scheduled shuttle routes, advance reservation shuttle service is available through the Ozaukee County Taxi System to provide connecting service to and from any bus stop and bus trip not served by a scheduled shuttle during the regular taxi system operation schedule.

Express bus and shuttle bus route service levels as of 2006 are summarized in Table 69. Routes are designed to serve Milwaukee County residents commuting to first, second, and third shift jobs in Ozaukee County and Ozaukee County residents commuting to jobs in downtown Milwaukee. Service is provided primarily on weekdays with southbound buses operating from Monday morning through Friday evening and northbound buses operating from Sunday evening through Friday evening. Special service is also provided in the summer months to festivals and special events held on the Milwaukee lakefront. Express bus system ridership between 1996 and 2006 is set forth in Table 70. Ridership has increased from 80,308 passengers to 115,491 passengers, or almost 44 percent between the first full year of service in 1997 and 2006. An additional 6,381 passengers used the Ozaukee County Shuttle in 2006, in many cases to connect from Express Bus stops to places of employment.

Rural and Small Urban Community Public Transportation

Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System

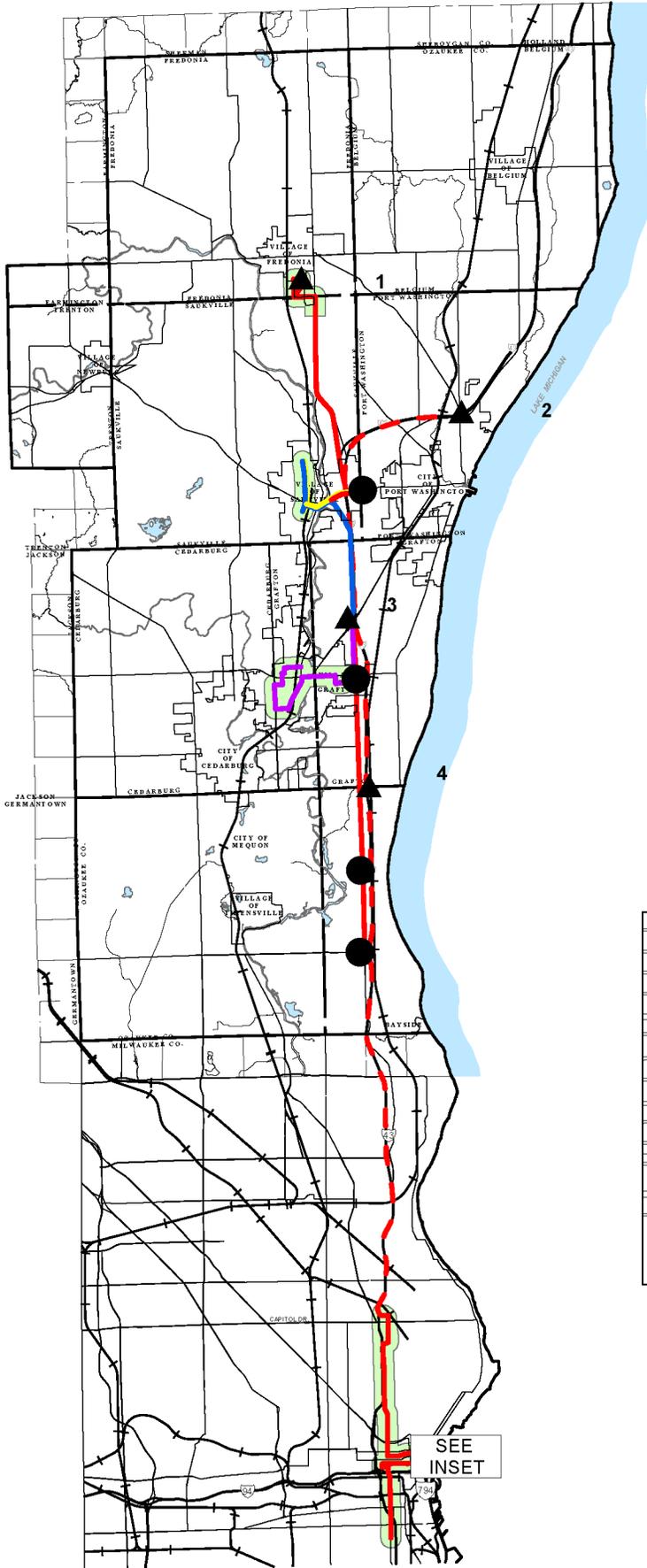
The Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System is provided and operated by Ozaukee County. The system is designed to serve any trip made within Ozaukee County during its operating hours. Service areas for the County shared-ride taxi system as of 2006 are shown on Map 53. All areas of the County are served except for trips with both trip ends located within the City of Port Washington Transport Taxi service area as shown on Map 53. These trips are only served by the County shared-ride taxi system if they are outside the operating hours of the City taxi system, or are trips made by disabled persons who cannot be served by the City taxi system. The County system also serves a transfer point in coordination with the Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi System in the Village of Newburg.

The Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System provides door-to-door service for the general public, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. In 2006, the shared-ride taxi service provided 33,202 trips to persons with disabilities and 7,885 trips to elderly County residents. Service is provided on a shared-ride basis where passengers with different origins and destinations may share a vehicle for a portion of their trips. The hours of operation for the taxi service are as follows:

- Monday through Friday, 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
- Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- Sunday, 8:00 to 12:00 p.m.

Service is provided on the day requested through an advance reservation system. The maximum response time is 45 minutes. County shared-ride taxi ridership between 1998 and 2006 is summarized in Table 71. Ridership has increased from 23,991 passengers to 64,274 passengers, or 169 percent, between the first full year of service in 1998 and 2006.

**FIXED-ROUTE BUS AND CONNECTING SHUTTLE SERVICE
PROVIDED BY THE OZAUKEE COUNTY EXPRESS BUS SYSTEM: JANUARY 2006**



OZAUKEE COUNTY EXPRESS ROUTE No. 143

- NONFREEWAY SERVICE
- - - FREEWAY SERVICE

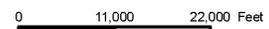
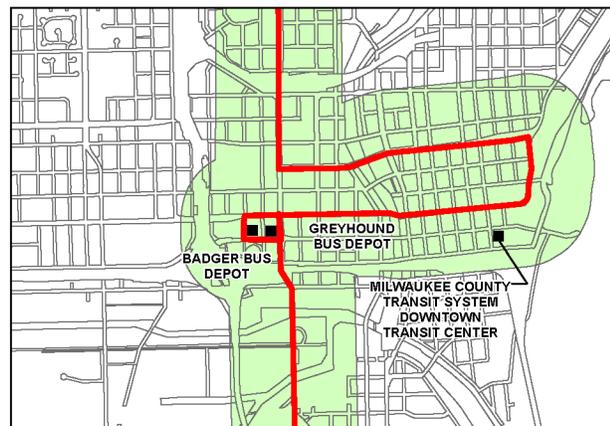
SCHEDULED CONNECTING SHUTTLE SERVICE

- SAUKVILLE SHUTTLE
- GRAFTON SHUTTLE
- GRAFTON-SAUKVILLE SHUTTLE

STATIONS, STOPS, AND SERVICE AREA

- ▲ EXISTING PARK-RIDE LOT
- OTHER EXISTING MAJOR STOP
- 4** IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (SEE TABLE 68)
- ONE-QUARTER MILE WALK SERVICE AREA

INSET



Source: Ozauxee County and SEWRPC.

Table 68

PARK AND RIDE FACILITIES SERVED BY THE OZAUKEE COUNTY EXPRESS BUS SYSTEM: 2006

Number on Map 52	Location	Ownership	Amenities			Utilization ^a	
			Telephone	Shelter	Available Parking Spaces	Average Weekday Autos Parked	Percent of Spaces Used
1	STH 57 and CTH H, Fredonia	County	No	Yes	60	9	15
2	IH 43 and CTH H, Port Washington	County	No	Yes	50	23	46
3	IH 43 and CTH V, Grafton	State	Yes	Yes	90	28	31
4	IH 43 and CTH C, Grafton	County	Yes	Yes	100	58	58
Total	--	--	--	--	300	118	39

^aUtilization data is current as of September 2005.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Ozaukee County Transit Services, and SEWRPC.

Table 69

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OZAUKEE COUNTY EXPRESS BUS SYSTEM BY ROUTE: 2006

Service	Route	Route Length (miles)	Number of Scheduled Daily Runs		Weekday Service Periods ^a
			Northbound / Westbound	Eastbound / Southbound	
Commuter Express Bus	Route No. 143	46	14	12	5:01 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. 12:47 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. 8:53 p.m. - 11:03 p.m. ^b
Shuttle	Saukville Shuttle	4	3	3	5:42 a.m. - 6:43 a.m. 2:38 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.
	Grafton Shuttle	10	8	8	9:36 a.m. - 10:17 p.m.
	Grafton - Saukville Shuttle	12	2	2	6:12 a.m. - 6:50 a.m. 2:31 p.m. - 3:22 p.m. 9:36 p.m. 10:17 p.m.
Total System	--	72	27	25	--

^aRegular service is not provided on weekends or holidays. Additional special service is provided to summer festivals held at the Milwaukee lakefront.

^bThe route operates between 8:53 p.m. and 11:03 p.m. Sunday through Friday only. The route does not operate on Saturday between these times.

Source: Ozaukee County Transit Services, Milwaukee County Transit System and SEWRPC.

Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi System

Washington County provides the same shared-ride taxi system services to residents of Washington County that are provided by the Ozaukee County system to its residents.

City of Port Washington Transport Taxi Service

The Port Washington Transport Taxi Service is operated by the City of Port Washington. Service is provided within the City of Port Washington as well as extended service for travel up to two miles beyond the City limits, as shown on Map 53. The hours of operation are the same as the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System. There were 21,166 passengers in 2005.

Cedarburg Senior Center Van Service

The Cedarburg Senior Center provides a shared ride transportation service to City of Cedarburg residents 55 years of age or older. The service is provided within the City of Cedarburg as well as extended service for travel up to 15 miles beyond City limits. The service operates Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Table 70

OZAUKEE COUNTY EXPRESS BUS RIDERSHIP 1996 - 2006

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	Festivals	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1996	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,122	1,666	2,528	3,989	3,283	12,588
1997	4,927	6,543	7,197	6,434	7,640	5,657	124	6,244	6,197	6,236	8,741	7,267	7,101	80,308
1998	7,862	8,416	8,080	10,196	8,035	7,401	1,168	8,283	7,000	8,482	6,717	6,600	7,762	96,002
1999	7,819	7,950	8,382	6,715	6,504	6,852	1,906	6,283	6,220	6,165	6,540	6,058	5,712	83,106
2000	7,304	7,912	8,557	7,345	7,693	7,526	2,518	7,688	5,214	4,701	6,053	5,976	4,494	82,981
2001	6,311	6,907	7,205	6,790	6,880	6,003	11,872	5,371	6,121	6,282	8,155	7,196	6,548	91,641
2002	8,266	7,447	8,426	8,224	7,778	6,762	15,020	8,241	8,285	7,468	8,784	8,354	8,251	111,306
2003	9,717	7,605	7,933	8,456	7,626	6,815	14,682	6,321	6,737	8,317	9,057	6,640	6,815	106,721
2004	7,361	6,642	7,921	6,809	6,130	6,611	13,649	6,535	6,535	6,424	7,196	6,898	6,051	94,762
2005	7,524	7,763	8,172	7,221	7,013	7,018	14,042	5,668	7,710	7,884	6,318	7,706	6,942	100,981
2006	8,100	6,939	8,268	6,944	8,937	7,735	20,336	7,285	8,277	8,267	8,798	8,276	7,329	115,491

Source: Ozaukee County Highway Department and SEWRPC.

Table 71

OZAUKEE COUNTY SHARED-RIDE TAXI SERVICE RIDERSHIP 1998 - 2006

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	New Year's Eve	Total
1998	1,208	1,535	1,780	1,796	1,900	1,918	1,865	1,708	2,447	2,733	2,449	2,652	Not Offered	23,991
1999	2,804	3,080	3,064	2,708	2,639	2,565	2,568	2,740	3,038	3,299	3,272	3,346	40	35,123
2000	3,530	3,639	4,211	3,748	4,058	3,475	3,113	3,378	3,662	4,190	4,185	3,789	85	44,978
2001	4,430	4,028	4,411	3,945	4,271	3,710	3,390	3,684	3,676	4,594	4,211	4,079	113	48,429
2002	4,495	4,352	4,829	4,725	4,750	4,161	4,473	4,477	4,663	5,230	4,709	4,569	88	55,433
2003	5,273	5,112	5,247	5,090	4,902	4,553	4,796	4,498	5,185	5,987	4,858	5,261	133	60,762
2004	5,610	5,742	6,209	5,674	5,706	5,301	4,996	4,853	5,687	5,750	5,628	5,832	98	67,086
2005	5,907	5,925	6,716	6,234	6,052	5,406	4,836	5,444	5,557	5,679	5,774	5,578	Not Offered	69,108
2006	5,297	5,123	6,040	5,140	5,708	5,014	4,487	5,244	5,318	6,015	5,784	4,957	147	64,274

Source: Ozaukee County Highway Department and SEWRPC.

Ozaukee County Aging Services Out of County Transportation

The Ozaukee County Aging Services out of County transportation service can be used for medical appointments for treatment that is not available within Ozaukee County. To be eligible for transportation, potential riders must be non-ambulatory and contact the Ozaukee County Department of Aging Services prior to use to review further eligibility requirements for the program. The transportation program operates Monday through Friday from 7:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Riders are limited to six one-way trips per week. Riders who are not eligible for County transportation are referred to Interfaith Caregivers for out of County transportation.

Ozaukee County Veterans Services Department

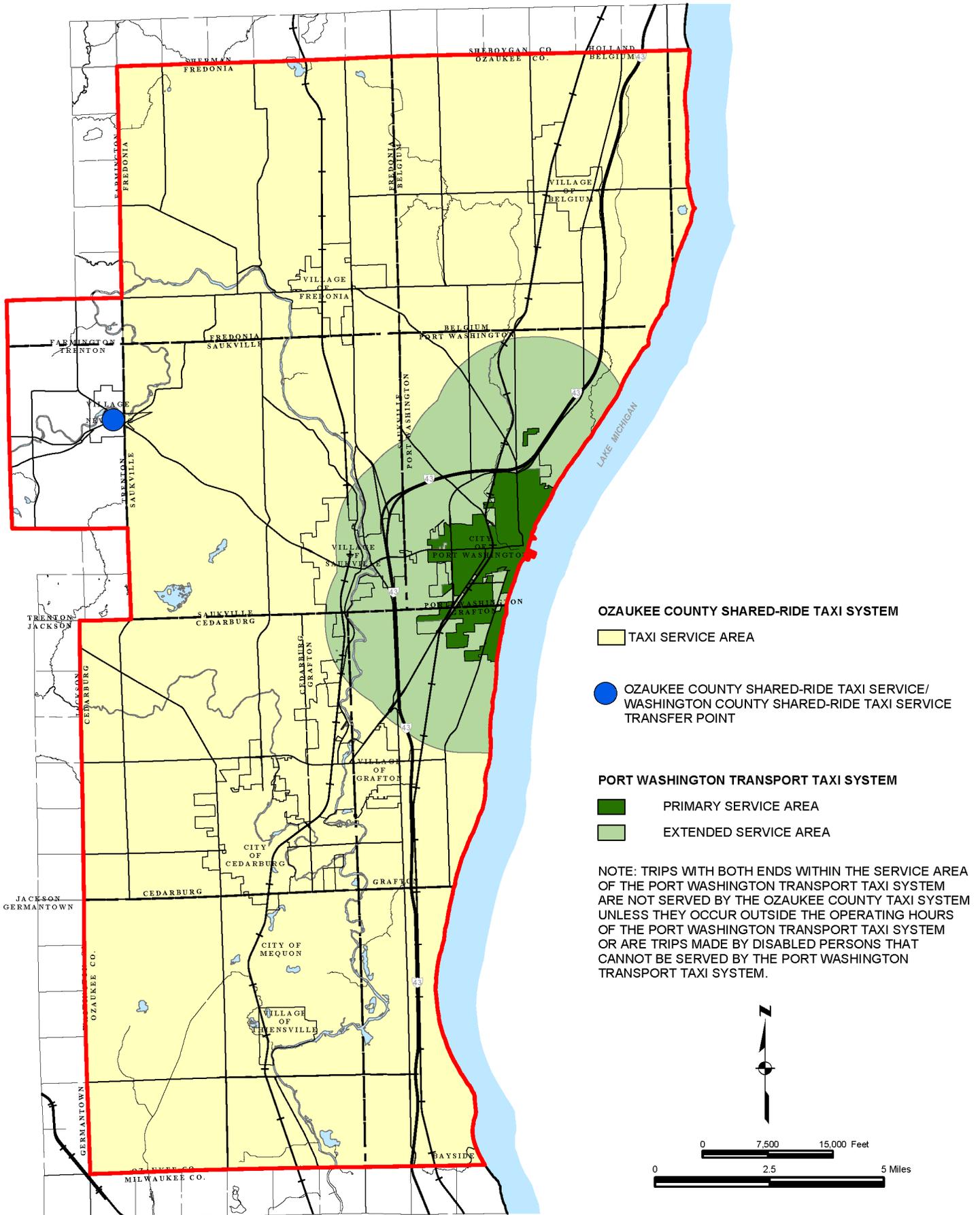
Volunteer drivers provide transportation services to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Milwaukee County for Ozaukee County Veterans through the Ozaukee County Veterans Services Department. The service is offered Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

Bikeways

A "bikeway" is a general term that includes any road, path, or way that may legally be used for bicycle travel. Types of bikeways include "bike paths," which are physically separated from motorized vehicles; "bike lanes," which are portions of roadways that are designated by striping, signing, and pavement markings for the exclusive or preferential

SERVICE AREAS FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY SHARED-RIDE TAXI SERVICE: 2006



Source: Ozauxee County and SEWRPC.

use of bicycles; and "shared roadways," which are roadways that do not have designated bicycle lanes, but may be legally used for bicycle travel. Generally, all streets and highways except freeways may be used by bicyclists. A "bike route" or "bike trail" is a bikeway designated with directional and information markers, and may consist of a combination of bike paths, bike lanes, and shared roadways. Bikeways are also classified as either "on-street" or "off-street" bikeways. On-street bikeways include bikeways located in a street right-of-way, which include bike lanes, shared roadways signed as bike routes, and bike paths separated from motor vehicle lanes but within the street right-of-way. "Off-street" bikeways are bike paths not located in a street right-of-way. Off-street bikeways are typically located in utility rights-of-way or along rivers or streams, or may serve as short connectors between residential areas and commercial or public facilities.

Bikeways in the planning area in 2005 are shown on Map 54, and totaled about 138 miles. The longest bikeway in the planning area is the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, which spans 29.5 miles across the entire length of Ozaukee County from north to south. The Ozaukee Interurban Trail route is located primarily on the former right-of-way of an interurban electric railway that extended from the City of Milwaukee through Ozaukee County to Sheboygan from 1905 to 1951. Today the Ozaukee Interurban Trail largely follows an existing We Energies right-of-way with some on-street segments in the Village and Town of Grafton, the City of Cedarburg and the City and Town of Port Washington.⁵ The entire length of the trail is paved. The trail can be used for recreational purposes or for transportation-oriented purposes such as commuting to and from employment and commerce. Horses and motorized vehicles are not allowed on the trail.

Additional on-street and off-street bikeways are located in the City of Mequon and the Town of Cedarburg with a few on-street miles in the City of Cedarburg, including a total of about 21 miles of off-street bikeways and about 87 miles of on-street bikeways. There is also an off-street bikeway in the Village of Fredonia, which is less than one mile in length.

Pedestrian Facilities

A comprehensive inventory of pedestrian facilities, such as sidewalks, has not been completed for the Ozaukee County planning area. However, the Commission has developed a pedestrian facilities policy, which applies to facilities in the planning area, as documented in the *Amendment to the Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2020*. It recommends that the various units and agencies of government responsible for the construction and maintenance of pedestrian facilities in the Region adopt and follow certain recommended policies and guidelines with regard to the development of those facilities. These policies and guidelines are designed to facilitate safe and efficient pedestrian travel within the Region and are documented in Appendix A of the amendment to the regional bicycle and pedestrian facilities system plan. Recommendations for provisions of sidewalks in areas of existing or planned urban development are summarized in Table 72. Each local government in the planning area with the exceptions of the Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington, and Saukville require sidewalks for new urban developments. The Ozaukee Interurban Trail also serves as a pedestrian facility as well as a bikeway.

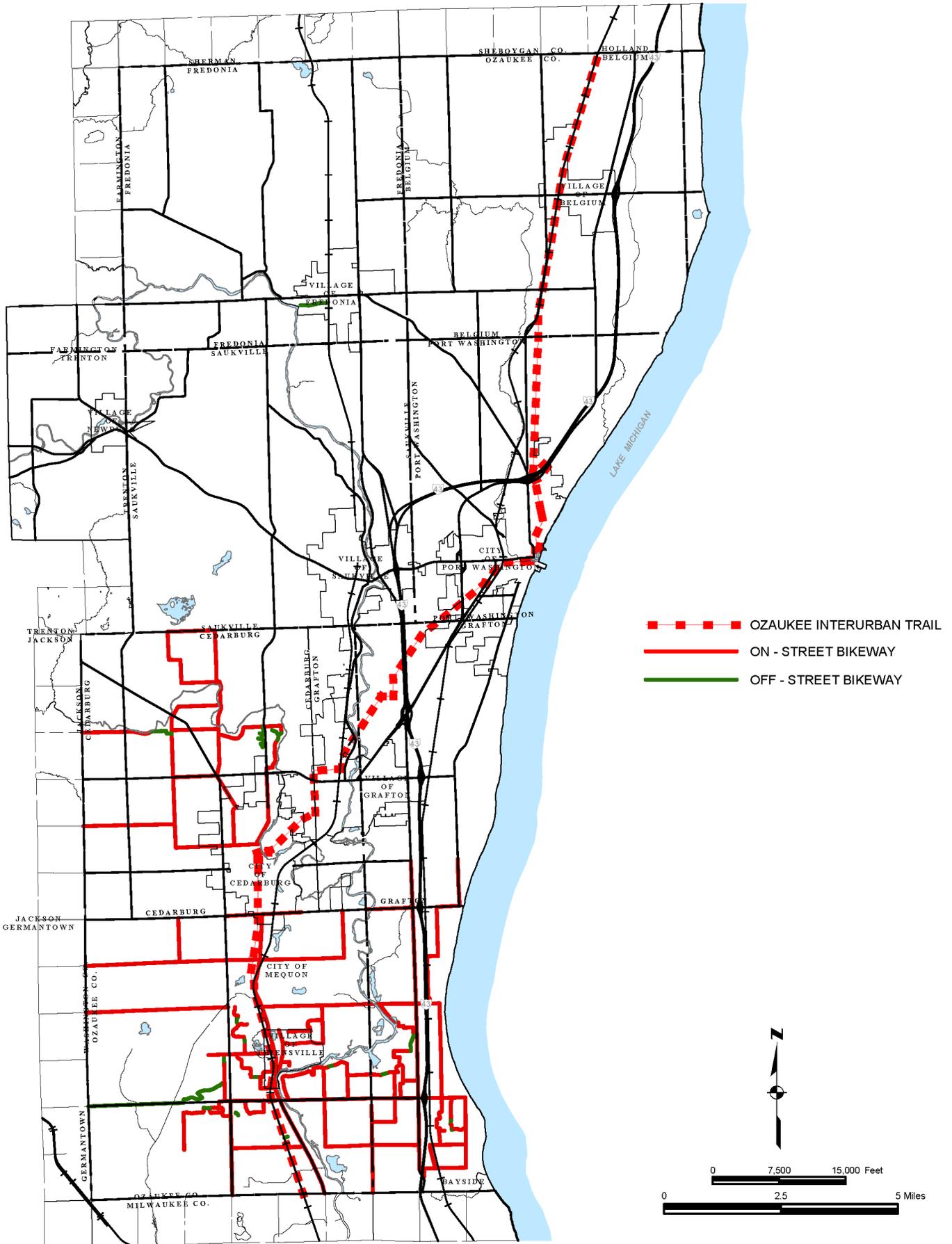
Other Transportation Facilities and Services

Rail Freight Services

As shown on Map 55, railway freight service was provided within Ozaukee County by three railway companies over approximately 54 miles of active mainline railway lines as of December 2005. The Union Pacific Railroad provided freight service over an approximately 25 mile segment of railway in the eastern portion of the planning area. This railway traversed the County from south to north serving the urban service areas of Mequon-Thiensville, City of Port Washington, and Village of Belgium. The Canadian National Railway provided freight service over an approximately 17 mile segment of railway in the central portion of the planning area from the southern boundary of the County to the northern boundary of the Village of Saukville. Between this point and the northern boundary of the County, the approximately 11 mile segment of railway is owned by the State of Wisconsin and operated by the Wisconsin Southern Railroad Company.

⁵ *An on-street section of the trail near IH 43 will be relocated off-street following construction of a trail bridge over IH 43 in 2009. An additional section of on-street trail in the City of Port Washington will be relocated off-street following the construction of a railroad underpass in 2010.*

BICYCLE WAYS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2005



Source: City of Mequon, Town of Cedarburg, Village of Fredonia, Ozaukee County Highway Map (2005), and SEWRPC.

Table 72

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROVISION OF SIDEWALKS IN AREAS OF EXISTING OR PLANNED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FROM THE REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN

Roadway Functional Classification	Land Use	New Streets ^a	Existing Streets ^a
Arterial Streets ^b	Industrial Commercial Residential	Both Sides Both Sides Both Sides	Both Sides Both Sides Both Sides
Collector Streets	Industrial Commercial Residential	Both Sides Both Sides Both Sides	Both Sides Both Sides At least one side
Land Access Streets ^c	Industrial Commercial Residential (medium and high-density) Residential (low-density)	Both Sides Both Sides Both Sides At least one side	Both Sides Both Sides At least one side At least one side

^aSidewalks may be omitted on one side of streets where there are no existing or anticipated uses that would generate pedestrian trips on that side.

^bWhere there are marginal access control or service roads, the sidewalk along the main road may be eliminated and replaced by a sidewalk along the service road on the side away from the main road.

^cSidewalks need not be provided along court and cul-de-sac streets less than 600 feet in length, unless such streets serve multi-family development; or along streets served by parallel off-street walkways.

Source: SEWRPC.

Ports and Harbors

There is one small boat harbor located in the planning area, the Port Washington Marina located on Lake Michigan adjacent to downtown Port Washington. The marina is open to the public and is owned and managed by the City of Port Washington. There are 220 deep water slips, seasonal public restrooms, and fish cleaning stations. The marina operates seasonally from April 1 to November 1 of each year. As of 2005, there were plans to construct a floating dock north of the main marina that would include 24 additional slips.

There is a private dock at the We Energies power plant in the City of Port Washington. The dock is located on Lake Michigan north of the power plant and south of downtown.

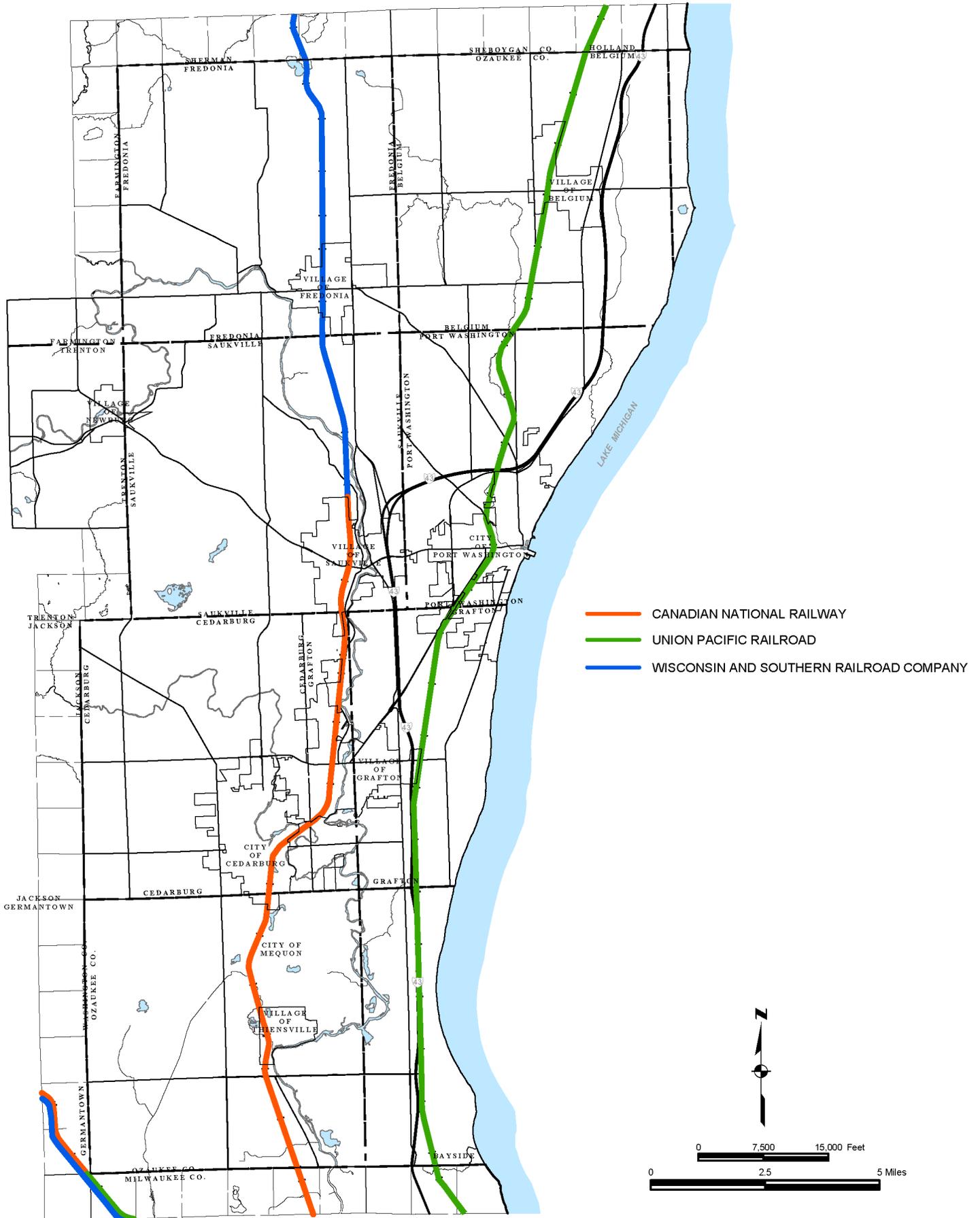
Water freight and transportation facilities and services are provided to the planning area by the Port of Milwaukee, which is located 12 miles south of the planning area in the City of Milwaukee.

Airports

There are no public use airports, either publicly or privately owned, in the planning area; however, air services are available within a reasonable distance. As described earlier in this chapter, commercial airline service is provided to residents of the planning area by General Mitchell International Airport, located south of the planning area in Milwaukee County. Chartered air service and air freight services are also provided at the following publicly owned airports in the vicinity of the planning area: West Bend Municipal Airport and Hartford Municipal Airport, located west of the planning area in Washington County; Lawrence Timmerman Field located southwest of the planning area in Milwaukee County; and Sheboygan County Memorial Airport, located north of the planning area in Sheboygan County. These airports are capable of accommodating most types of general aviation aircraft.

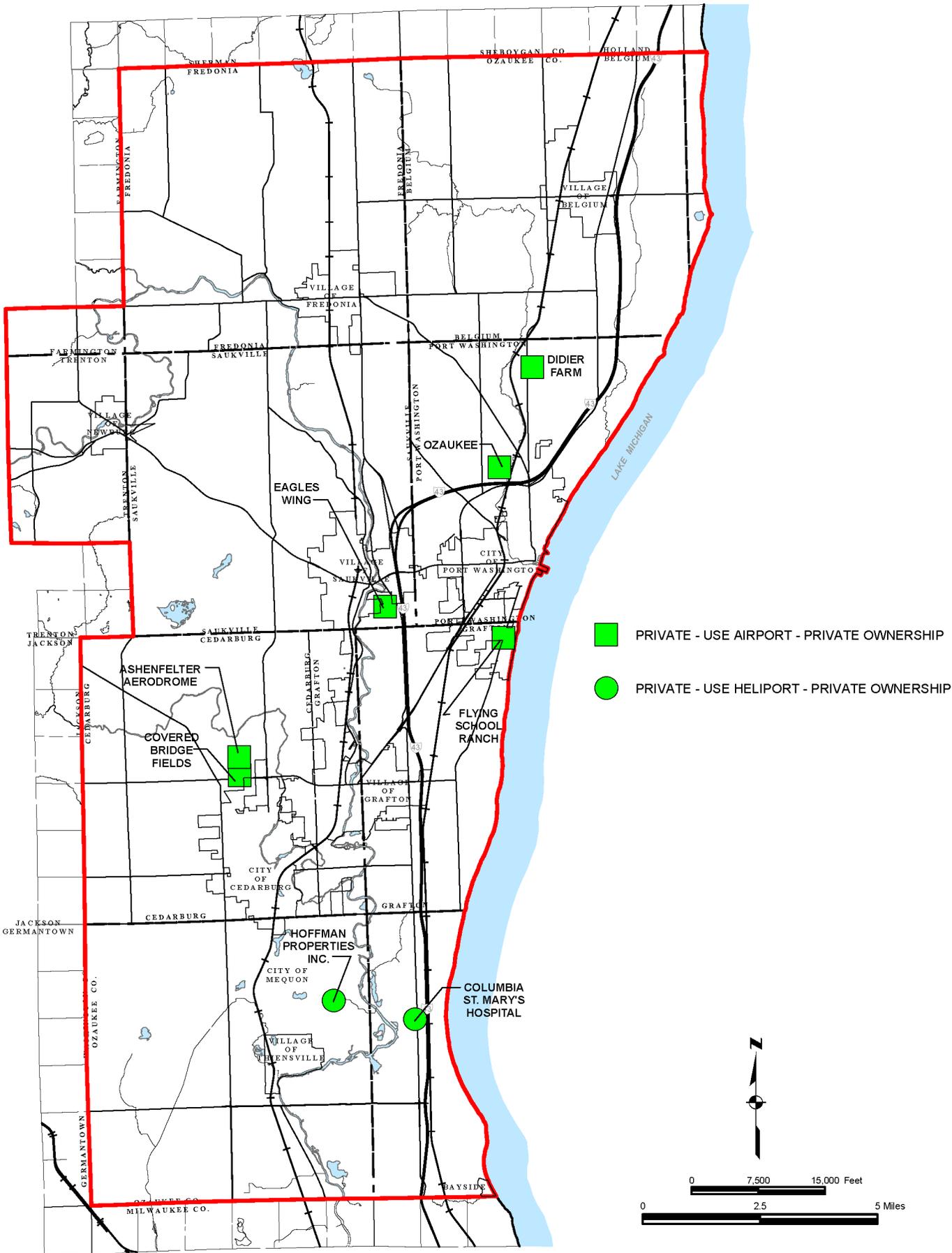
There are five private-use airports and two private-use heliports in the planning area as shown on Map 56. Airports include Covered Bridge Fields, Ashenfelter Aerodrome, Eagles Wing Airport, Flying School Ranch, Ozaukee Airport, and Didier Farm. Private heliports are located at Columbia-St. Mary's Hospital and Hoffman Properties Inc. These airports and heliports are restricted use facilities and are not open for use by the general public. The airports include a turf runway and few other facilities or lighting and navigational aids.

RAILWAYS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2005



Source: SEWRPC (inventory for Regional Transportation System Plan 2035 update).

PRIVATE USE AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



PART 3: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Urban development in Ozaukee County is dependant on public utilities which provide residents with electric power, natural gas, communication, water, and sewage and solid waste management facilities and services, and community facilities which provide residents with educational, recreational, administrative, and other services. This section inventories sanitary sewer service, water supply, stormwater management facilities, private utilities, solid waste management facilities, health care facilities, government and public institutional centers, police service, fire protection and service areas, EMS service areas, public and private schools, cemeteries, child care facilities, and nursing home and assisted living facilities.

Sanitary Sewer Service

SEWRPC is the designated water quality management agency for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. An areawide water quality management plan for the Region was adopted in 1979, aimed at achieving clean surface waters in the seven county Region.⁶ The plan has five basic elements. One of these elements is a point source pollution abatement element with recommendations concerning the location and extent of sanitary sewer service areas; the location, type, capacity of, and 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.

The plan was formally endorsed by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on July 25, 1979. Such endorsement is particularly important because under State law and administrative rules, certain actions by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) must be in accordance with the adopted plan. These actions include approval of waste discharge permits, approval of State and Federal grants for the construction of wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities, and approval of locally proposed sanitary sewer extensions.

Virtually all of the 85 generalized sewer service areas identified in the 1979 regional water quality management plan (RWQMP) have been refined and detailed through the preparation by SEWRPC of a sewer service area plan for each sewage treatment plant recommended in the RWQMP. Table 89 in Chapter V lists the adopted sewer service area plans in the planning area. Map 57 shows sewer service areas within the planning area, which include the Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Newburg, and Saukville and the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington. The Village of Thiensville and portions of the City of Mequon are located within the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) and wastewater is treated at MMSD sewage treatment plants in Milwaukee County. About 66 square miles, or 25 percent of the planning area, were within existing sanitary sewer service areas in 2005.

Table 73 summarizes existing conditions and design capacities of public sewage treatment plants in the planning area, as documented for the RWQMP update. Lands in each sanitary sewer service area served with sanitary sewers in 2000 are also shown on Map 57. These areas were identified by SEWRPC by mapping the locations of existing sanitary sewers as part of the regional land use plan update. Sewer locations were provided by municipalities and sewer and utility districts. About 29 square miles, or about 12 percent of the County, were served by public sanitary sewers in 2000. An estimated 64,500 residents, or about 78 percent of Ozaukee County residents, were served by public sewer.

Map 57 also shows two sanitary sewer service areas which are not served by sewage treatment plants. These areas, Waubeka and Lake Church, fit the urban characteristics used to delineate sanitary sewer service areas in the regional RWQMP and are recommended to be served by sewage treatment plants in the Villages of Fredonia and Belgium, respectively. A refined sewer service area was identified for Waubeka in the Village of Fredonia sewer service area plan prepared in 1984. A refined sewer service area has not yet been identified for the Lake Church area. A study to identify a Lake Church sewer service area would be conducted if requested by the Town of Belgium, within which the Lake Church area is located, and the Village of Belgium, which owns the sewage treatment plant that would serve the area.

⁶ *An update to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan was completed in 2007, and is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 50, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan Update for the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds, December 2007.*

**PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREAS
AND AREAS SERVED BY SEWER IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA**

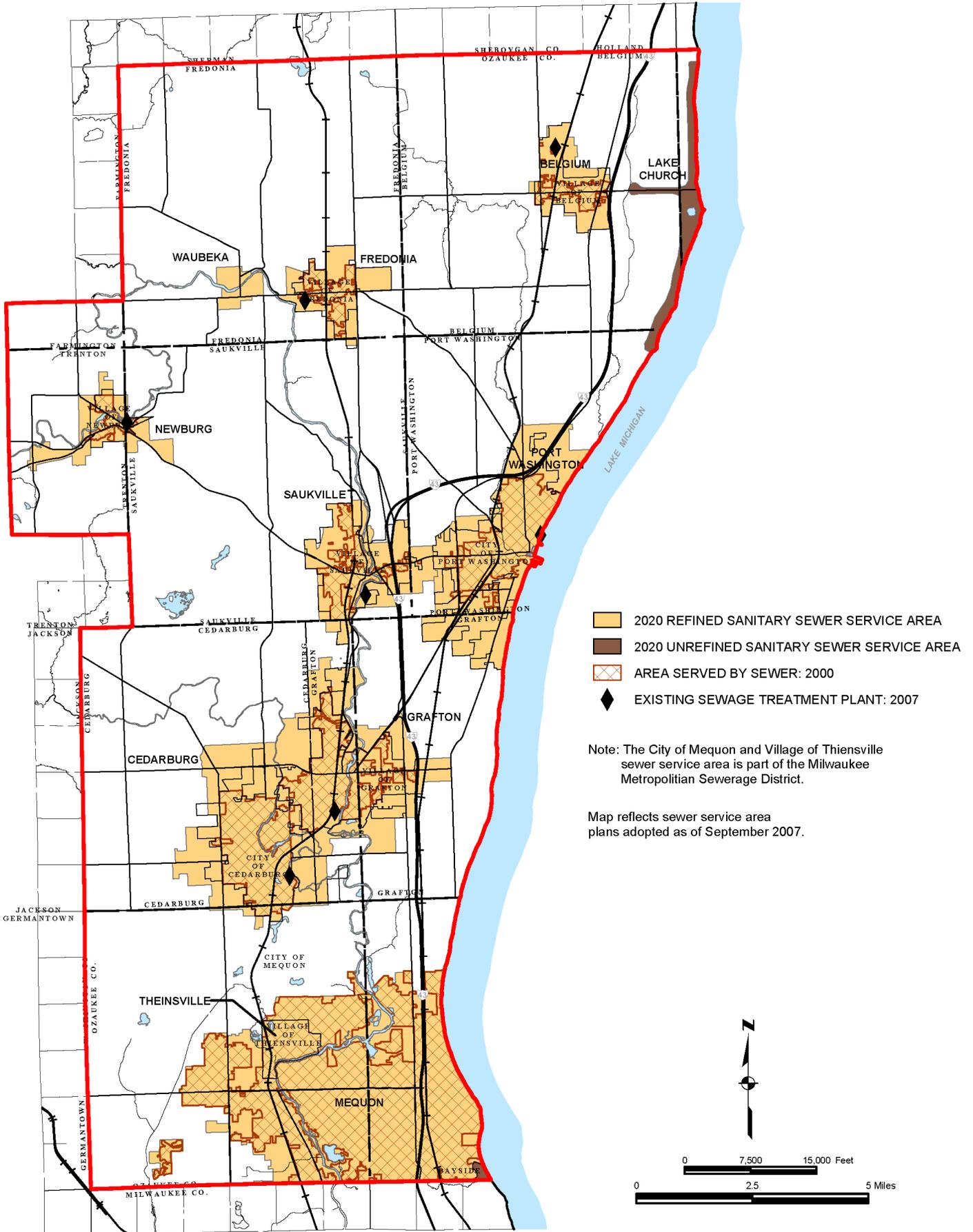


Table 73

CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

Public Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewer Service Area (acres - 2005)	Date of Latest Major Modification	Receiving Water	Design Capacity (million gallons per day)	Current (2003) Flow Rate (million gallons per day)	2003 maximum monthly flow rate (million gallons per day)	Percent of Design Capacity ^a	Planned 2020 Estimated Average Annual Flow Rate (million gallons per day)
Belgium	1,552	2002	Belgium Creek	0.63	0.26	0.49	78	0.30
Cedarburg	2,112	1988	Cedar Creek	2.75	1.65	1.97	72	2.15
Fredonia	1,599	1983	Milwaukee River	0.60	0.19	0.27	45	0.30
Grafton	5,472	1983	Milwaukee River	2.15	1.27	1.35	63	1.56
Newburg	1,403	1997	Milwaukee River	0.18	0.11	0.12	67	0.15
Port Washington	5,487	1990	Lake Michigan	3.10	1.20	1.95	63	1.50
Saukville	3,048	2002	Milwaukee River	1.60	0.82	1.02	64	1.10

Note: Data obtained from SEWRPC Planning Report No. 50, *A Regional Water Quality Management Plan Update for the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds*, December 2007.

^aA compliance maintenance annual report (CMAR) must be submitted annually by sewage treatment facility owners. A grade for each facility is generated through the CMAR and different levels of response are required for each grade. A grade of A or B does not require a response, a grade of C requires that the owner recommend steps that can be taken to address any deficiencies, and a grade of D or F requires the owner to take action steps to address any deficiencies.

Source: SEWRPC.

Private On-Site Wastewater Treatment

Ozaukee County regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) for any development that is not served by sanitary sewer in the Ozaukee County portion of the planning area (Washington County regulates development in the Washington County portion of the planning area). Development in this case applies to residential uses and commercial and industrial uses that have employees. The authority to regulate POWTS comes from the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, specifically Chapters Comm 5, Comm 16, Comm 82 through 87, and Comm 91. Chapter 9, “Sanitation and Health”, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances sets forth the regulations for POWTS in both incorporated and unincorporated portions of the County. When a public sanitary sewer system becomes available to a parcel, the POWTS must be disconnected and abandoned. Connection to the public sanitary sewer system must occur within 12 months of availability. Local governments make the determination whether public sanitary sewer service is available to a parcel.

There are several different types of POWTS including conventional systems, in-ground pressure systems, mound systems, at-grade systems, holding tank systems, and other experimental systems. All wastewater must discharge into a public sewerage system or a POWTS. The ability of soil to accept wastewater from a development differs depending on the type of soil. For this reason, all development proposed to be served by a POWTS requires a field inspection to determine if the soils present in a specific location are suitable for the proposed development and what method of on-site wastewater treatment is most suitable. In 2005, there were a total of 7,750 POWTS in Ozaukee County. The number and type of POWTS in each U.S. Public Land Survey township are set forth in Table 74. Most of the POWTS listed in Table 74 are located in civil towns and the City of Mequon; however, a small number may be located in incorporated areas within the townships.

Water Supply

Map 58 shows portions of the planning area served by public water utilities and private water supply systems,⁷ and those areas where development depends on the use of private wells. Portions of Ozaukee County served by public water utilities encompassed about 18 square miles, or about 7 percent of the County, in 2005. An estimated 45,400 County residents, or about 55 percent of the County population, were served by public water utilities in 2000. There were six public water utilities in the County. Five public water utilities supplied groundwater, and one (the City of Port Washington) supplied Lake Michigan water. Lake Michigan water was also supplied to portions of the City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville by We Energies, who purchases the water from the Milwaukee

⁷ Private water supply systems typically provide infrastructure to serve multiple residences in a single family residential or multi-family residential development or a large institutional development. Water serving these developments does not come from a municipal source.

Table 74

PRIVATE ON-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005

Township ^a	Conventional / In-Ground Pressure	Mound / At Grade	Holding Tank	Total
Belgium.....	323	257	99	679
Cedarburg.....	1,166	765	241	2,172
Fredonia.....	538	231	44	813
Grafton.....	709	459	365	1,533
Mequon.....	499	462	226	1,187
Port Washington.....	245	208	169	622
Saukville.....	495	217	32	744
Total	3,975	2,599	1,176	7,750

^aMost on-site wastewater treatment systems are located in corresponding civil towns, however, a small number may be located in incorporated areas lying within the townships.

Source: Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department.

Water Works. Private water supply systems in the County served about three square miles in 2005. These water supply systems typically served residential subdivisions, apartment or condominium developments, and institutions. An additional 23 square miles, or 9 percent of the County, were not served by a public water utility or private water supply system. These areas typically contained sub-urban density single family residential developments or agricultural areas, which obtained their water supply from private wells.

Stormwater Management Facilities

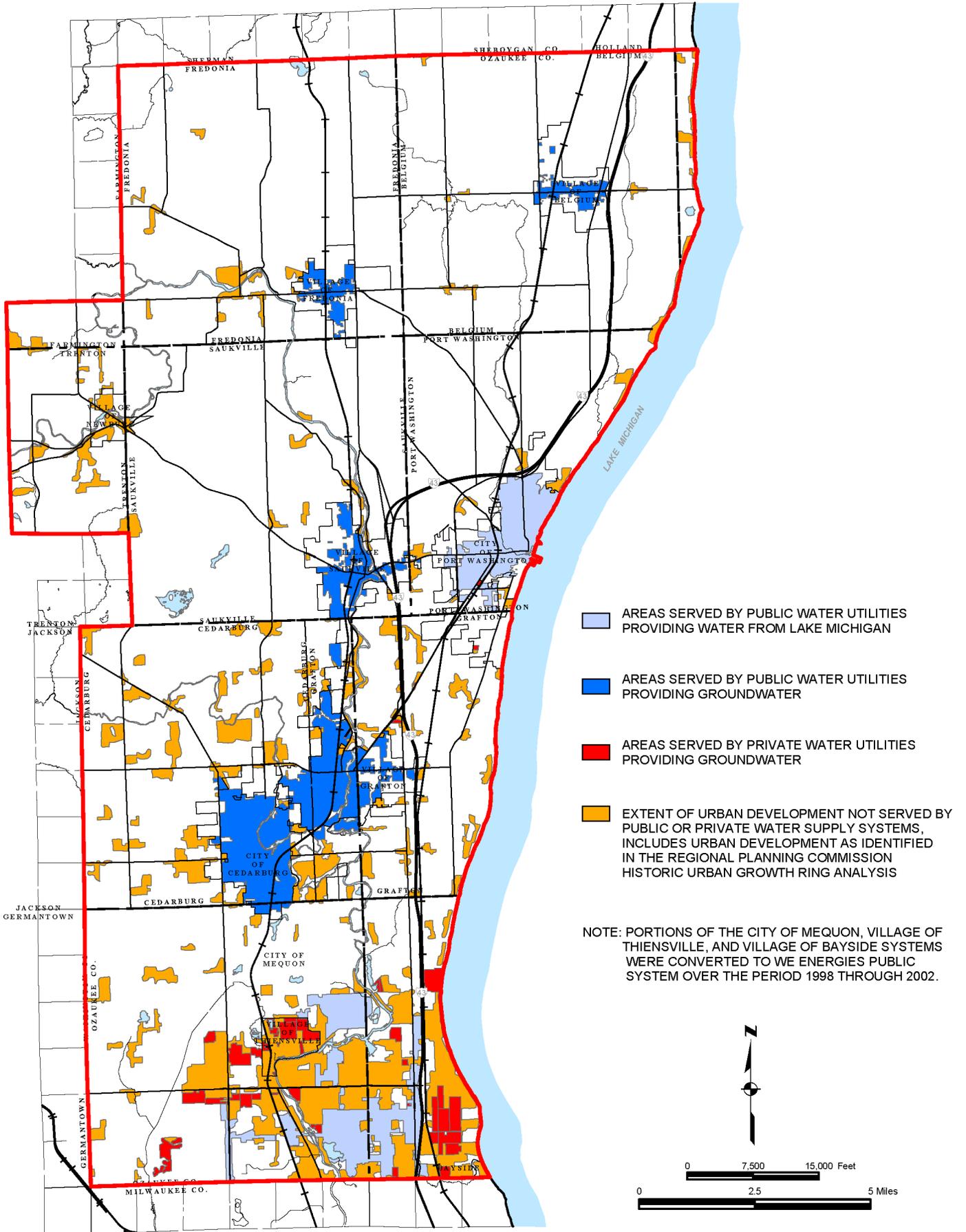
The dispersal of urban land uses over greater amounts of the planning area increases stormwater runoff which must be accommodated by the stream network or by engineered storm sewer systems to which new urban development is adjacent. Stormwater management facilities should be adequate to serve proposed development. Such facilities may include: curbs and gutters, catch basins and inlets, storm sewers, and stormwater storage facilities for quantity and quality control such as detention and retention ponds. Detention and retention ponds are not generally designed to alter or accommodate flood storage that would change the 100-year floodplain, but rather serve to moderate peak runoff following rainstorms. Several local governments regulate stormwater management facilities through stormwater management and erosion control ordinances or regulations, which are inventoried in Chapter V. The WDNR has notified Ozaukee County through a notice of intent (NOI), under the US EPA Phase II stormwater management regulations and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, that the County will need to prepare a stormwater management and construction site erosion control ordinance for the portion of the County not already under US EPA Phase I regulations. The Phase I regulations apply in the more urban portions of the County, including the Cities of Cedarburg and Mequon and the Villages of Bayside, Grafton, Saukville, and Thiensville.

Street improvements in areas with urban density development should employ curb and gutter and storm sewer facilities to carry the amount of stormwater runoff that can be generated in such an area (urban areas tend to have a greater percentage of impervious surfaces which produce increased stormwater runoff), although roadside ditches and swales may be appropriate for some lower density residential development. To collect the increased stormwater runoff produced by some urban developments, stormwater storage and infiltration facilities may need to be constructed. These facilities consist of dry ponds, wet ponds, and infiltration basins. They serve to store excessive stormwater until drainage facilities have open capacity.

Street improvements in areas with rural density development (and less impervious surfaces) tend to employ roadside ditches and swales, culverts, and overland flow paths to carry stormwater runoff.

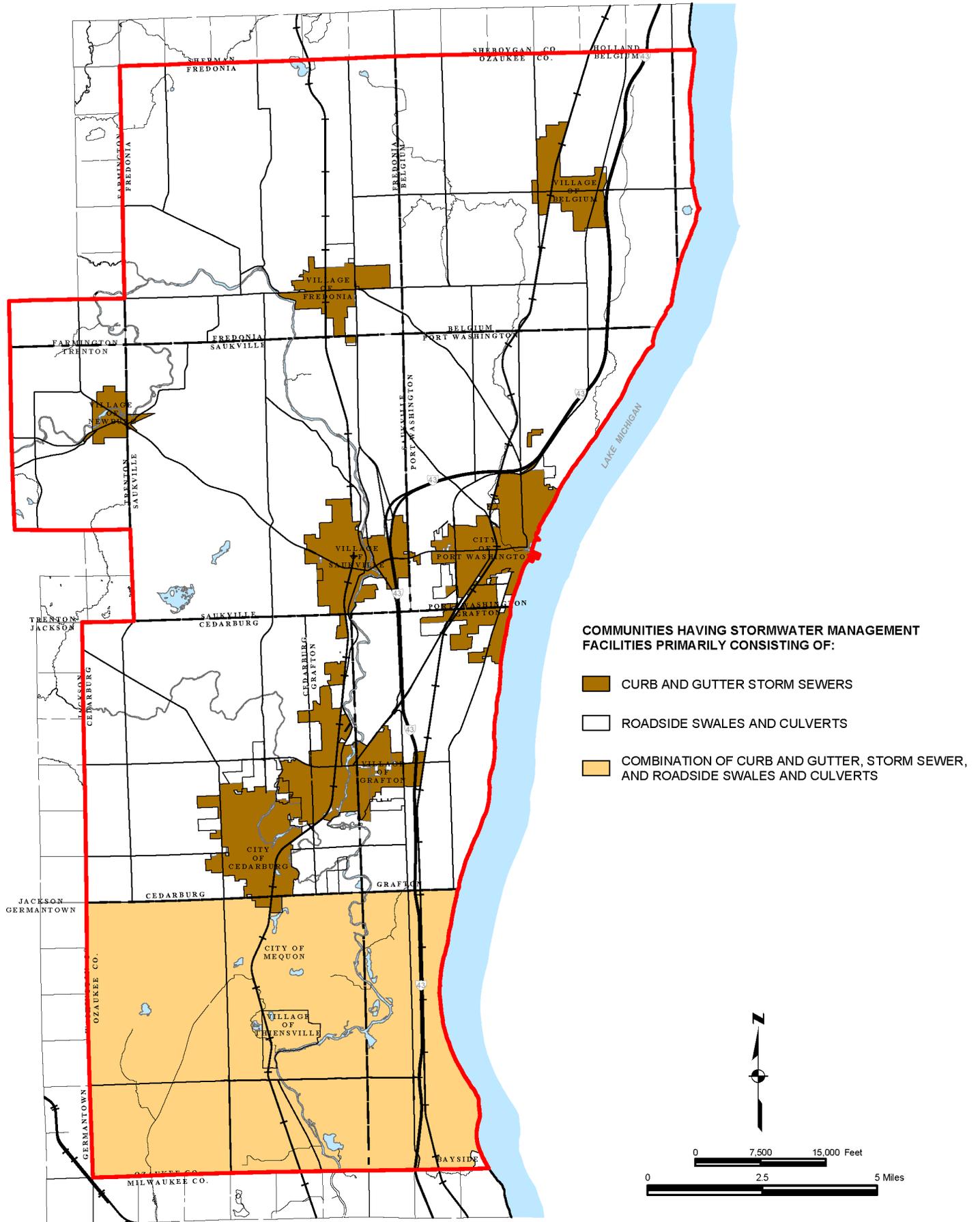
As shown on Map 59, about 25 square miles, or about 9 percent of the planning area, were served by curb and gutter stormwater management facilities in 2005. The Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington and the Villages

AREAS SERVED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER UTILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: SEWRPC (inventory conducted for Regional Water Supply Study).

EXISTING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Newburg, and Saukville have curb and gutter storm sewer systems which collect stormwater and runoff. The Towns of Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Port Washington, and Saukville rely on roadside swales and culverts to collect storm water and runoff. These areas encompassed about 188 square miles, or about 72 percent of the planning area. The City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville had a combination of curb and gutter systems and roadside swales and culverts to handle stormwater collection in 2005. As noted in Chapter V, many local governments require the use of detention and retention basins to help control stormwater runoff and meet the water quality goals specified in Chapter NR 151 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, regardless of whether they use curb and gutter or roadside swales to convey stormwater.

Private Utilities

Electric Power Service

Most of the Ozaukee County planning area is provided with electric power service by We Energies. Electric power service is available on demand throughout the planning area and does not constitute a constraint on the location or intensity of urban development in the planning area. A We Energies electric power generation facility is located in the City of Port Washington along Lake Michigan, south of downtown. The facility was converted to natural gas during the county comprehensive planning process. The City of Cedarburg operates a municipal utility, Cedarburg Light and Water, which provides electric power within the City of Cedarburg and a small portion of the Town of Cedarburg adjacent to the City.

Natural Gas Service

The Ozaukee County planning area is provided with natural gas by We Energies. A major natural gas pipeline has been constructed through the planning area, which is shown on Map 60. The pipeline follows an east to west route entering the planning area in the northwest corner of the Town of Cedarburg and extends to the We Energies power plant in the City of Port Washington.

Telecommunications Service

Although there are many telecommunication service providers, there are only a few basic types of communication services. These are: 1) Voice Transmission Services, including: "Plain Old Telephone Service" (POTS); cellular wireless; satellite wireless; packet-based telephone networks (ATM-Frame Relay); and Internet voice services; 2) Data Transmission Services, including: the Internet; ATM-Frame Relay, and third generation (3G) cellular wireless networks; 3) Multimedia Services, including: video, imaging, streaming video, data, and voice; and 4) Broadcast Services, including: AM/FM terrestrial radio, satellite radio and television, terrestrial television, and cable television.

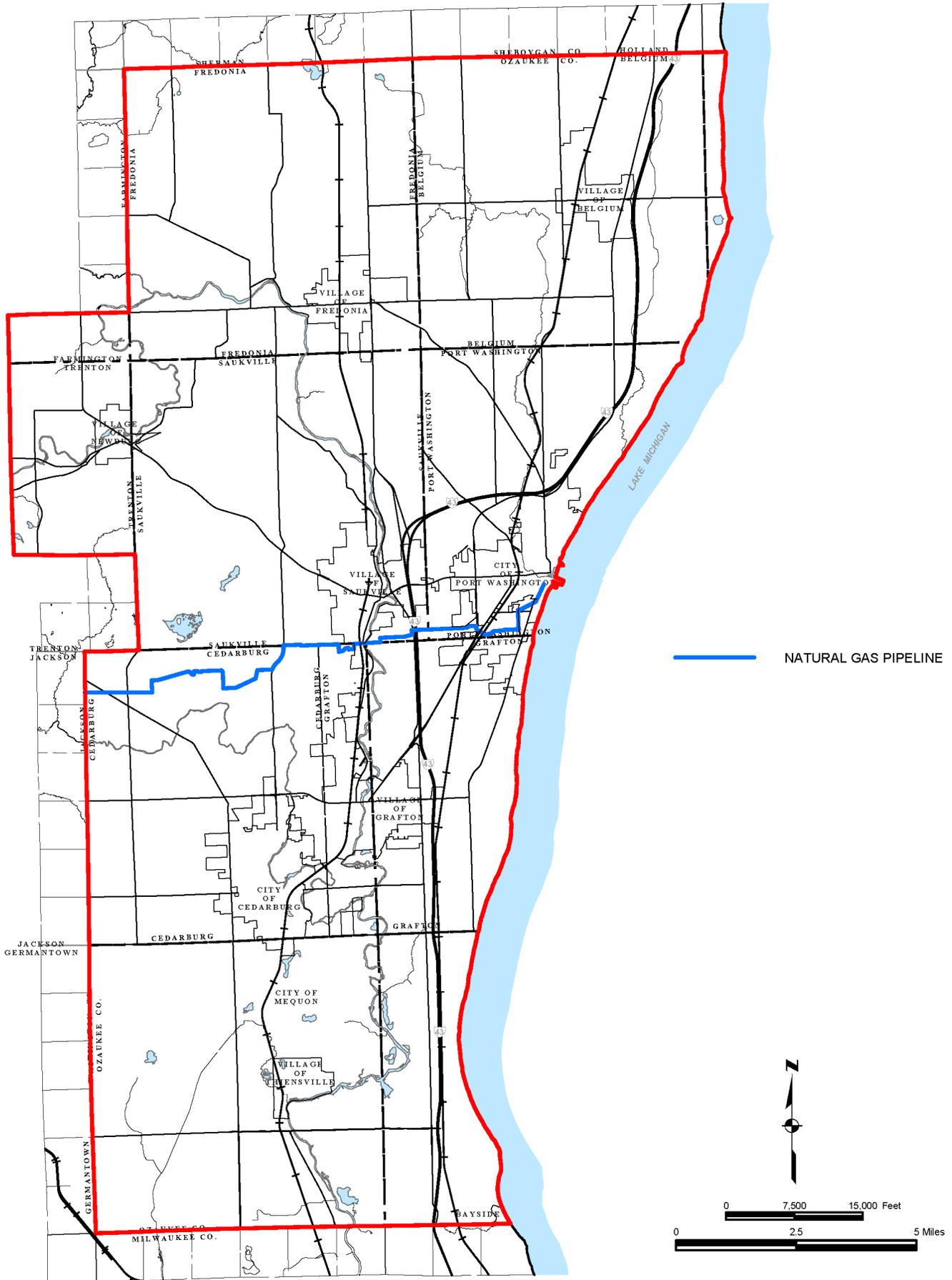
Wireless antennas providing wireless cellphone service were inventoried in 2006 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the planning area included Cingular, Nextel, Sprint, T-Mobile, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. The location of wireless antennas in the planning area are shown on Map 61 and listed in Table 75.

Solid Waste Management Facilities

All of the municipal solid waste currently collected in the planning area is landfilled in the Glacier Ridge Landfill in Horicon, located in Dodge County, or the Orchard Ridge Landfill in Menomonee Falls, located in Waukesha County. The Glacier Ridge Landfill is owned by Veolia Environmental Services. Veolia is contracted to provide solid waste management services to the City of Port Washington and Village of Saukville. In addition, Veolia provides garbage collection service to residents in the Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, and Newburg and the Towns of Grafton, Fredonia, and Saukville. The Orchard Ridge Landfill is owned by Waste Management Inc. Waste Management is contracted to provide solid waste management services to the City of Cedarburg and the Village of Grafton. The Town of Cedarburg and the Village of Thiensville provide municipal garbage collection service. Their solid waste is deposited at a Veolia transfer station. City of Mequon residents may privately hire Veolia, Waste Management, or Ozaukee Disposal for garbage collection services. Arrow Disposal and recycling maintains a solid waste drop off site in the Town of Port Washington for Town residents.

Another method of solid waste disposal in the planning area is recycling. Section 159.09 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, a component of Wisconsin's recycling law, provides for designation of responsible units of government

MAJOR NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



for implementing recycling programs across the State. These units of government may be County governments or municipal governments. The duties of responsible units include: development of a recycling or other program to manage the solid waste generated within its jurisdiction, preparing a report setting forth the manner in which the responsible unit intends to implement its program, and providing information to the WDNR describing the implementation status of the program. As of 2005, each of the 14 local governments in Ozaukee County and the Village of Newburg were “responsible units of government” for implementing a recycling program within its jurisdiction.

Additional solid waste programs administered by Ozaukee County as of 2005 included a household hazardous waste (HHW) drop-off program and a countywide used tire collection day. In 2005 County residents could drop off HHW items at the Veolia/Superior Services waste facility located in the City of Port Washington. This program was eliminated in 2006; however, Veolia may still be contacted for HHW disposal information. A countywide used tire collection day was held by Ozaukee County at the Ozaukee County Fairgrounds in 2005. County residents were able to dispose of used car tires, light truck tires, heavy truck tires, and rear tires for tractors and combines.

There are also 39 former solid waste facilities in the planning area. The sites are located throughout the County and are typically former municipal landfills or fly ash landfills. The location of each site is shown on Map 62.

Health Care Facilities

Map 63 shows hospitals and medical centers in the planning area in 2005. There was one hospital in the planning area offering a full range of medical services. This was Columbia-St. Mary’s Hospital (Ozaukee Campus) located in the City of Mequon near the intersection of CTH W (Port Washington Road) and Highland Drive. Columbia-St. Mary’s had 82 beds in 2005, but plans an expansion of 98 beds in 2006, which would bring the total number of beds to 180. Table 76 sets forth the location of medical centers in Ozaukee County in 2005, which include medical centers offering multi-specialty facilities and services.

Government and Public Institutional Centers

Map 64 shows the government and institutional centers in the planning area as of 2005. These facilities include the County Administration and Justice Centers, municipal halls, libraries, and U.S. post offices. In 2005 there were 14 municipal halls, five libraries, and seven U.S. post offices in the planning area. Table 77 sets forth the name and location of each government and public institutional center in the planning area.

Police Services

Map 65 shows the locations of municipal police department facilities and protection service areas in the planning area and the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department facilities located in the Ozaukee County Justice Center. The Ozaukee County Justice Center houses the Ozaukee County Jail in addition to the Sheriff’s Department. The Cities of Cedarburg, Mequon, and Port Washington, and the Villages of Grafton, Newburg, Saukville, and Thiensville each have a municipal police department. Table 78 sets forth the number of full and part time officers employed by each municipal police department and the County Sheriff’s Department as of 2005. The Village of Fredonia also has a police department, which is staffed by a part-time Village Marshal who responds to Village Ordinance violations and five part-time police officers in coordination with the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department. The Village of Belgium and the Towns of Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Port Washington, and Saukville are served by the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department. The Village of Belgium does have a part-time Village Marshal who responds to Village Ordinance violations. Unincorporated areas in the Washington County portion of the planning area are served by the Washington County Sheriff’s Department.

Fire Protection Services

Map 66 shows the locations of local fire departments, all affiliated fire stations, and the fire protection service area of each department in 2005. There were 11 fire departments serving the planning area in 2005, which included the Waubeka, Random Lake, Belgium, Fredonia, Newburg, Saukville, Port Washington, Cedarburg, Grafton, Mequon, and Thiensville fire departments. Table 79 sets forth the number of full time, paid on-call, and volunteer firefighters in each department and the square miles served by each department.

WIRELESS ANTENNA SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

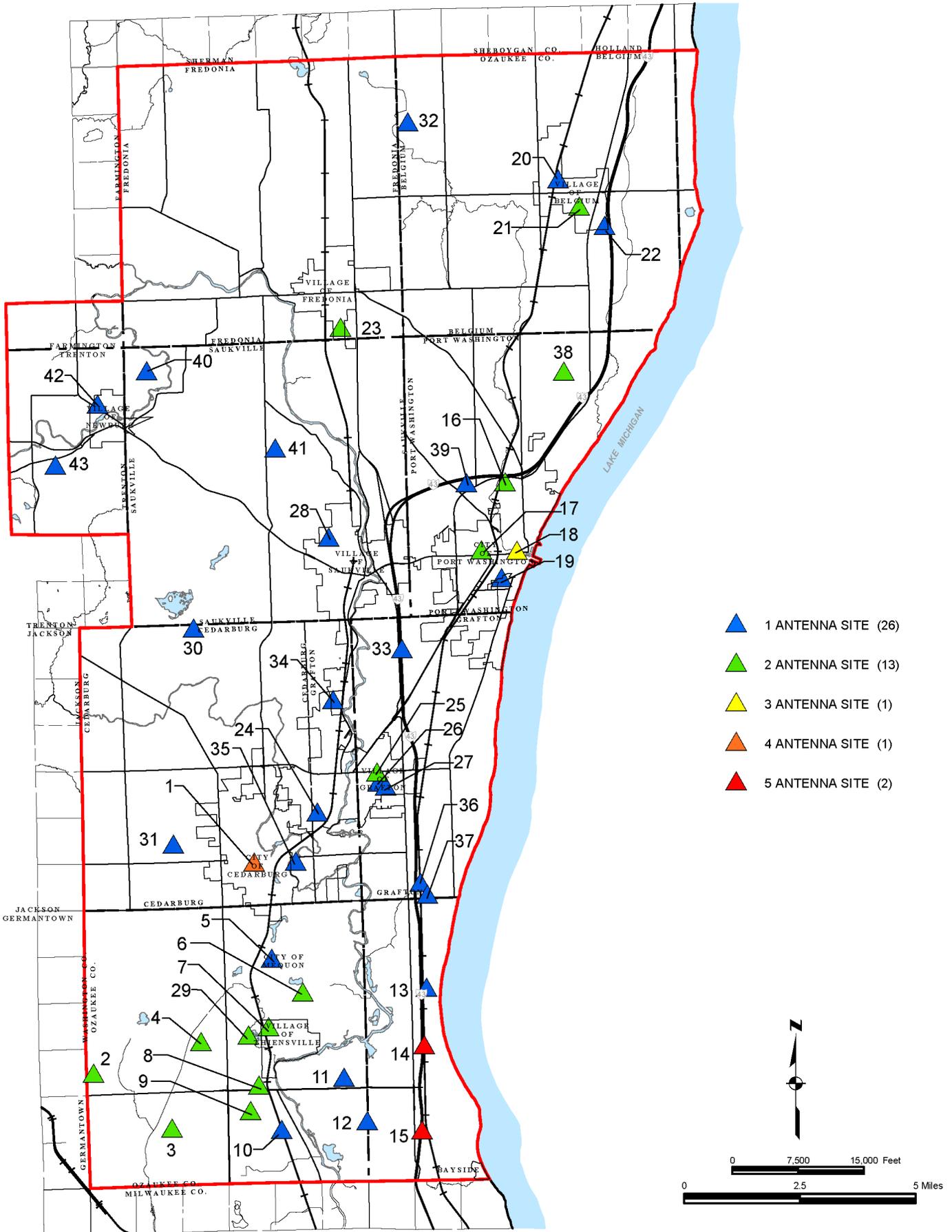


Table 75

**LOCATION AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF WIRELESS ANTENNAS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006**

Community	Number on Map 61	Location	Provider	Antenna Height (Feet)	Antenna Type ^a
City of Cedarburg	1	T10N, R21E, Section 34	Cingular	150.9	S
			Nextel	124.7	O
			U.S. Cellular	154.2	S
			Verizon	134.5	S
City of Mequon	2	T9N, R21E, Section 19	U.S. Cellular	78.7	S
	3	T9N, R21E, Section 29	Verizon	95.1	S
			Cingular	121.4	S
	4	T9N, R21E, Section 16	U.S. Cellular	88.6	S
			T-Mobile	111.6	S
	5	T9N, R21E, Section 11	Verizon	121.4	S
			Sprint	80.0	S
	6	T9N, R21E, Section 11	Cingular	128.0	O
			Verizon	114.8	S
	7	T9N, R21E, Section 14	Nextel	177.2	O
			U.S. Cellular	167.3	S
	8	T9N, R21E, Section 22	Cingular	111.6	S
			Sprint	120.0	S
	9	T9N, R21E, Section 27	T-Mobile	164.1	S
U.S. Cellular			114.8	S	
10	T9N, R21E, Section 26	Verizon	101.7	S	
		Verizon	68.9	S	
11	T9N, R21E, Section 24	Cingular	96.4	S	
12	T9N, R21E, Section 25	Sprint	60.0	S	
13	T9N, R22E, Section 8	Cingular	212.4	S	
		Nextel	88.6	O	
		T-Mobile	111.6	S	
		U.S. Cellular	78.7	S	
14	T9N, R22E, Section 20	Verizon	98.3	S	
		Cingular	212.4	S	
		Sprint	80.0	S	
		T-Mobile	88.6	S	
15	T9N, R22E, Section 29	U.S. Cellular	98.4	S	
		Verizon	111.6	S	
		Cingular	212.4	S	
		Sprint	80.0	S	
City of Port Washington	16	T11N, R22E, Section 21	Nextel	91.9	O
			Cingular	91.9	O
	17	T11N, R22E, Section 30	Sprint	123.0	S
			Verizon	121.4	O
18	T11N, R22E, Section 28	Cingular	98.4	S	
		Sprint	80.0	S	
		U.S. Cellular	98.4	S	
19	T11N, R22E, Section 32	Nextel	269.0	O	
Village Belgium	20	T12N, R22E, Section 15	Sprint	120.1	S
	21	T12N, R22E, Section 22	Cingular	134.5	O
			T-Mobile	134.5	S
22	T12N, R22E, Section 23	U.S. Cellular	141.1	S	
Village of Fredonia	23	T12N, R21E, Section 35	Nextel	150.9	O
			Sprint	30.5	S
Village of Grafton	24	T10N, R21E, Section 25	Sprint	82.0	S
	25	T10N, R22E, Section 19	Nextel	124.7	O
			U.S. Cellular	65.6	S
	26	T10N, R22E, Section 19	Verizon	150.9	S
27	T10N, R22E, Section 19	Cingular	--	O	
Village of Saukville	28	T11N, R21E, Section 26	U.S. Cellular	150.9	S
Village of Thiensville	29	T9N, R21E, Section 15	Cingular	105.0	O
Town of Cedarburg	30	T10N, R21E, Section 4	Verizon	150.9	S
	31	T10N, R21E, Section 28	Sprint	130.0	S
Town of Fredonia	32	T12N, R21E, Section 12	T-Mobile	265.8	S

Table 75 (continued)

Community	Number on Map 61	Location	Provider	Antenna Height (Feet)	Antenna Type ^a
Town of Grafton	33	T10N, R22E, Section 5	T-Mobile	98.4	S
	34	T10N, R21E, Section 12	Cingular	149.9	S
	35	T10N, R21E, Section 35	Cingular	--	O
	36	T10N, R22E, Section 32	Cingular	--	O
	37	T10N, R22E, Section 32	Verizon	98.4	S
Town of Port Washington	38	T11N, R22E, Section 3	Cingular	282.2	S
			Sprint	90.0	S
	39	T11N, R22E, Section 20	U.S. Cellular	150.9	S
Town of Saukville	40	T11N, R21E, Section 6	U.S. Cellular	170.6	S
	41	T11N, R21E, Section 16	Sprint	80.0	S
Village of Newburg	42	T11N, R20E, Section 12	Verizon	150.9	S
Town of Trenton	43	T11N, R20E, Section 14	Cingular	68.9	O

^aAntenna types include S (Sectoral) and O (Omni). A Sectoral antenna uses a more complex antenna structure and transmits and receives over a sector with the total number of sectors covering a 360-degree pattern. An Omnidirectional uses a monopole antenna and receives and transmits over a 360-degree pattern.

Source: Federal Communications Commission, Universal Licensing System Cellular License Database, Ozaukee County and local governments, and SEWRPC.

Emergency Medical Services

As shown on Map 67, there were 13 emergency medical service (EMS) zones served by 10 EMS Departments and one paramedic department⁸ in Ozaukee County in 2005. Table 80 lists which departments serve each zone.

Dispatch Centers

There are five dispatch centers in Ozaukee County taking emergency calls 24 hours a day, which are operated by the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department and the Mequon, Cedarburg, Grafton, and Port Washington Police Departments. In addition, there is a dispatch center operated by the Saukville Police Department from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. and a dispatch center operated by the Thiensville Police Department from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Emergency calls placed to these dispatch centers outside operating hours are diverted to the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department. Map 68 shows the location of each dispatch center.

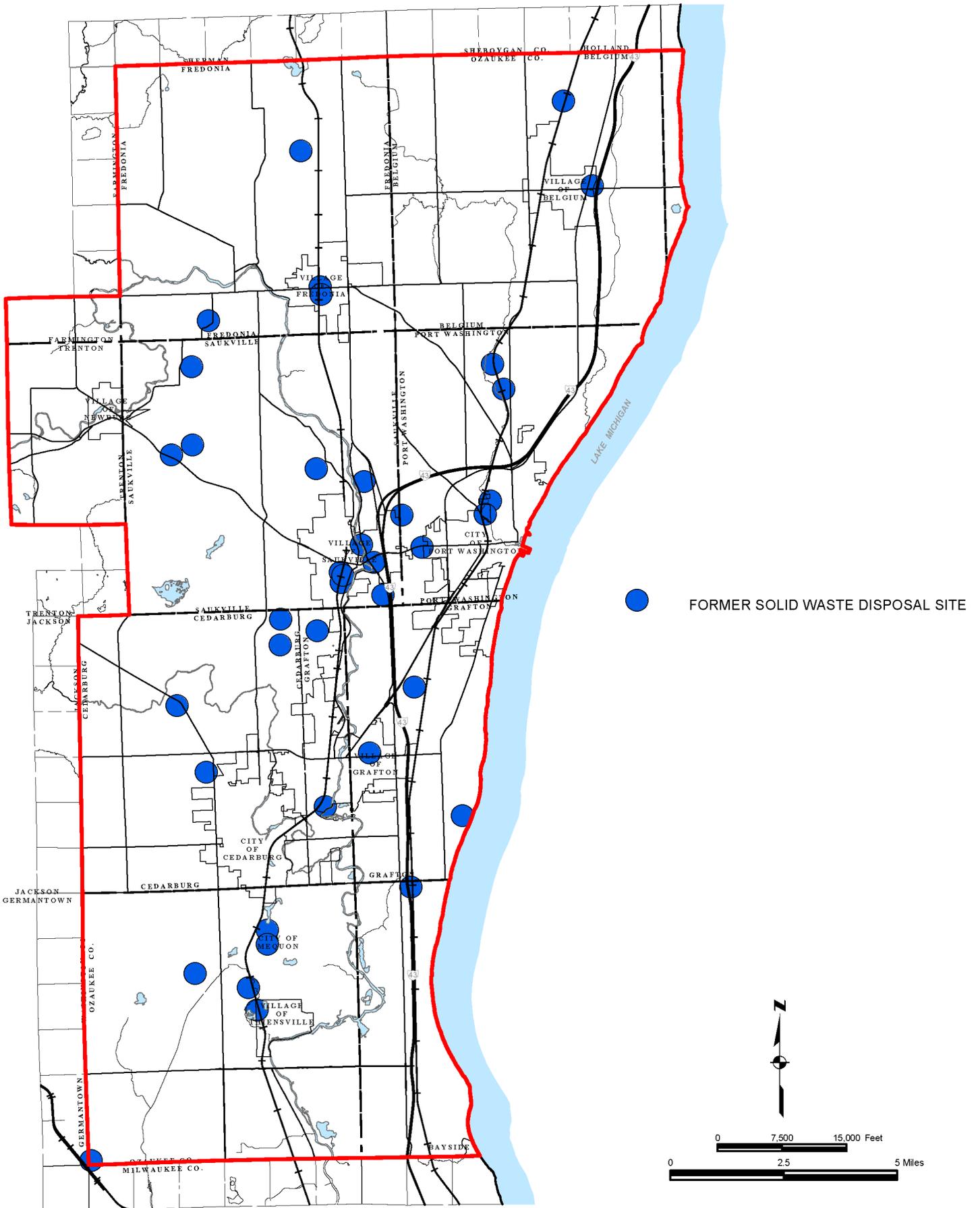
Public and Private Schools

There were 24 public schools in eight school districts and 16 private schools encompassing 1,083 acres in the planning area in 2005. In addition to primary and secondary schools, there were three institutions of higher learning in the planning area. These were the Milwaukee Area Technical College Mequon Campus, Concordia University, and Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary, all located in the City of Mequon. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) also maintains a field station with research facilities located at the Cedarburg Bog Natural Area in the Town of Saukville. Map 69 shows the location of public and private schools and colleges and universities in the planning area in 2005, and the boundaries of school districts. Table 81 includes the location and grades served for primary and secondary schools and the location of colleges and universities.

A number of students, including middle and high school students, are homeschooled in Ozaukee County. Ozaukee Homeschoolers Network is a homeschooling support group operating in Ozaukee County. The support group offers learning resources and legal information about homeschooling. In addition to the support group the Oscar Grady library in Saukville has set up a special section offering materials specifically for homeschooled students.

⁸ The Village of Thiensville has upgraded its EMS department to a paramedic department. The Department will respond to any call in Ozaukee County outside of their service zone upon the request of another EMS department.

FORMER SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department and SEWRPC.

HOSPITALS AND SPECIAL MEDICAL CENTERS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

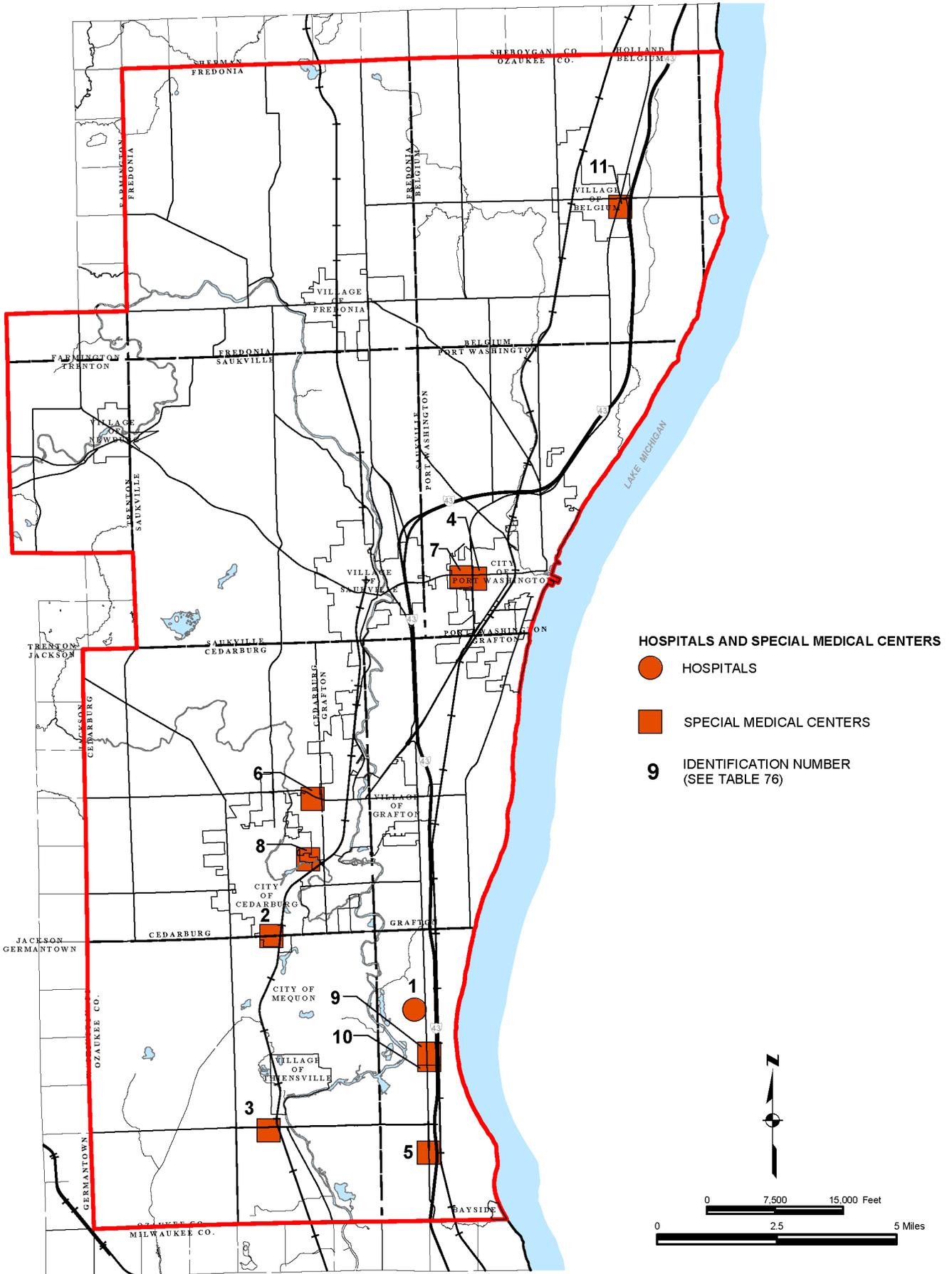


Table 76

COMMUNITY AND SPECIAL MEDICAL CENTERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005

Number on Map 63	Medical Centers	Street Address
1	Community Medical Centers ^a Columbia-St. Mary's Hospital - Ozaukee Campus	13111 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
2	Special Medical Centers ^b Cedar Mills Medical Group	N143 W6515 Pioneer Road, Cedarburg
3	Advanced Health Care West Mequon Clinic	6425 W. Mequon Road, Mequon
4	Aurora Health Care Clinic	1475 W. Grand Avenue, Port Washington
5	Aurora Health Care Quick Care	10928 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
6	Advanced Healthcare – Cedar Creek Clinic	215 W. Washington Street, Grafton
7	Advanced Healthcare – Port Washington Clinic	1777 W. Grand Avenue, Port Washington
8	Homestead Family Health Center	4922 Columbia Road, Cedarburg
9	Advanced Healthcare – East Mequon Clinic and Surgery Center	12203 N. Corporate Parkway, Mequon
10	Aurora Health Care Rehabilitation Center and Clinic	1249 W. Liebau Road, Mequon
11	Aurora Health Care Clinic	309 Lakeview Drive, Belgium

^aCommunity medical centers are defined as a hospital having at least 100 beds with inpatient and outpatient facilities as well as laboratory and clinical services.

^bSpecial medical centers are defined to include all other types of medical centers and special clinics offering multi-specialty medical facilities and services.

Source: SEWRPC.

Cemeteries

Map 70 shows the location of cemeteries in the planning area as of 2000. There were 42 cemeteries in the planning area encompassing 341 acres. There were seven cemeteries larger than five acres, encompassing a total of 276 acres, and 35 cemeteries smaller than five acres, encompassing a total of 65 acres. The name and location of each cemetery in the planning area is set forth in Table 82.

Child-Care Facilities

Child care facilities are regulated by the Bureau of Regulation and Licensing (BRL) in the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. There are two types of child care facilities regulated by the BRL, family child care centers and group child care centers. Family child care centers are facilities that provide care for four to eight children. These programs are generally operated in a provider's home and are licensed by the BRL under *Wisconsin Administrative Code* Chapter HFS 45. Group child care centers are facilities that provide care for nine or more children. These programs are generally operated outside of the provider's home and are licensed by the BRL under *Wisconsin Administrative Code* Chapter HFS 46. In 2005, there were 17 licensed family child care centers and 40 licensed group child care centers in the Ozaukee County planning area. Licensed family child care centers and group child care centers located in the County are shown on Map 71 and listed in Table 83.

Nursing Homes

There were five nursing homes in Ozaukee County offering skilled nursing facilities in 2005. These included the Lasata Care Center and Cedar Springs Health and Rehabilitation Center located in the City of Cedarburg, the Sarah Chudnow Campus and The Highlands at Newcastle Place located in the City of Mequon, and the Heritage Nursing and Rehabilitation Center located in the City of Port Washington. In addition, there were three facilities

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL CENTERS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

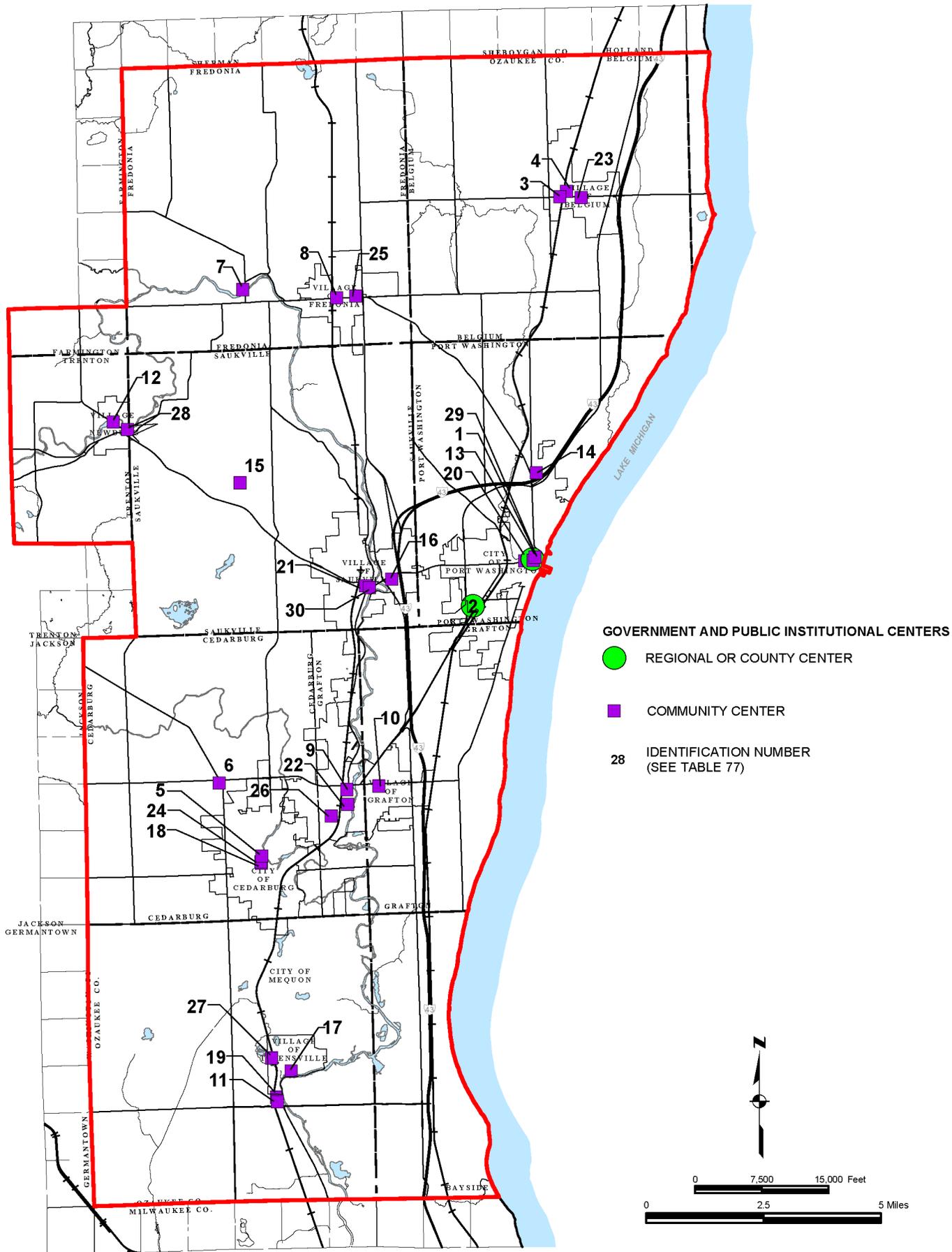


Table 77

GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CENTERS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map 64	Institutional Centers	Street Address
1	Regional or County Ozaukee County Administration Center	121 W. Main Street, Port Washington
2	Ozaukee County Justice Center	1201 S. Spring Street, Port Washington
3	Community Belgium Town Hall	Main Street, Belgium
4	Belgium Village Hall	195 Commerce Street, Belgium
5	Cedarburg City Hall	1203 Washington Avenue, Cedarburg
6	Cedarburg Town Hall	1203 Washington Avenue, Cedarburg
7	Fredonia Town Hall	W4114 River Street, Fredonia
8	Fredonia Village Hall	416 Fredonia Avenue, Fredonia
9	Grafton Town Hall	1230 11 th Avenue, Grafton
10	Grafton Village Hall	1971 Washington Street, Grafton
11	Mequon City Hall	11333 N. Cedarburg Road, Mequon
12	Newburg Village Hall	614 Main Street, Newburg
13	Port Washington City Hall	100 W. Grand Avenue, Port Washington
14	Port Washington Town Hall	N3800 W1700 CTH KW, Port Washington
15	Saukville Town Hall	3762 Lakeland Road, Saukville
16	Saukville Village Hall	639 E. Green Bay Street, Saukville
17	Thiensville Village Hall	250 Elm Street, Thiensville
	Libraries	
18	Cedarburg Public Library	W63 N583 Hanover Avenue, Cedarburg
19	Frank L. Weyenburg Public Library	11345 N. Cedarburg Road, Mequon
20	Neiderkorn Public Library	316 W. Grand Avenue, Port Washington
21	Oscar Grady Public Library	151 S. Main Street Saukville
22	U.S.S. Liberty Memorial Public Library	1620 11 th Avenue, Grafton
	U.S. Post Offices	
23	Belgium	543 Main Street, Belgium
24	Cedarburg	W63 N605 Hanover Avenue, Cedarburg
25	Fredonia	207 Regal Drive, Fredonia
26	Grafton	1817 Highland Drive, Grafton
27	Mequon-Thiensville	124 W. Freistadt Road, Thiensville
28	Newburg	440 Main Street, Newburg
29	Port Washington	104 E. Main Street, Port Washington
30	Saukville	156 E. Green Bay Avenue, Saukville

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

that offered a variety of retirement community services in 2005. These facilities included Lasata Heights in the City of Cedarburg and the Sarah Chudnow Campus and New Castle Place in the City of Mequon. Services ranged from independent living with additional personal care services if needed to assisted living facilities and nursing home facilities. Demand for facilities offering retirement community and nursing home services may increase over the planning period. In 2000 about 13 percent of Ozaukee County residents were age 65 or older. This percentage is projected to increase by 98 percent to about 25 percent of the County's population in 2035, with the number of residents in the age group increasing from 10,357 to 24,877 persons. The number of residents age 85 and older is projected to increase from 1,180 persons in 2000 to 3,976 persons in 2035. The location of nursing homes and retirement communities is shown on Map 72 and listed in Table 84.

Assisted Living Facilities

Assisted living facilities include community based residential facilities (CBRF's) and adult family homes. Assisted living facilities located in the planning area as of 2006 are listed on Table 85 and shown on Map 73. CBRF's

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATIONS AND SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

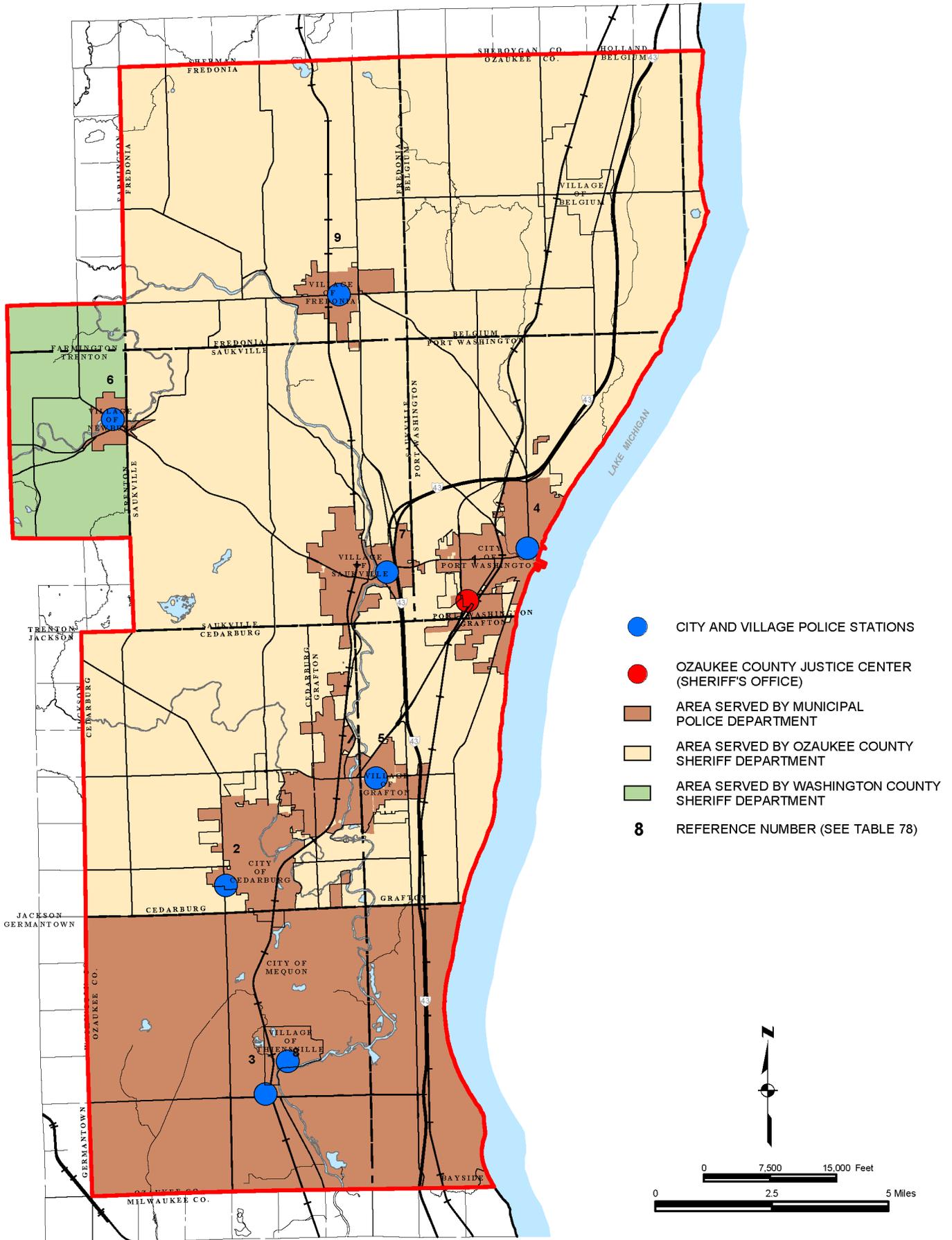


Table 78

POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PROTECTION SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map 65	Police Departments	Full Time Officers ^a	Part Time / Reserve Officers
1	Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department	34 ^b	0 ^c
2	City of Cedarburg	20	2 ^d
3	City of Mequon	38	21
4	City of Port Washington	19	16
5	Village of Grafton	21	12
6	Village of Newburg	0	6
7	Village of Saukville	9	12
8	Village of Thiensville	7	17
9	Village of Fredonia	0	6 ^e

^aTotals do not include support service or dispatch personnel.

^bTotal does not include Jail Operations, Communications, or Support Services Divisions.

^cThe Sheriff's Department includes a number of special deputies who assist the patrol division with special events in the County such as the Ozaukee County Fair and Port Washington Fish Days.

^dThe City of Cedarburg also has 27 emergency government workers who may be called upon to act as reserve police officers in a time of emergency.

^eTotal includes a part-time Village Marshal who responds to Village ordinance violations and five part-time police officers staffed in coordination with the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

services located in Ozaukee County are largely limited to organizations and facilities in neighboring Counties, a homeless shelter task force has been formed in Ozaukee County. The task force is currently studying the need for additional emergency shelter facilities within Ozaukee County.

SUMMARY

This chapter provides inventory information on existing land uses, transportation facilities and services, and utilities and community facilities in the Ozaukee County planning area and each local unit of government participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. The planning recommendations set forth in the land use, transportation, and utilities and community facilities element chapters of this report are directly related to the inventory information presented in this chapter. The following is a summary of the information in this Chapter:

- The Commission relies on two types of inventories and analyses in order to monitor urban growth and development in the Region, an urban growth ring analysis and a land use inventory. The urban growth ring analysis delineates the outer limits of concentrations of urban development and depicts the urbanization of the Region over the past 150 years. The Commission land use inventory is a more detailed

are facilities for persons of advanced age and developmentally and physically disabled persons that offer room and board, supervision, support services, and no more than three hours of nursing care per week. CBRF's are licensed by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services and can serve five or more people. There were 20 CBRF's located in the planning area with a combined capacity to serve 335 people. Adult family homes provide community residential services for one or two people in county-certified homes and three to four people in State-certified homes. Residents receive care, treatment, or services that are above the level of room and board and up to seven hours of nursing care per week. There were eight State-certified homes with a capacity of 30 people, and no county-certified homes located in the planning area in 2006.

Emergency Housing Services

Several referral resources exist for persons seeking emergency shelter in Ozaukee County. Persons seeking shelter can contact the Ozaukee County Human Services – Economic Support Unit or the COPE Services Hotline to get a referral to a temporary emergency shelter service. Examples of resources COPE services would provide to a person seeking temporary emergency shelter include referrals to IMPACT – Milwaukee County, Saint Vincent De Paul Society, Salvation Army of Sheboygan County, City of Sheboygan Housing Authority, and the Washington County Homeless Project Chapter of the American Red Cross. While

FIRE STATIONS AND FIRE DEPARTMENT SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

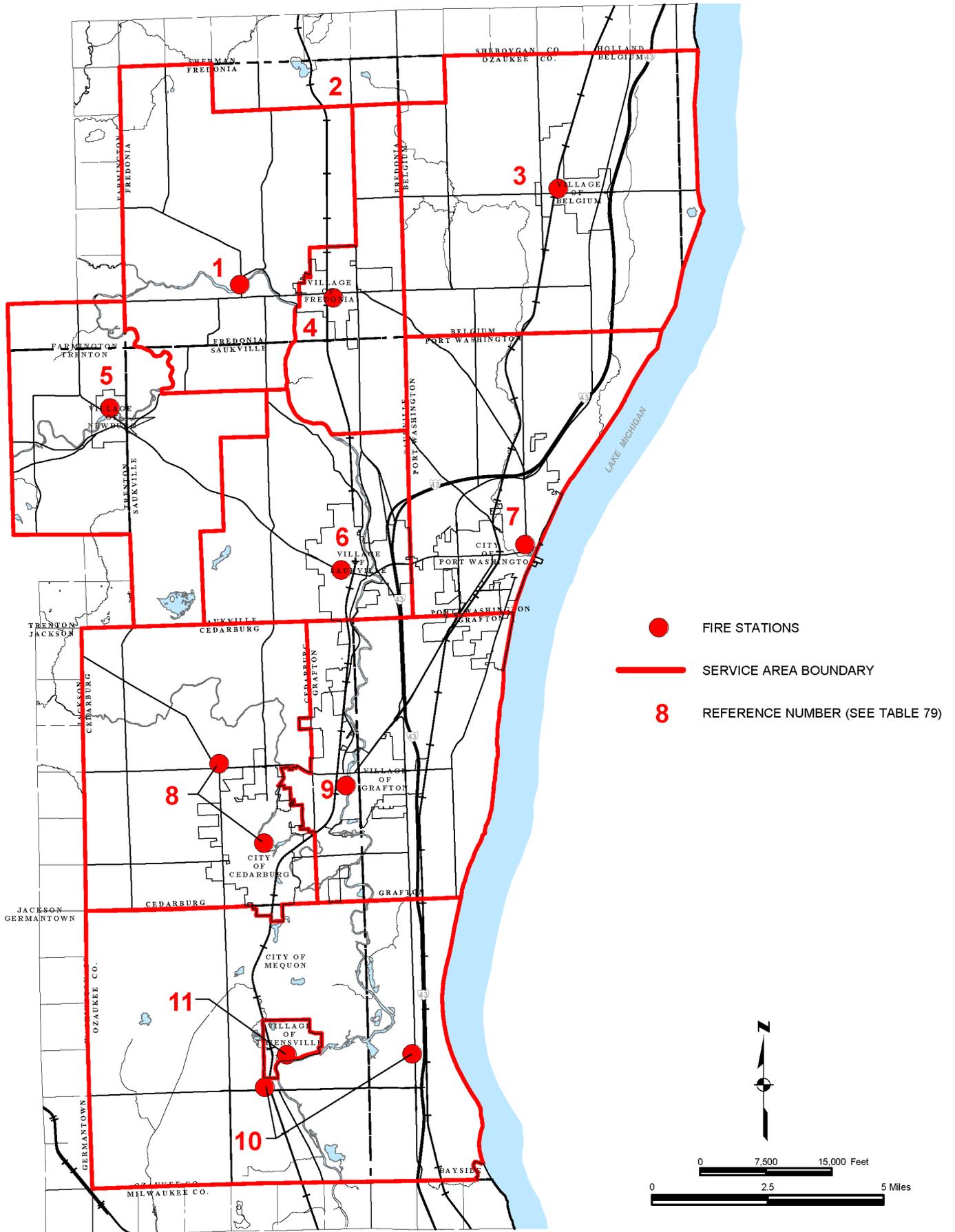


Table 79

FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map 66	Fire Departments	Service Zone Area (acres)	Paid Fire Department Employees	Paid On Call Fire Fighters	Fire Department Volunteers ^a
1	Waubeka Fire Department	17,547	0	0	42
2	Random Lake Fire Department (service area only)	3,267	0	0	45
3	Belgium Fire Department	23,488	0	0	40
4	Fredonia Fire Department	7,942	0	21	0
5	Newburg Fire Department	15,155	0	0	60
6	Saukville Fire Department	11,455	0	0	58
7	Port Washington Fire Department	14,405	1	57	0
8	Cedarburg Fire Department	18,961	0	0	80
9	Grafton Fire Department	15,624	0	0	80
10	Mequon Fire Department	30,766	1	50	0
11	Thiensville Fire Department	674	0	0	43

^aTotals include active volunteer fire fighters and emergency medical service personnel.

Source: Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

inventory that places all land and water areas in the Region into one of 66 land use categories, providing a basis for analyzing specific urban and nonurban land uses. The inventory results, as they apply to the planning area, are summarized in Part I.

- Small portions of the Cities of Port Washington and Cedarburg and the Villages of Grafton and Thiensville were developed prior to 1850. In 1900, urban development was still largely confined to the Port Washington, Cedarburg, Grafton, and Thiensville areas with additional development in the now incorporated areas of Saukville, Fredonia, Belgium, and Newburg. The period from 1900 to 1950 saw expansion around these areas of urban development. The period from 1950 to 2000 has seen significant urban growth in the southern portion of the planning area in an outward expansion of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. In addition, there has been a proliferation of scattered urban enclaves in many portions of the planning area removed from historic urban centers, particularly since 1963. In 2000, urban development encompassed about 42 square miles, or about 16 percent of the planning area.
- Urban service areas are identified in the regional land use plan based on the sanitary sewer service areas delineated in the regional water quality management plan. Urban service areas are also generally served by a municipal water utility or, in some cases, a private water supply system, local parks, local schools, and shopping areas. Urban service areas in the Ozaukee County planning area include: the City of Mequon/Village of Thiensville, City of Cedarburg, Village of Grafton, Village of Saukville, City of Port Washington, Village of Newburg, Village of Fredonia, and Village of Belgium.
- Urban land uses consist of residential; commercial; industrial; governmental and institutional; recreational; and transportation, communication, and utility uses. Urban land uses encompassed about 34,440 acres, or about 22 percent of the planning area, in 2000. Residential land comprised the largest urban land use category in the planning area, encompassing 18,938 acres, or about 55 percent of all urban land and about 12 percent of the total planning area. Commercial land encompassed about 933 acres or about 3 percent of all urban land and less than 1 percent of the total planning area. Industrial land encompassed about 978 acres or about 3 percent of all urban land and less than 1 percent of the total planning area. Land used for transportation, utilities, and communications facilities encompassed about 9,990 acres, or about 29 percent of all urban land and about 6 percent of the total planning area. Land used for government and institutional uses encompassed about 1,145 acres, or about 3 percent of all urban land and less than 1 percent of the total planning area. Intensively used recreational land encompassed about 2,456 acres, or about 7 percent of all urban land and about 2 percent of the total planning area.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE ZONES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

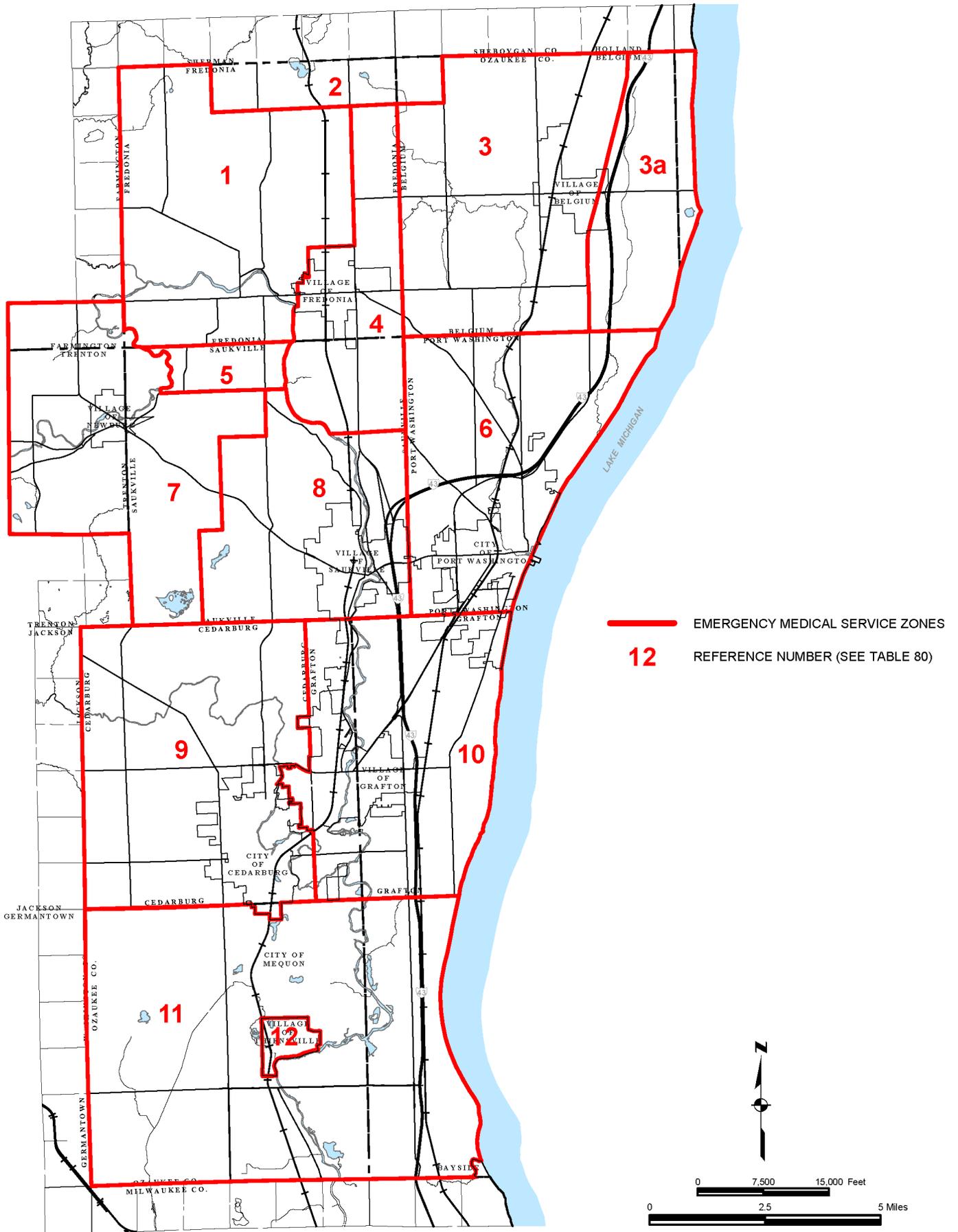


Table 80

**EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005**

Number on Map 67	EMS - Rescue Department Service Zones	Service Zone Area (acres)
1	Waubeka Rescue	15,865
2	Random Lake Rescue	3,266
3	Belgium Rescue	16,320
3a	Belgium Rescue and Port Washington Ambulance	7,167
4	Fredonia Rescue	7,942
5	Waubeka Rescue and Saukville Ambulance	1,681
6	Port Washington Rescue and Ambulance	14,405
7	Newburg Rescue and Ambulance	15,242
8	Saukville Rescue and Ambulance	11,454
9	Cedarburg Rescue and Ambulance	18,961
10	Grafton Rescue	15,624
11	Mequon Rescue and Ambulance	30,766
12	Thiensville Rescue and Ambulance ^a	674

^aThe Village of Thiensville had upgraded its EMS department to a paramedic department. The Department will respond to any call in Ozaukee County outside of their service zone upon the request of another EMS department.

Source: Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

to date, the 2000 land use inventory was supplemented by identifying major development projects that occurred between 2000 and 2006, based on the 2005 aerial photographs produced by SEWRPC, field checks, and consultation with local and County officials and staff.

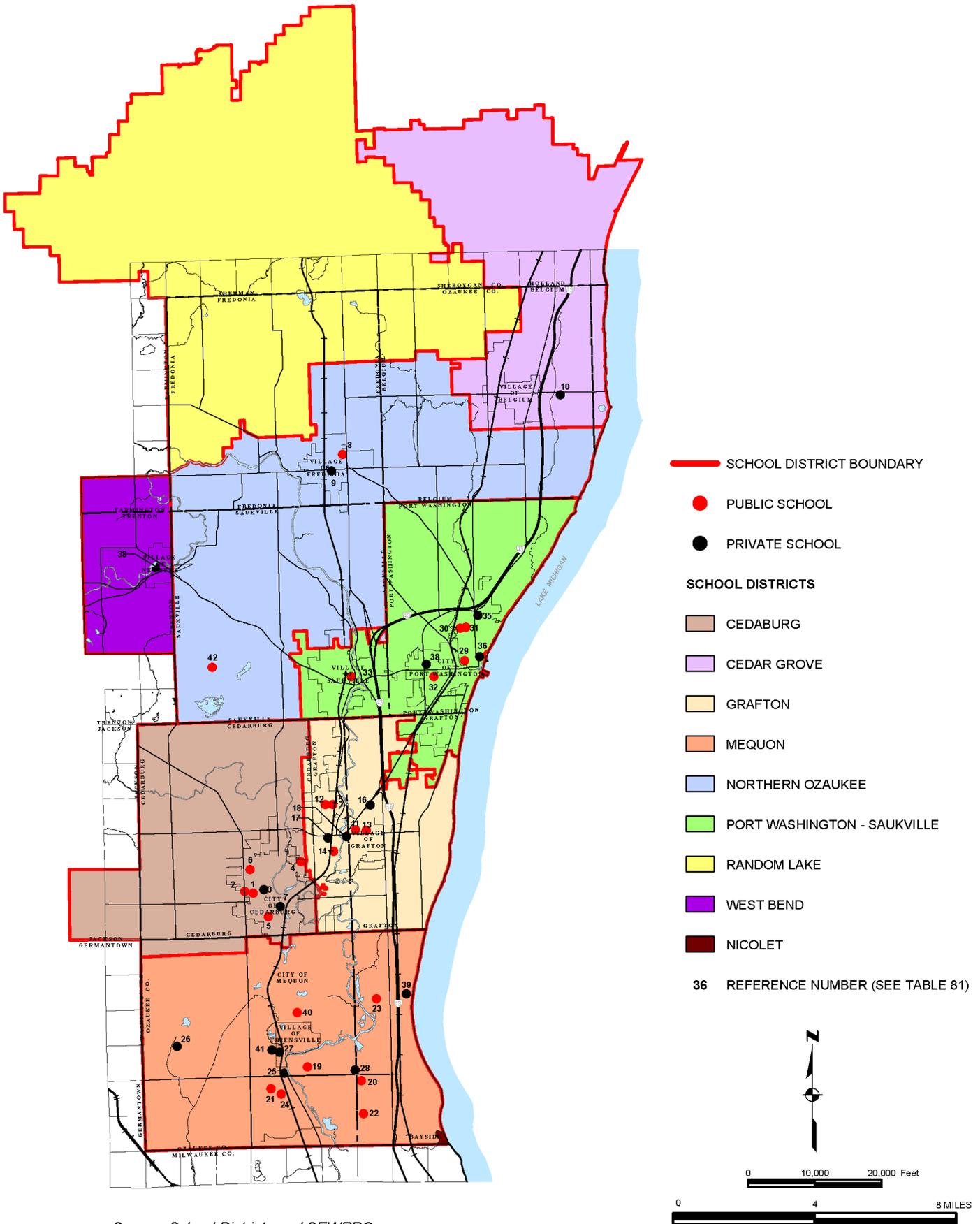
- Much of the transportation facilities and services inventory information in Part II is drawn from the regional transportation system plan, which was being updated to a design year of 2035 at the time this chapter was prepared. The 2035 regional transportation plan, and the preceding plan for the year 2020, includes four elements: public transportation, systems management, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and arterial streets and highways. Information on rail, harbors, airport services, and freight services is also provided. Information on County transit service is based on the Ozaukee County transit system development plan adopted in 2002.
- The street and highway system serves several important functions, including providing for the movement of through vehicular traffic; providing for access of vehicular traffic to abutting land uses; providing for the movement of pedestrian and bicycle traffic; and serving as the location for utilities and stormwater drainage facilities. The arterial street and highway system is intended to provide a high degree of travel mobility, serving the through movement of traffic between and through urban areas. Arterial streets and highways accounted for 251 miles, or about 28 percent of the mileage of the total street and highway system in 2001. The primary function of land access streets is to provide access to abutting property. Collector streets are intended to serve primarily as connections between the arterial street system and the land access streets. WisDOT maintains a detailed database of county and local street information in the “Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads” (WISLR).

- Nonurban land uses consist of agricultural lands; natural resource areas, including surface waters, wetlands, and woodlands; quarries and landfills; and unused land. Nonurban land uses encompassed about 124,356 acres, or about 78 percent of the planning area in 2000. Agricultural land was the predominant land use in the planning area in 2000. It encompassed 85,799 acres, or about 69 percent of nonurban land uses and 54 percent of the total planning area. Natural resource areas consisting of surface water, wetlands, and woodlands combined to encompass 27,892 acres, or about 22 percent of nonurban land uses and about 18 percent of the total planning area. Extractive and landfill uses combined to encompass about 662 acres, or less than 1 percent of nonurban land uses and the total planning area. Open lands encompassed about 10,003 acres, or about 8 percent of nonurban land and about 6 percent of the total planning area.

- To ensure that future planning reflects land use development that has occurred

- Public transportation service to the general public may be divided into the following three categories:
 - Intercity or interregional public transportation that provides service across regional boundaries includes Amtrak railway passenger service, interregional bus service, and commercial air travel.
 - Urban public transportation, commonly referred to as public transit that is open to the general public and provides service within and between large urban areas. The Ozaukee County Express Bus System falls into this category.
 - Rural and small urban community public transportation, which is open to the general public and provides service in and between small urban communities and rural areas. The nonfixed-route shared-ride taxi systems operated by Ozaukee and Washington Counties and the City of Port Washington fall into this category.
- In 2001, rail, bus, ferry, and airline carriers provided Ozaukee County planning area residents with public transportation service between the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and a number of cities and regions across the Country.
- The Ozaukee County Express Bus System consists of one express commuter bus route, Route No. 143. The buses are owned by Ozaukee County; however, the route is operated by the Milwaukee County Transit System (MCTS). The route operates between four park-ride lots and other stops in Ozaukee County and stops in downtown Milwaukee. Ozaukee County operates connecting shuttle buses.
- The Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System is provided and operated by Ozaukee County. The system is designed to serve any trip made within Ozaukee County during its operating hours. The major exception is for trips with both trip ends located in the City of Port Washington Transport Taxi service area. These trips are only served by the County taxi system if they are outside the operating hours of the City taxi system, or are trips made by disabled persons who cannot be served by the City taxi system. The County system also serves a transfer point in coordination with the Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi System in the Village of Newburg.
- Bikeways are classified as either “on-street” or “off-street” bikeways. On-street bikeways include bikeways located in a street right-of-way, which include bike lanes, shared roadways signed as bike routes, and bike paths separated from motor vehicle lanes but within the street right-of-way. “Off-street” bikeways are bike paths not located in a street right-of-way. The longest bikeway in the planning area is the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, which spans 29.5 miles across the entire length of Ozaukee County from north to south. The Ozaukee Interurban Trail largely follows an existing We Energies right-of-way with some on-street segments in the Village and Town of Grafton, the City of Cedarburg, and the City and Town of Port Washington. Additional on-street and off-street bikeways are located in the City of Mequon and the Town of Cedarburg with a few on-street miles in the City of Cedarburg, including a total of about 21 miles of off-street bikeways and about 87 miles of on-street bikeways. There is also an off-street bikeway in the Village of Fredonia which is less than one mile in length.
- There are no public use airports, either publicly or privately owned, in the planning area; however, air services are available within a reasonable distance. Commercial airline service is provided to residents of the planning area by General Mitchell International Airport, located south of the planning area in Milwaukee County. Airports open to the public, but without scheduled flights open to the general public, are located in Hartford, Sheboygan, West Bend, and at Timmerman Field in Milwaukee.
- Sewer service areas within the planning area include the Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Newburg, and Saukville and the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington. The Village of Thiensville and portions of the City of Mequon are located within the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2005**



Source: School Districts and SEWRPC.

Table 81

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map 69	District/ School	Grades	Enrollment	Public / Private	Street Address
	Cedarburg School District				
1	Cedarburg High School	9-12	1,200	Public	W68 N611 Evergreen Blvd., Cedarburg
2	Webster Transitional	6-8	700	Public	W75 N624 Wauwatosa Rd., Cedarburg
3	Parkview	K-5	441	Public	W72 N853 Harrison Ave., Cedarburg
4	Thorson Elementary	K-5	486	Public	W51 N932 Keup Rd., Cedarburg
5	Westlawn Elementary	K-5	330	Public	W64 N319 Madison Ave., Cedarburg
6	First Immanuel Lutheran	K-8	343	Private	W67 N622 Evergreen Blvd., Cedarburg
7	St. Francis Borgia Catholic	K-8	413	Private	N43 W6005 Hamilton Rd., Cedarburg
	Northern Ozaukee School District				
8	Ozaukee High School	9-12	300	Public	410 Highland, Fredonia
8	Ozaukee Middle School	6-8	259	Public	410 Highland, Fredonia
8	Ozaukee Elementary School	K-5	300	Public	410 Highland, Fredonia
9	Rosemary Catholic	K-6	83	Private	311 Fredonia Ave., Fredonia
10	St. Mary's Catholic School	K-6	53	Private	675 Hwy. D, Belgium
	Grafton Public Schools				
11	Grafton High School	9-12	788	Public	1950 Washington St., Grafton
12	John Long Middle School	6-8	476	Public	700 Hickory St., Grafton
13	Grafton Elementary	K-5	328	Public	1900 Washington St., Grafton
14	Kennedy Elementary	K-5	272	Public	1692 11 th Ave., Grafton
15	Woodview Elementary	K-5	253	Public	600 5 th Ave., Grafton
16	Our Savior Lutheran	K-8	86	Private	1332 Arrowhead Rd., Grafton
17	St. Paul Lutheran	K-8	302	Private	701 Washington Ave., Grafton
18	St. Joseph Catholic	K-8	197	Private	1210 16 th Ave., Grafton
	Mequon-Thiensville Public Schools				
19	Homestead High School	9-12	1,608	Public	5000 W. Mequon Rd., Mequon
20	Lake Shore Middle School	6-8	427	Public	11035 N. Range Line Rd., Mequon
21	Steffen Middle School	6-8	486	Public	6633 W. Steffen Dr., Mequon
22	Donges Bay School	K-5	515	Public	54021 W. Donges Bay Rd., Mequon
23	Oriole Lane School	K-5	458	Public	12850 N. Oriole Ln., Mequon
24	Wilson School	K-5	530	Public	11001 N. Buntrock Ave., Mequon
25	Calvary Lutheran School	K-8	108	Private	110 Division St., Thiensville
26	Trinity Lutheran School	K-8	140	Private	10729 W. Freidstadt Rd., Mequon
27	Lumen Christi School	K-3	214	Private	116 N. Orchard, Thiensville
28	Lumen Christi School	4-8	290	Private	11300 N. St. James, Mequon
	Port Washington – Saukville School District				
29	Port Washington High School	9-12	934	Public	427 W. Jackson, Port Washington
30	Thomas Jefferson Middle School	5-8	743	Public	1403 N. Holden St., Port Washington
31	Lincoln Elementary School	K-4	393	Public	1325 Thies Ln., Port Washington
32	Dunwiddie Elementary School	K-4	264	Public	1243 W. Lincoln Ave., Port Washington
33	Saukville Elementary School	K-4	295	Public	333 N. Mill St., Saukville
34	Port Catholic Schools (Elementary)	K-4	160	Private	446 N. Johnson St., Port Washington
35	Port Catholic Schools (Middle)	5-8	100	Private	1800 W. Wisconsin St., Port Washington
36	Ozaukee Christian School Immaculate Conception Church	K-8	58	Private	341 S. Dries St., Saukville
37	St. John's Lutheran Academy	K-8	61	Private	217 N. Freeman Dr., Port Washington
38	St. John's Lutheran School	K-8	60	Private	623 Congress St., Newburg
	Cedar Grove School District ^a	--	--	--	--
	Nicolet School District ^a	--	--	--	--
	Random Lake School District ^a	--	--	--	--
	West Bend School District ^a	--	--	--	--
	College/ University				
39	Concordia University	--	5,418	Private	12800 N. Lake Shore Dr., Mequon
40	Milwaukee Area Technical College, Mequon Campus	--	-- ^b	Public	5555 W. Highland Rd., Mequon
41	Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary	--	176	Private	11831 N. Seminary Dr. 65W, Mequon
42	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) Field Station	--	--	Public	3095 Blue Goose Rd., Saukville

^aNo schools in this district are located in the planning area.

^bEnrollment data collection has not been completed.

Source: Ozaukee County Public Health Department and SEWRPC.

CEMETERIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000

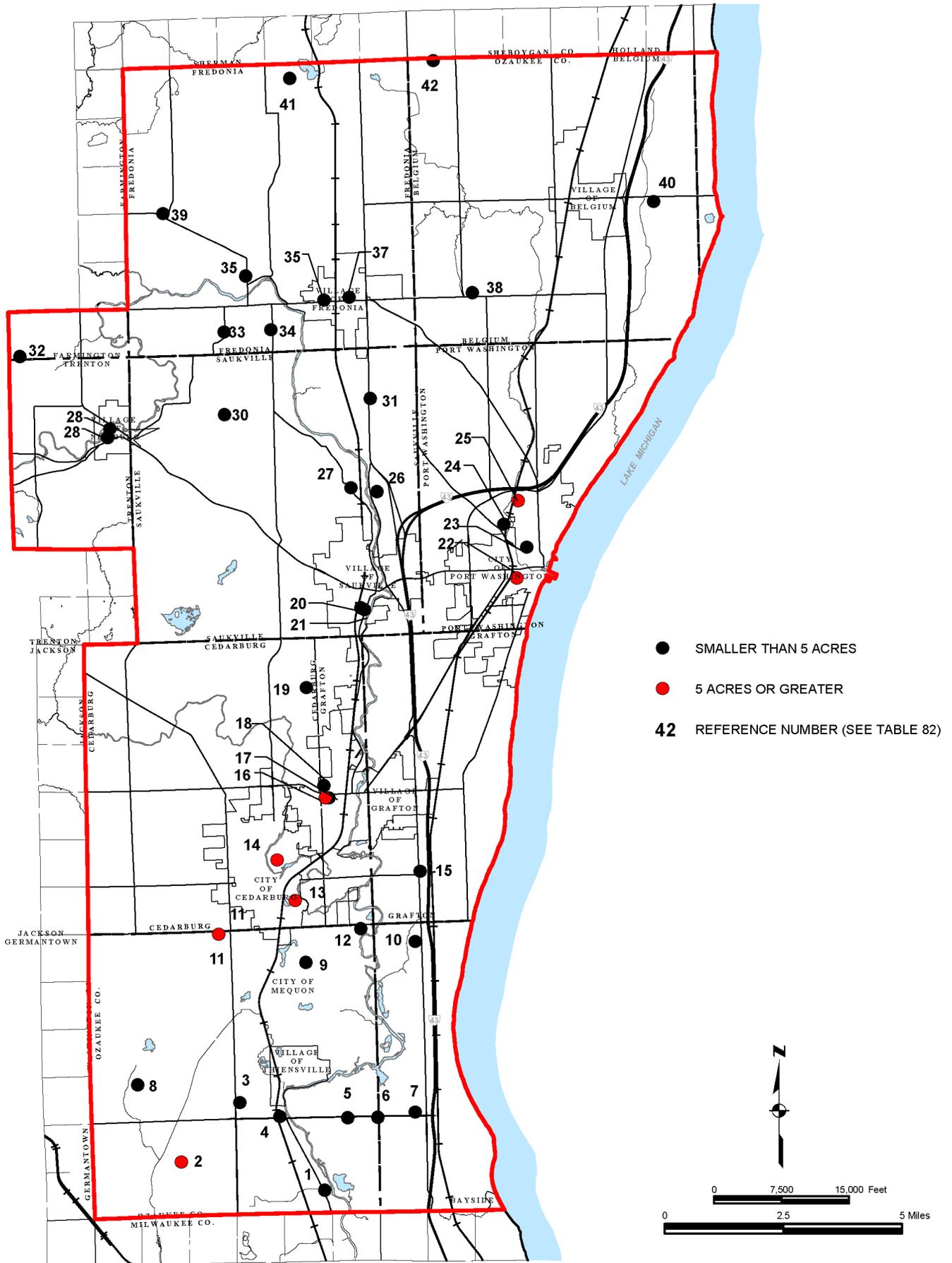


Table 82
CEMETERIES IN THE
OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map 70	Name	Acres
1	Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery	1.9
2	Resurrection Cemetery	221.7
3	Trinity Lutheran Cemetery	3.0
4	Opitz Cemetery	2.5
5	St. Boniface Episcopel Cemetery	0.7
6	St. James Catholic Church Cemetery	0.7
7	St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery	2.5
8	Trinity Lutheran Church Cemetery	4.3
9	Cemetery	0.1
10	Old Settlers Cemetery	0.7
11	St. Francis Borgia Catholic Cemetery	5.6
12	Woodworth Pioneer Cemetery ^a	0.5
13	Immanuel Cemetery ^a	11.9
14	Zur Ruhe Cemetery	7.6
15	Ozaukee Congregational Church Cemetery ^{a, b}	1.5
16	St. Paul Evangelical Cemetery	9.8
17	St. Joseph's Cemetery	3.0
18	Woodlawn Cemetery	4.4
19	St. Wendelinus Cemetery	0.9
20	St. Mary's Cemetery	3.6
21	Saukville Union Cemetery	1.7
22	Union Cemetery	6.1
23	Webster Street Cemetery	2.3
24	Norwegian / Holden East Cemetery	0.4
25	St. Mary's Cemetery	13.6
26	Holden Cemetery	0.2
27	Ozaukee County Veterans of Foreign Wars Cemetery ^{a, c}	0.1
28	Holy Trinity Cemetery	4.1
29	Newburg Union Cemetery	2.2
30	St. Finbar's Cemetery ^a	1.8
31	Katharina Cemetery ^a	0.7
32	St. Peter's Cemetery	1.8
33	St. John's Catholic Cemetery	1.0
34	Waubeka Union Cemetery	1.7
35	St. Paul Cemetery	1.9
36	St. Johns Cemetery	0.7
37	St. Rose Cemetery	1.9
38	Holy Cross Cemetery	3.3
39	St. Mary's Cemetery	1.3
40	St. Mary's Cemetery	3.8
41	Random Lake Union Cemetery ^{a, d}	0.8
42	St. Nicholas Cemetery	3.3
Total		341.3

^aCemetery is shown on Map 41 in Chapter III as a State Historical Society catalogued burial site.

^bThe cataloged burial site name recorded with the State Historical Society is Lakefield Cemetery.

^cThe cataloged burial site name recorded with the State Historical Society is Sizer Cemetery.

^dThe cataloged burial site name recorded with the State Historical Society is Union Cemetery.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

(MMSD) and wastewater is treated at MMSD sewage treatment plants in Milwaukee County. About 66 square miles, or 25 percent of the planning area, were within existing sanitary sewer service areas in 2005. There are also two sanitary sewer service areas which are not served by sewage treatment plants in the planning area. These areas, Waubeka and Lake Church, fit the urban characteristics used to delineate sanitary sewer service areas in the regional water quality management plan and are recommended to be served by sewage treatment plants in the Villages of Fredonia and Belgium, respectively. About 29 square miles, or about 12 percent of the County, and 64,500 residents, or 78 percent of the population, were served by public sanitary sewers in 2000.

- Ozaukee County regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) for any development that is not served by sanitary sewer in the Ozaukee County portion of the planning area (Washington County regulates development in the Washington County portion of the planning area). Development in this case applies to residential uses and commercial and industrial uses that have employees. Chapter 9 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances sets forth the regulations for POWTS in both incorporated and unincorporated portions of the County. As of 2005, there were 7,750 POWTS in Ozaukee County.
- Portions of Ozaukee County served by public water utilities encompassed about 18 square miles, or about 7 percent of the County, in 2005. An estimated 45,400 County residents, or about 55 percent of the County population, were served by public water utilities in 2000. Private water supply systems in the County served about three square miles in 2005. An additional 23 square miles, or 9 percent of the County, were not served by a public water utility or private water supply system. These areas typically contained sub-urban density single family residential developments or agricultural areas, which obtained their water supply from private wells.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

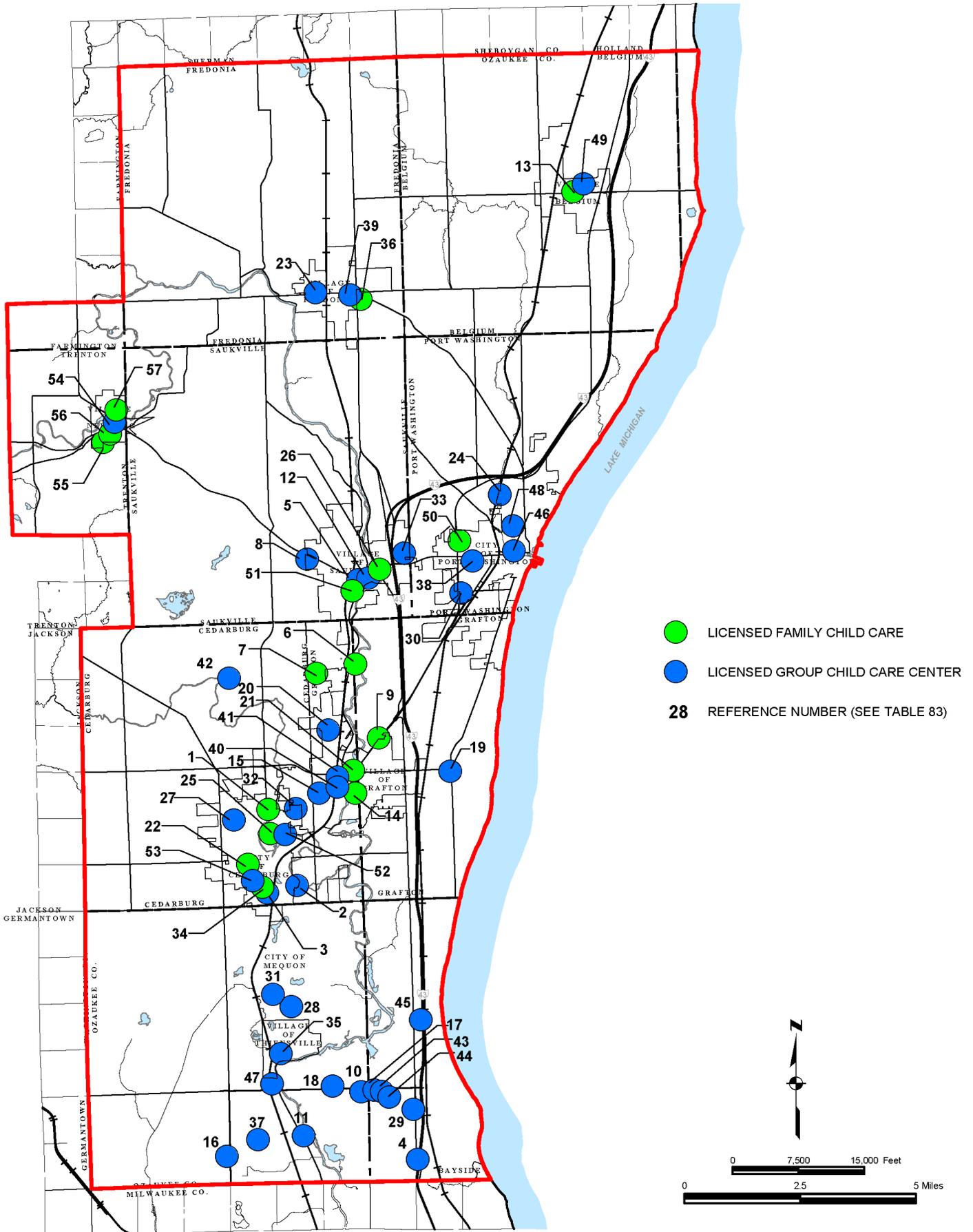


Table 83

CHILD CARE CENTERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2004

Number on Map 71	Facility Name	Street Address	Class	Capacity
1	Bette's Kids Corner	W59 N927 Essex Dr., Cedarburg	Family	8
2	Cedarburg Preschool	W68 N563 Evergreen Blvd., Cedarburg	Group	54
3	Children's World Learning Center - Cedarburg	W62 N218 Washington Ave., Cedarburg	Group	135
4	Dezigned 4 Kidz Child Care Center	9950 N. Port Washington Rd., Mequon	Group	51
5	Early Childhood Community School	145 Church St., Saukville	Group	16
6	Enchanted Forest Day Care	1966 Edgewater Dr., Grafton	Family	8
7	Evergreen Child Care LLC	1937 Pleasant Valley Rd., Grafton	Family	8
8	Here We Grow Preschool & Child Care	1991 STH 33, Saukville	Group	50
9	It's a Small World Family Day Care	1420 Hickory Ct., Grafton	Family	8
10	JCC Beth El Ner Tamid Nursery School	2909 W. Mequon Rd., Mequon	Group	75
11	Learning Tree Preschool – Cedarburg Road	10406 N. Cedarburg Rd., Mequon	Group	31
12	Leed Child Enrichment Center, Inc.	265 E. Green Bay Ave., Saukville	Group	50
13	Belgium Family Day Care	540 Main St., Belgium	Family	8
14	Love to Play	1666 Dellwood Ct., Grafton	Family	8
15	Magic of Learning Preschool	1621 Second Ave., Grafton	Group	18
16	Mary Linsmeier School – Mequon	10055 N Wauwatosa Rd., Mequon	Group	58
17	Mequon Montessori School Inc.	2505 W. Mequon Rd., Mequon	Group	50
18	Mequon Preschool	3906 W. Mequon Rd., Mequon	Group	54
19	Ozaukee Day Care & Learning Center	1197 CTH C, Grafton	Group	58
20	Ozaukee Day Care & Learning Center	700 Hickory St., Grafton	Group	55
21	Rainbow Cottage Day Care	1126 Sunset Ct., Grafton	Family	8
22	Share Care Family Day Care	W66 N443 Grant Ave., Cedarburg	Family	8
23	St. John's Preschool	824 Fredonia Ave., Fredonia	Group	50
24	St. Matthew Christen Child Care	1525 N. Grant St., Port Washington	Group	55
25	TLC2	N72 W5897 Appletree Ln., Cedarburg	Family	8
26	Toddler Town Preschool & CC	540 E. Green Bay Ave., Saukville	Family	8
27	YMCA SACC Parkview School	W72 N853 Harrison Ave., Cedarburg	Group	32
28	MATC-North Campus Children's Center	5555 W. Highland Rd., Mequon	Group	48
29	Children's World Learning Center - Mequon	10813 Port Washington Rd., Mequon	Group	100
30	Kids Port Child Care Center	1505 Sunset Dr., Port Washington	Group	87
31	Crossroads Christian Preschool	6031 W. Chapel Hill Rd., Mequon	Group	21
32	Family Tree Learning Center	N70 W5362 Bridge Rd., Cedarburg	Group	14
33	Feith Family Ozaukee YMCA	465 Northwoods Rd., Port Washington	Group	16
34	Grow and Love	N27 W6267 Alyce St., Cedarburg	Family	8
35	Heart of the Village	143 N. Green Bay Rd., Thiensville	Group	41
36	Kare N 4 Kids Child Care	N5246 STH 57, Fredonia	Family	8
37	Kids Kingdom Learning Center	10333 N. Enterprise Dr., Mequon	Group	90
38	Community Learning Center	1234 Lincoln Ave., Port Washington	Group	216
39	Kids Port II Child Care Center	111 Fredonia Ave., Fredonia	Group	70
40	Little Friends Learning Center, LLC	1234 10th Ave., Grafton	Group	60
41	Little Hands Child Care	1517 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton	Group	33
42	Little Red School House CCC	7025 Pleasant Valley, Grafton	Group	60
43	Mequon Jewish Preschool	11112 N. Crown St., Mequon	Group	50
44	Mequon Junior Kindergarten	11011 N. Oriole Ln., Mequon	Group	17
45	Ozaukee Day Care Inc.	1115 W. Liebau Rd. Suite 100, Mequon	Group	100
46	Port Preschool	131 N. Webster St., Port Washington	Group	21
47	Pride & Joy Preschool	6100 W. Mequon Rd., Mequon	Group	10
48	Stepping Stones Children's Center	425 W. Walters, Port Washington	Group	25
49	Stepping Stones Children's Center	420 Park St., Belgium	Group	100
50	The Rainbow Club Family DC, LLC	1537 Pine Cone Trail, Port Washington	Family	8
51	Yia Yia's House	219 W. Linden St., Saukville	Family	8
52	YMCA SACC Thorson	W51 N932 Keup Rd., Cedarburg	Group	34
53	YMCA SACC Westlawn School	W64 N309 Madison Ave., Cedarburg	Group	32
54	Apple Blossom Child Development Center	517 Congress St., Newburg	Group	70
55	Jenni's Family Day Care	803 Steeple View Rd., Newburg	Family	8
56	Momma Mary's Daycare	613 STH 33, Newburg	Family	8
57	The Kid's Family Day Care	6777 Enge Dr., Newburg	Family	6

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

NURSING HOMES AND RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

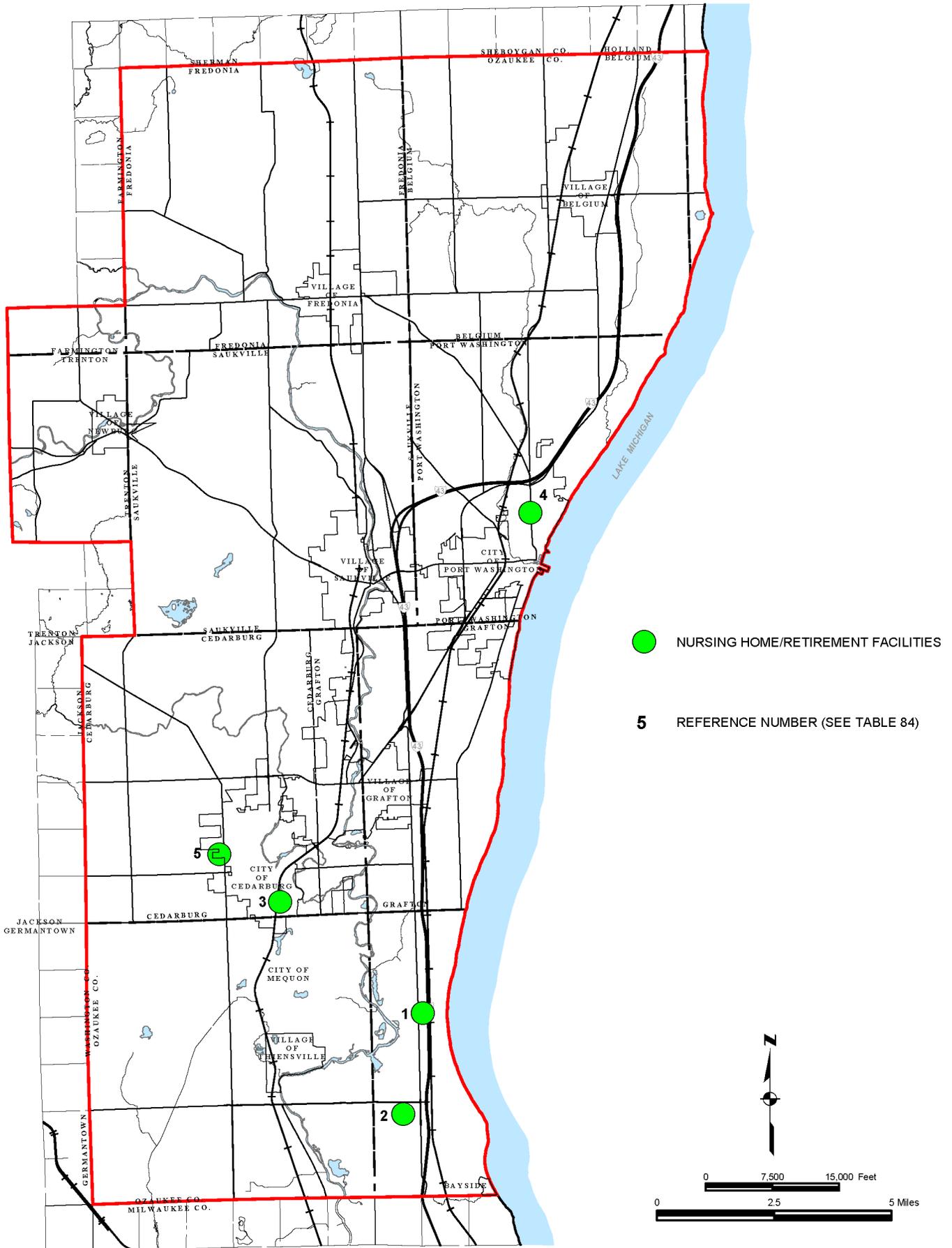


Table 84

NURSING HOMES AND RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map 72	Name	Location	Facilities
1	Newcastle Place and The Highlands at Newcastle Place	12600 N. Port Washington Rd., Port Washington	Continual care retirement community, nursing home
2	Sarah Chudnow Campus	10995 W. Market St., Mequon	Nursing home, continual care retirement community
3	Cedar Springs Health & Rehabilitation Center	N27 W5707 Lincoln Blvd., Cedarburg	Nursing home
4	Heritage Nursing Home & Rehabilitation Center	1119 N. Wisconsin St., Port Washington	Nursing home
5	Lasata Care Center and Lasata Heights	W76 N677 Wauwatosa Rd., Cedarburg	Nursing home, continual care retirement community

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

- About 25 square miles, or about 9 percent of the planning area, were served by curb and gutter stormwater management facilities in 2005. The Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington and the Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Newburg, and Saukville have curb and gutter storm sewer systems which collect stormwater and runoff. The Towns of Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Port Washington, and Saukville rely on roadside swales and culverts to collect stormwater and runoff. These areas encompassed about 188 square miles, or about 72 percent of the planning area. The City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville had a combination of curb and gutter systems and roadside swales and culverts to handle stormwater collection in 2005.
- Solid waste collection in Ozaukee County was provided by a combination of public and private services in 2005. Solid waste is landfilled at general-use landfills accepting municipal waste in adjacent Counties. There are no landfills in Ozaukee County currently accepting municipal waste. Each local government in the County has implemented a recycling program.
- There was one hospital in the planning area offering a full range of medical services in 2005. This was Columbia-St. Mary's Hospital located in the City of Mequon near the intersection of CTH W (Port Washington Road) and Highland Drive. Columbia-St. Mary's had 82 beds in 2005, but plans an expansion of 98 beds in 2006, which would bring the total number of beds to 180.
- Government and institutional centers in the planning area included the County Administration and Justice Centers, 14 municipal halls, five libraries, and seven U.S. post offices as of 2005.
- The Cities of Cedarburg, Mequon, and Port Washington, and the Villages of Grafton, Newburg, Saukville, and Thiensville each have a municipal police department. The Village of Fredonia has a police department which is staffed by a part-time Village Marshal who responds to Village Ordinance violations and five part-time police officers working in coordination with the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department. The Village of Belgium and the Towns of Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Port Washington, and Saukville are served by the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department. The Village of Belgium also has a part-time Village Marshal who responds to Village Ordinance violations.
- There were 11 fire departments serving the planning area in 2005, which included the Waubeka, Random Lake, Belgium, Fredonia, Newburg, Saukville, Port Washington, Cedarburg, Grafton, Mequon, and Thiensville fire departments. There were also 13 emergency medical service (EMS) zones in the planning area served by 10 EMS departments and one paramedic department in 2005.

Table 85

**ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006**

Number on Map 73	Name	Street Address	Specialty Programs ^a	Capacity
	Community Based Residential Facilities ^b			
1	Belgium Gardens	432 S. Heritage Street, Belgium	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA waiver contract, physically disabled, terminally ill	22
2	Cedar Gardens	W56 N225 McKinley Blvd, Cedarburg	Advanced aged, MA waiver contract	65
3	Dekora Springs	214 W. Dekora Street, Saukville	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA waiver contract, physically disabled, terminally ill	7
4	Ellen's Home	1521 W. Second Avenue, Port Washington	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA waiver contract, physically disabled	16
5	Good Hope Manor	226 Spring Street, Port Washington	Advanced aged, developmentally disabled, MA wavier contract, physically disabled	8
6	Hamburg Home	1951 First Avenue, Grafton	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's	12
7	The Harbor Club	425 W. Walters Street, Port Washington	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's	70
8	Harrison Home	W72 N675 Harrison Avenue, Cedarburg	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA waiver contract	15
9	Highland Home	408 Highland Drive, Grafton	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's	12
10	Highlands at New Castle Place	12600 N. Port Washington Road # 300, Port Washington	Advanced aged, MA waiver contract	16
11	New Perspective Mequon LLC	3111 W. Mequon Road, Mequon	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's	15
12	Luther Manor at River Oaks	11340 N. Cedarburg Road, Mequon	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's, physically disabled	16
13	Norport Group Home	411 E. Norport Drive, Port Washington	Developmentally disabled MA waiver contract	8
14	Oak Court Group Home	1265 Oak Court, Port Washington	Developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed/mental illness, MA waiver contract	8
15	Port Haven	334 S. Garfield, Port Washington	Advanced aged, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA waiver contract, terminally ill	6
16	Sarah Chudnow Campus	10995 N. Market Street, Mequon	Advanced aged, Irreversible Alzheimer's	9
17	Shaer Residential Facility	213 W. Altaloma Circle, Thiensville	Advanced aged, developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed/mental illness, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA waiver contract, physically disabled, terminally ill, traumatic brain injury	8
18	Washington Heights CBRF Inc.	1515 Washington Street, Grafton	Advanced aged, developmentally disabled, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA waiver contract	8
19	Whispering Meadows	2191 CTH I, Grafton	Advanced aged	8
20	Woodland View Estate	348 Milwaukee Street, Fredonia	Advanced aged, developmentally disabled, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA waiver contract, physically disabled, terminally ill	6
	Adult Family Homes ^c			
21	Chestnut Adult Family Care	415 W. Chestnut, Port Washington	Developmentally disabled, MA contracts	3
22	Donges Bay Home	7412 W. Donges Bay Road, Mequon	Developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed/mental illness, MA waiver contract	4
23	Evelyn's Adult Family Home	336 Michael Court, Port Washington	Advanced aged, developmentally disabled, MA wavier contract	4
24	Fransee Lane Group Home	116 W Fransee Lane, Saukville	Developmentally disabled, MA waiver contract, traumatic brain injury	3
25	Hiawatha House	4415 W. Hiawatha Drive, Mequon	Developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed/mental illness, MA wavier contract	4
26	Highland Adult Family Home	3987 Highland Drive, Port Washington	Developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed/mental illness, MA wavier contract	4
27	REM Wisconsin II Diane Avenue	6799 Diane Drive, Newburg	Developmentally disabled, MA wavier contract	4
28	Sky Residential-Grace	4413 W. Grace Avenue, Mequon	Advanced aged, alcohol/drug dependent, developmentally disabled, dementia/Alzheimer's, MA wavier contract, physically disabled, terminally ill, traumatic brain injury	4

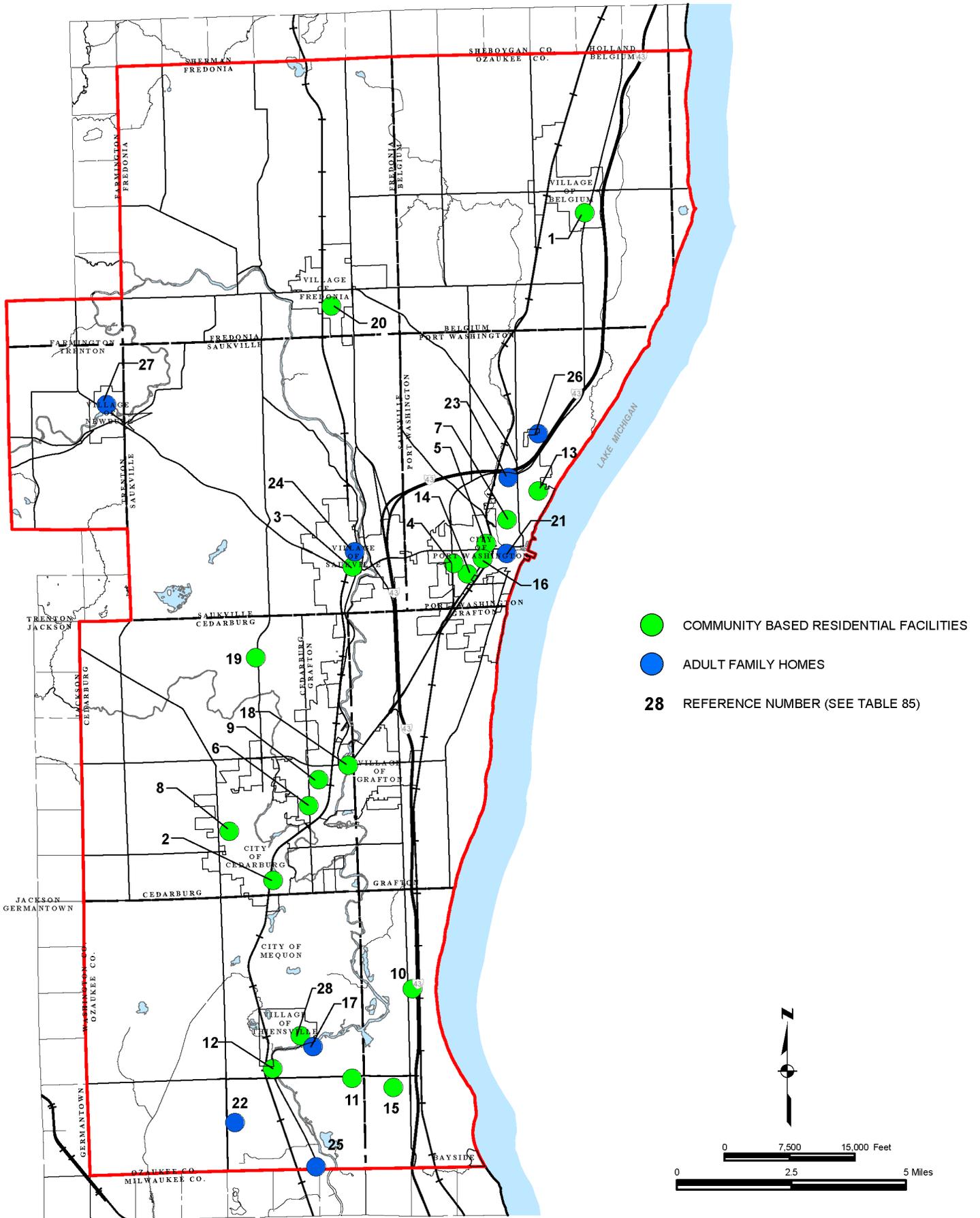
^aAn MA wavier contract is a community integration program that helps people with developmental disabilities relocate from State centers and nursing homes back into their communities and, in limited cases, prevents a person from having to leave their community.

^bCommunity based residential facilities (CBRF) are places where five or more adults who are not related to the operator or administrator of the facility can receive care, treatment, or services above the level of room and board, but not including more than three hours of nursing care per week per resident nor above intermediate level nursing care. A CBRF is subject to State-level licensing and operational limitations as set forth in Chapter 50 of the Wisconsin Statutes. A CBRF does not include any of the following: a convent, facilities for victims of domestic abuse, a shelter, or other facilities excluded in Section 50.01 (1g) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

^cAn adult family home provides community residential services for one to two people with developmental disabilities in a county-certified home or three to four people in a State-certified home. There are no county-certified adult family homes in Ozaukee County.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services and SEWRPC.

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services and SEWRPC.

- There are five dispatch centers in Ozaukee County taking emergency calls 24 hours a day, one dispatch center operating from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., and one dispatch center operating from 8:00 to 4:00 p.m.
- There were 24 public schools in eight school districts and 16 private schools in the planning area in 2005 serving elementary and secondary grades. There were also two private colleges and a technical college.
- There were 42 cemeteries in the planning area encompassing about 341 acres in 2005. There were seven cemeteries larger than five acres, encompassing a total of 276 acres, and 35 cemeteries smaller than five acres, encompassing a total of 65 acres.
- There were 17 licensed family child care centers and 40 licensed group child care centers located in the planning area in 2005.
- There were five nursing homes and three retirement communities offering independent and assisted living facilities located in the planning area in 2006.
- There were 20 community based residential facilities and eight adult family homes located in the planning area in 2006.

Chapter V

EXISTING PLANS AND ORDINANCES

This multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan is intended, in part, to review existing city, town, and village master and comprehensive plans, update those plans as necessary to comply with the comprehensive planning law, and to reflect changes that have occurred since the plans were adopted. This plan is also intended to refine and detail the regional land use plan and other areawide plans, such as County and local park and open space plans, sewer service area plans, and transportation plans. In addition, this plan takes into account local planning objectives identified by local officials and also those reflected in locally adopted land use control ordinances. Accordingly, an important step in the planning process was a review of the existing framework of areawide and local plans and related land use regulations. This chapter presents a summary of that review.

EXISTING PLANS

Land Use, Master, and Comprehensive Plans

Regional Land Use Plan

The regional land use plan sets forth the fundamental concepts that are recommended to guide the development of the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region. A regional land use plan¹ for the year 2035 was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission on June 21, 2006. The Ozaukee County Board endorsed the plan on December 6, 2006. The adopted regional land use plan map, as it pertains to the Ozaukee County Planning Area, is shown on Map 74. The key recommendations of the plan include:

- ***Environmental Corridors***

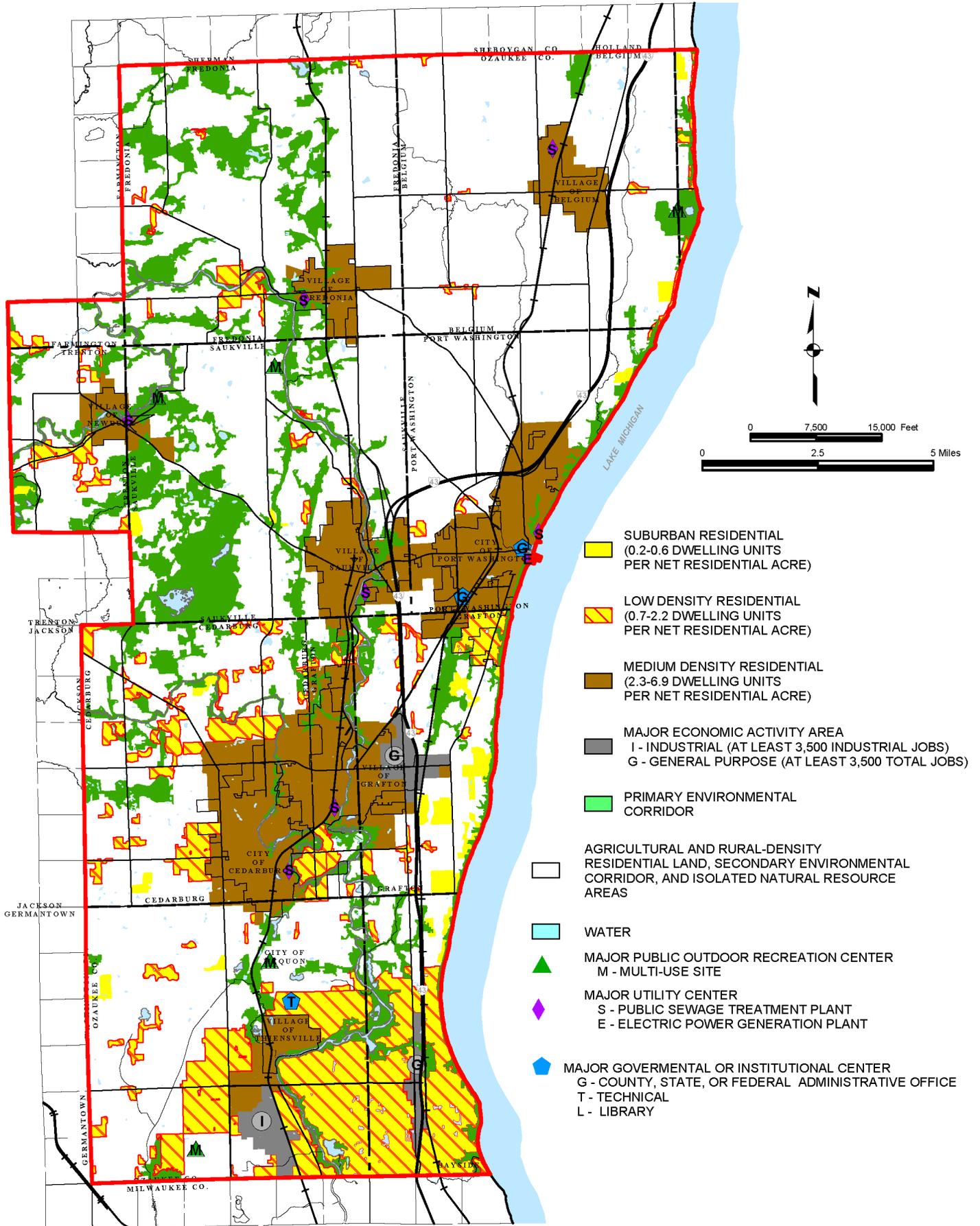
The regional land use plan recommends that primary environmental corridors be preserved, with limited exceptions. The regional plan includes guidelines for essential facilities and other limited development that can be accommodated within environmental corridors while maintaining the basic integrity of the corridors. Limited development on the fringes of upland environmental corridors may also be accommodated under specified conditions. The regional plan further recommends the preservation, to the extent practicable, of the remaining secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, as determined through county and local planning efforts.

- ***Urban Development***

The regional land use plan recommends a centralized regional settlement pattern within defined urban service areas. New urban development is encouraged to occur largely as infill in existing urban centers and in urban growth areas emanating outward from existing urban centers. The regional plan also recommends that existing developed areas be conserved and enhanced; that new urban development occur at densities which can efficiently and effectively be supported by public sanitary sewerage, water supply,

¹ Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 48, A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, June 2006.

REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



and other services; and that urban development occur only in those areas that are covered by soils suitable for such development and which are not subject to special hazards such as flooding or erosion.

- ***Prime Agricultural Land***

The regional land use plan recommends that prime agricultural land be preserved for long-term agricultural use and not be converted to either urban development or to other forms of rural development. An exception is prime agricultural land located adjacent to existing urban centers and within planned urban growth/sewer service areas, which is proposed to be converted to urban use to provide for orderly growth of those urban centers. The regional plan defers to county plans to identify prime agricultural land. Prime agricultural land is identified in the Ozaukee County farmland preservation plan, which was adopted in 1983. A Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) analysis of agricultural lands was conducted in 2007 as part of the comprehensive planning process to help identify farmlands best suited for long-term protection (see Chapter VII, the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element).

- ***Other Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential Lands***

In addition to preserving prime agricultural lands and environmental corridors, the regional land use plan seeks to maintain the rural character of other lands located outside planned urban service areas. The plan encourages continued agricultural and other open space uses in such areas. The plan seeks to limit development in such areas primarily to rural-density residential development, with an overall density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres. Where rural residential development is accommodated, the regional plan encourages the use of conservation design, with homes grouped together on relatively small lots surrounded by permanently preserved agricultural, recreational, or natural resource areas such as woodlands, wetlands, or prairies sufficient to maintain the maximum recommended density of no more than one home per five acres.

Ozaukee County Farmland Preservation Plan

Prime agricultural lands are those lands which, in terms of farm size, the aggregate area being farmed, and soil characteristics, are best suited for the production of food and fiber. A number of important public purposes are served by the preservation of prime agricultural lands. Such public purposes include maintenance of agricultural reserves; maintenance of open space; control of public costs by avoiding the need to provide urban services such as sanitary sewer, public water, and full-time police and fire protection; and preservation of the local economic base.

Prime agricultural lands in Ozaukee County were identified under the Ozaukee County farmland preservation plan,² which was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board in 1983. That plan defines prime agricultural land as follows: an individual farm must be at least 35 acres in size; at least one-half of the farm must be covered by soils meeting U. S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) criteria for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide significance (generally Class I, II, or III soils); and the farm must occur in a contiguous farming area at least 100 acres in size.

A number of local land use and master plans, adopted prior to the comprehensive planning process, have delineated farmland preservation areas, which are defined and mapped in the following section. Additional information regarding prime agricultural soils, areas that are currently farmed, and the results of the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) analysis conducted as part of the comprehensive planning process to help identify farmland best suited for long-term agricultural use, is provided in Chapters III and VII.

City, Village, and Town Land Use, Master, and Comprehensive Plans

Section 62.23 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* grants cities and villages the authority to prepare and adopt local master plans or plan elements. Section 60.10(2)(c) of the *Statutes* gives towns the authority to prepare and adopt a local master plan under Section 62.23 provided a town adopts village powers and creates a town plan commission. All of the towns in Ozaukee County have adopted village powers and created a plan commission.

²Documented in *SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 87, A Farmland Preservation Plan for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, May 1983.*

In 1999, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted legislation that greatly expanded the scope and significance of comprehensive plans within the State. The law, often referred to as Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" law, provides a new framework for the development, adoption, and implementation of comprehensive plans by regional planning commissions and by county, city, village, and town units of government. The law, which is set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, requires that the administration of zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances be consistent with a community's adopted comprehensive plan beginning on January 1, 2010.

The Village of Fredonia has adopted a comprehensive plan as defined in Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes*. Each city, village, and town in the County except the Village of Fredonia has prepared and adopted a local land use or master plan under Section 62.23. Local land use, master, and comprehensive plans, including year of adoption by the plan commission and governing body, are set forth in Table 86. The planning areas adopted as part of existing city and village plans are depicted on Map 75. Map 75 also depicts town areas included in city and village planning areas; areas where a city or village planning area overlaps with another city or village planning area; and areas where corporate boundaries have grown beyond a city or village planning area. New planning areas were identified by participating cities and villages as part of this comprehensive planning process. The new planning areas are shown on Map 91 in Chapter VIII.

City and Village Master and Comprehensive Plans

Ozaukee County city and village planning areas include a variety of land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, parks, environmental corridors, government and institutional, and other land uses. City and village planning areas generally extend beyond corporate boundaries to include areas outside of those boundaries that are expected to be provided with sanitary sewer and other urban services by the city or village by the plan design year and annexed into the city or village. City and village planning areas are often related to the extraterritorial plat approval area granted to cities and villages under Section 236.10 of the *Statutes*.

Most of the existing city and village land use, master, and comprehensive plans address portions of the nine comprehensive planning elements required by the comprehensive planning legislation. In light of this fact, city and village officials may choose to update existing plans to meet current planning requirements. In many cases this process may entail updating data and providing additional information and recommendations which address planning elements that may not be included in existing plans. Housing, intergovernmental cooperation, and economic development elements are the three elements commonly not included in existing land use and master plans.

Several of the nine comprehensive planning elements required by Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* must be updated or addressed to bring existing city and village land use and master plans into compliance with the requirements of the comprehensive planning legislation. Population, household, and employment forecasts should be updated to 2035. Age distribution, education, income, and employment characteristics of the city or village must be updated or compiled. Land use demand must be projected in five year increments through 2035 and several inventory maps should be developed. Additional information and recommendations that address housing; transportation; utilities and community facilities; agricultural, natural, and cultural resources; economic development; and intergovernmental cooperation must also be compiled to fulfill the requirements of the comprehensive planning law.

One exception is the Village of Fredonia. The Village of Fredonia comprehensive plan was developed after the 1999 comprehensive planning legislation and meets the requirements of Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes*. The Village joined the multi-jurisdictional planning process in order to supplement and improve upon the intergovernmental cooperation element in its adopted plan. The design year for the Village of Fredonia comprehensive plan is 2020. Additional statistical data and projections were provided to the Village as part of the multi-jurisdictional planning process to extend the design year to 2035 to be consistent with the remainder of the County.

Under the terms of the grant award, each city and village participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process must adopt a comprehensive plan that complies with the requirements Section 66.1001 by May 2008. Each comprehensive plan must also address the 14 planning goals set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* (see Chapter I).

Table 86

**LAND USE, MASTER, AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANS PREPARED BY
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: AUGUST 2007**

Community	Plan	Prepared By	Adoption Date ^{a, b}	
			Plan Commission	Governing Body
City of Cedarburg	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 144, <i>A Development Plan for the City of Cedarburg; 2010</i> , February 1991 ^c	SEWRPC	8/7/89	8/14/89
City of Mequon	City of Mequon Comprehensive Plan, March 1983; amended August 2000	City of Mequon	3/28/83	3/28/83
City of Port Washington	Year 2020 City Plan, 1962-1997 Update, November 1997	City of Port Washington and Russell Knetzger	11/20/97	11/20/97
Village of Belgium	Ten Year Comprehensive Plan Update, Village of Belgium, April 1998	Village of Belgium and UW-Extension	--	1/26/99
Village of Fredonia	Village of Fredonia Comprehensive Plan 2020, July 2003	Village of Fredonia with assistance from Ruckert & Mielke	7/7/03	7/17/03
Village of Grafton	Comprehensive (Master) Plan 2010, Village of Grafton, December 1995	Larson Engineers	10/28/95	12/4/95
Village of Newburg	Village of Newburg Comprehensive Master Plan, February 1992	Vandewalle & Associates, Inc.	7/16/92	--
Village of Saukville	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 234, <i>A Land Use Plan for the Village of Saukville: 2010</i> , December 1998	SEWRPC	12/3/98	12/15/98
Village of Thiensville	Master Plan for the Village of Thiensville, 1990-2010, March 1991	Village of Thiensville	3/12/91	3/12/91
Town of Belgium	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 248, <i>A Master Plan for the Town of Belgium: 2020</i> , October 2000	SEWRPC	6/7/00	7/3/00
Town of Cedarburg	Comprehensive Plan, Town of Cedarburg, August 1995; Revised September 1999	Town of Cedarburg, with assistance from Ruckert & Mielke	8/16/95; 9/15/99	10/6/99
Town of Fredonia	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 33, 2 nd Edition, <i>A Land Use Plan for the Town of Fredonia: 2010</i> , January 1999	SEWRPC	1/7/99	1/14/99
Town of Grafton	Town of Grafton Land Use and Transportation Plan, October 25, 2000, revised June 5, 2002	Planning and Design Institute and Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates	--	6/5/02
Town of Port Washington	Town of Port Washington Land Use Plan: 2010, December 1994	Lakeshore Planning, Inc.	12/14/94	1/3/95
Town of Saukville	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 232, <i>A Land Use Plan for the Town of Saukville: 2010</i> , September 1998	SEWRPC	9/9/98	9/9/98

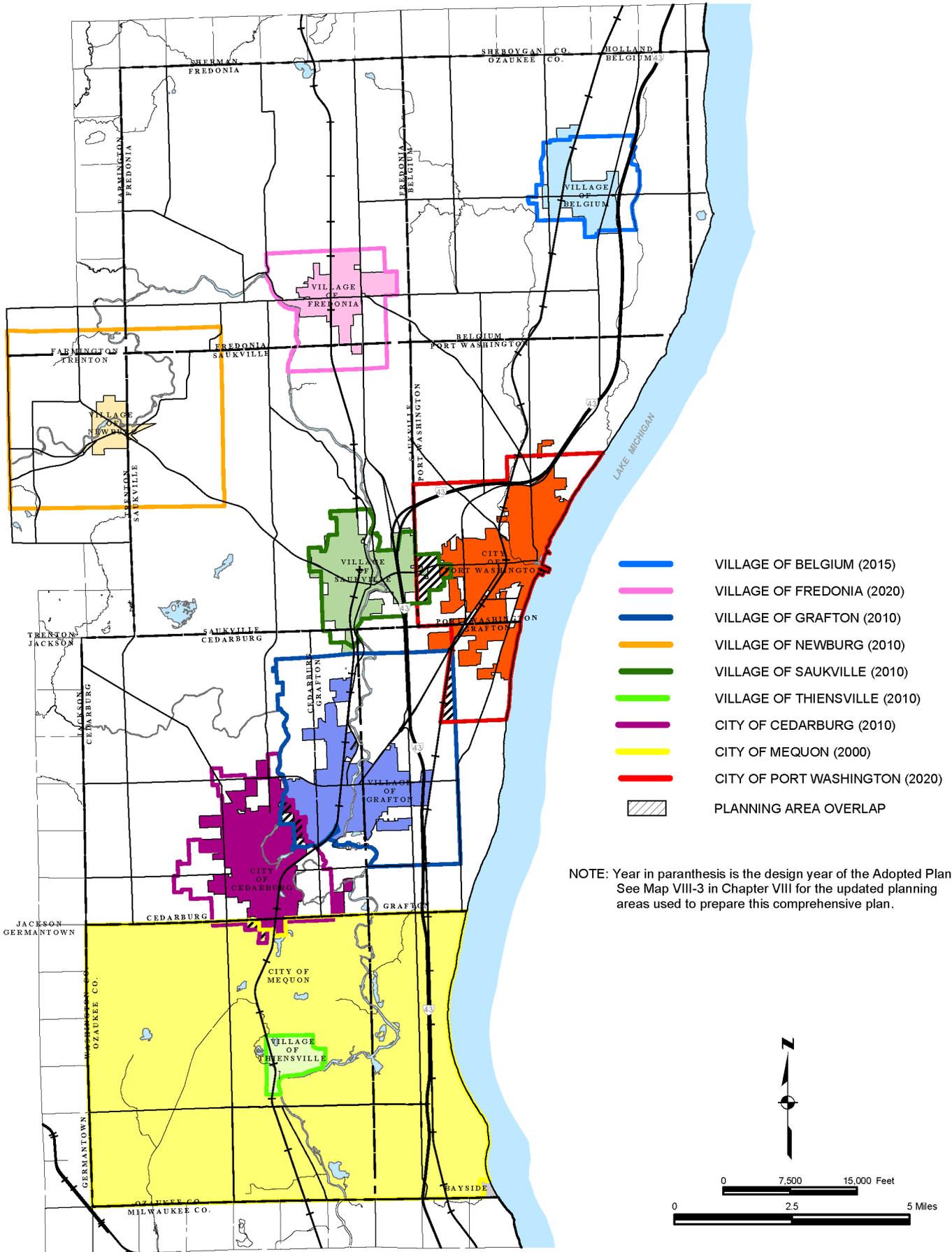
^aNo record of adoption provided to SEWRPC if no date is listed.

^bUnder the master planning statute (Section 62.23 of the Wisconsin Statutes), which was the State law under which all of the plans listed above were prepared except for the Village of Fredonia, the Plan Commission has the authority to adopt by resolution a master plan or elements thereof. SEWRPC has traditionally recommended that master plans also be adopted by the governing body to show support for the plan and help assure its implementation. Under the State comprehensive planning law (Section 66.1001 of the Statutes), comprehensive plans must be approved by a resolution of the Plan Commission and adopted by an ordinance of the governing body.

^cThe City of Cedarburg completed a draft "Smart Growth Comprehensive Land Use Plan – 2025" in August 2007. Adoption by the Cedarburg Common Council is pending.

Source: SEWRPC.

PLANNING AREAS USED IN ADOPTED CITY AND VILLAGE LAND USE, MASTER, AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Town Master Plans

Town land use and master plans include a variety of land uses such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, parks, environmental corridors, government and institutional, and other land uses. Because towns do not have extraterritorial planning authority, town planning areas do not extend beyond town boundaries. As previously noted, city and village planning areas commonly extend into town areas. The overlapping planning authority demonstrates the importance of intergovernmental cooperation in the comprehensive planning process and is addressed in greater detail in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element chapter.

Most of the existing town land use and master plans address portions of the nine comprehensive planning elements required by the comprehensive planning legislation. Town officials may therefore choose to update existing plans to meet current planning requirements. In many cases this process may entail updating data and providing additional information and recommendations which address planning elements that may not be included in existing plans. Typically, existing plans do not include housing, intergovernmental cooperation, or economic development elements or recommendations, which are required components of comprehensive plans.

Several of the nine comprehensive planning elements required by Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* must be updated or addressed in most town land use and master plans to meet the requirements of the comprehensive planning legislation. Population, household, and employment forecasts should be updated to 2035. Age distribution, education, income, and employment characteristics must be updated or compiled. Land use demand must be projected in five year increments through 2035 and several inventory maps should be developed. Additional information and recommendations that address housing; transportation; utilities and community facilities; agricultural, natural, and cultural resources; economic development; and intergovernmental cooperation must also be compiled to fulfill the requirements of the nine comprehensive planning elements.

Under the terms of the grant award, each town participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process must adopt a comprehensive plan that complies with the requirements Section 66.1001 by May 2008. Each comprehensive plan must also address the 14 planning goals set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* (see Chapter I).

Farmland Preservation Areas

The Town of Belgium and Town of Cedarburg master plans, and the Town of Fredonia, Town of Port Washington, and Town of Saukville land use plans each designate farmland preservation areas within their jurisdictional areas. Farmland preservation areas typically include prime agricultural lands. Prime agricultural lands are generally defined in the local plans in terms of farm size, soil characteristics, and the aggregate area being farmed. Farmland preservation areas designated in local plans adopted prior to 2005 are shown on Map 76.

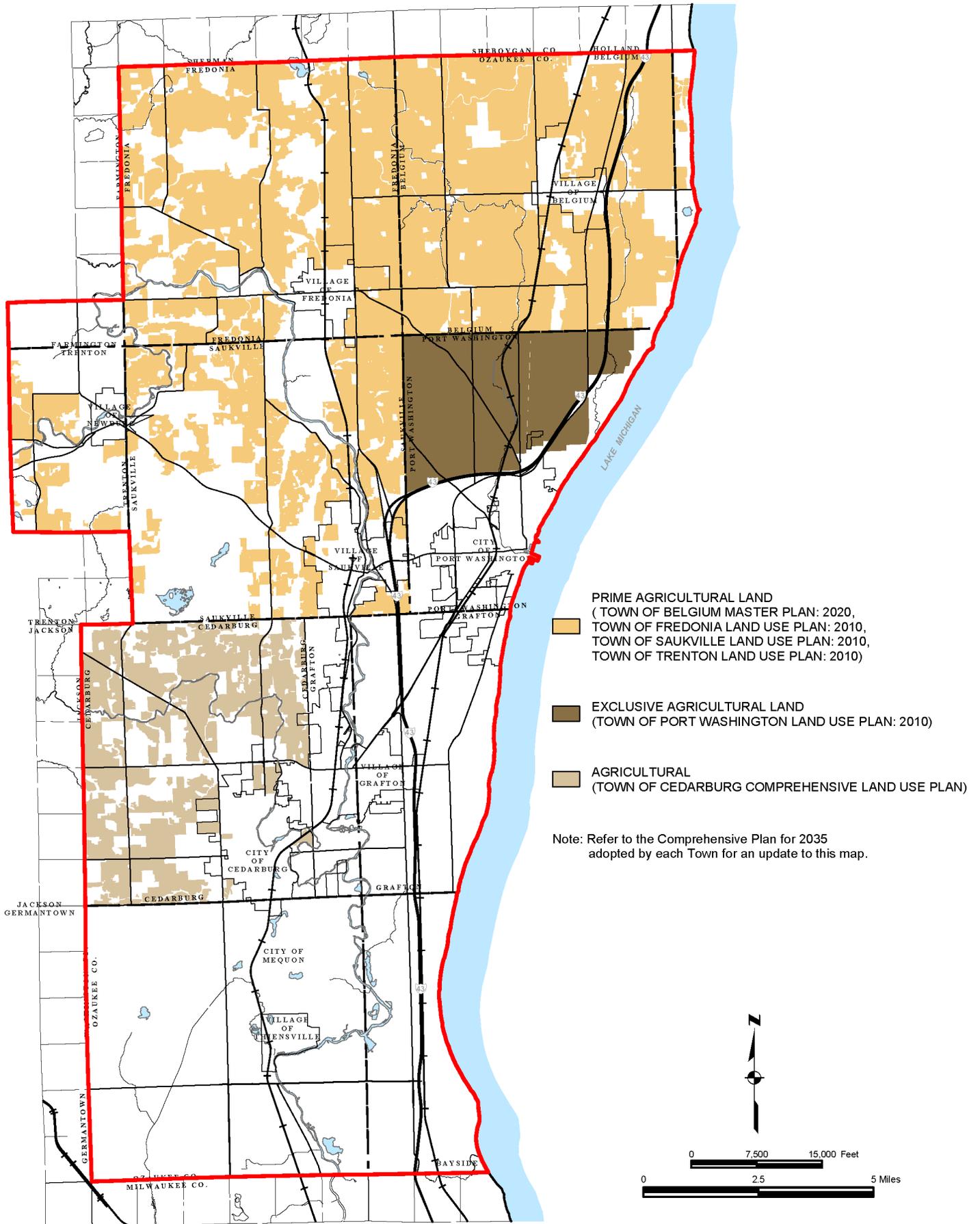
The Town of Fredonia, Town of Belgium, and Town of Saukville plans designate prime agricultural lands as farmland preservation areas. Prime agricultural lands are defined as parcels of 35 acres or larger that are at least 50 percent covered by soils that meet NRCS standards for national prime farmland or farmland of Statewide importance (class I, II, or III soils), and which occur in aggregate blocks of farmland or conservancy lands of 100 acres or more in extent.

The Town of Port Washington plan designates exclusive agricultural areas as farmland preservation areas, but the plan does not define the criteria used to identify exclusive agricultural areas. The Town of Cedarburg plan designates agricultural lands as farmland preservation areas. Agricultural lands are defined as those lands actively being farmed with a minimum parcel size of 35 acres. Land designated for agricultural use is not based on the amount of class I, II, or III soil types covering the land.

Municipal Boundary Agreements

The *Wisconsin Statutes* provide several options for neighboring cities, villages, and towns to cooperatively determine common boundaries. Section 66.0307 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* allows any combination of cities, villages, and towns to determine the boundary lines between themselves under a cooperative plan. Section 66.0307 envisions the cooperative preparation of a plan for the affected area by the concerned local units of

FARMLAND PRESERVATION AREAS DESIGNATED IN ADOPTED LOCAL LAND USE AND MASTER PLANS



government and prescribes in detail the contents of the cooperative plan. Importantly, the cooperative plan must identify any boundary change and any existing boundary that may not be changed during the planning period; identify any conditions that must be met before a boundary change may occur; include a schedule of the period during which a boundary change shall or may occur; and specify arrangements for the provision of urban services to the territory covered by the plan. A boundary agreement can also be achieved under Section 66.0225 which allows two abutting communities who are parties to a court action to enter into a written stipulation determining a common boundary. In addition, communities can agree upon common boundaries under Section 66.0301, the “intergovernmental cooperation” statute.

The City and Town of Port Washington entered into a cooperative boundary agreement under Section 66.0225 on November 23, 2004, which was approved by the Circuit Court on December 29, 2004. The agreement identifies areas of future growth for the City of Port Washington through 2025, areas that will remain in the Town in perpetuity,³ and areas for shared planning between the Town and City of Port Washington. The agreement also provides terms for the provision of sanitary sewer and water services by the City to specified areas of the Town and terms for detachment of City islands within specified areas of the Town. The areas affected by the agreement are shown on Map 77.

Transportation System Plans

Regional Transportation System Plan

The regional transportation system plan is intended to provide a vision for, and guide to, transportation system development in the Region for 20 or more years into the future. The 2035 regional transportation system plan⁴ was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission on June 21, 2006. The plan was endorsed by the Ozaukee County Board on July 18, 2007. It is a multimodal plan of recommended transportation actions designed to address existing and anticipated future transportation problems and needs. The plan consists of four principal elements: public transit, systems management, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and arterial streets and highways. Future needs for transit, street and highway, and other transportation improvements considered in the regional transportation planning process are derived from the future growth proposed in the regional land use plan. The 2035 regional transportation system plan elements are summarized in the following sections.

- *Arterial Street and Highway Element*

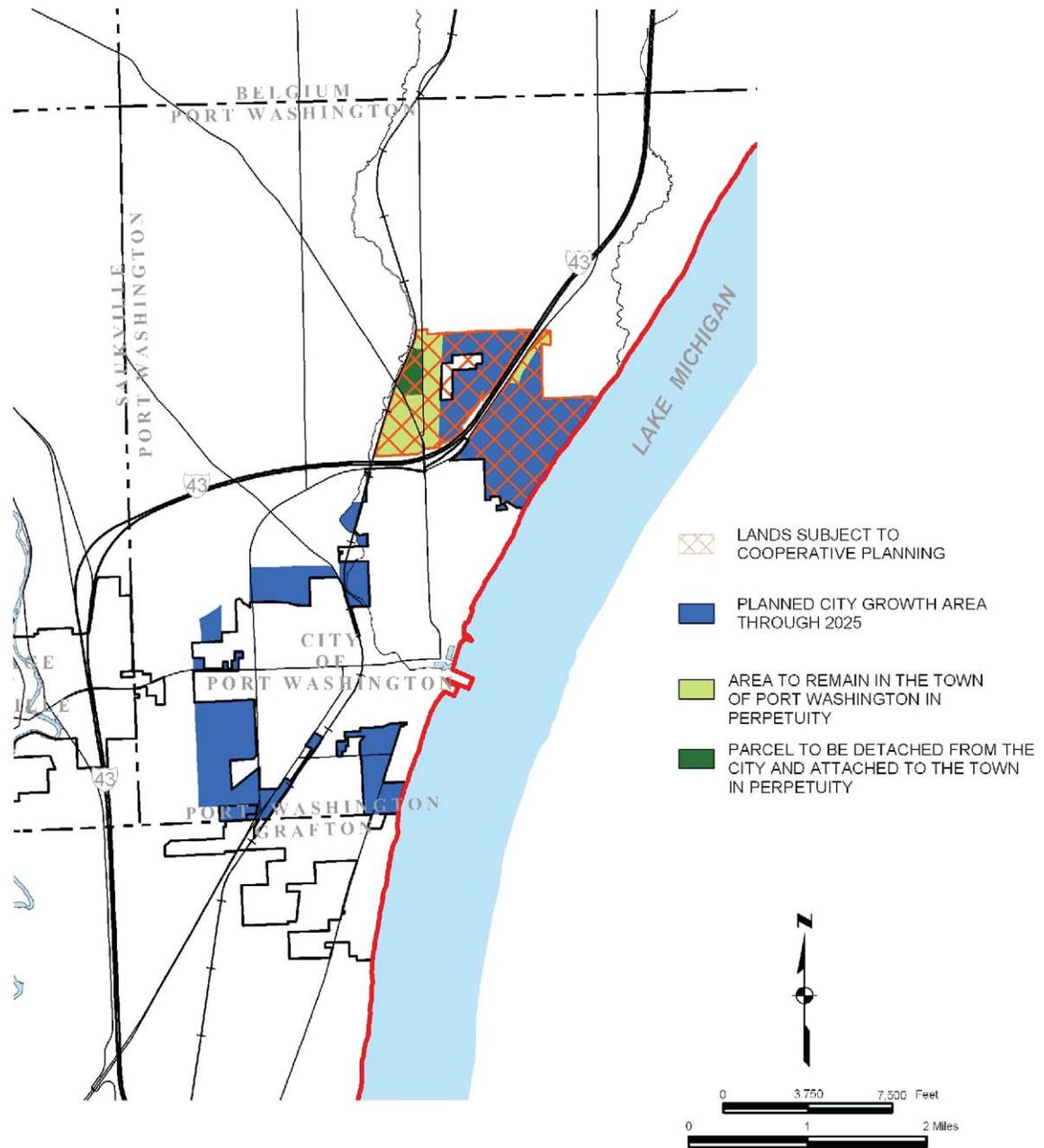
The arterial street and highway element of the regional transportation plan includes recommendations for *functional* improvements; that is, roadway capacity maintenance, improvement, or expansion; and also makes recommendations on which unit of government (State, County, or local) should have *jurisdiction* over each arterial street and highway. The unit of government having jurisdiction over the street or highway is responsible for maintaining and improving the facility.

The arterial street and highway system capacity improvement and expansion recommendations of the year 2035 regional transportation plan in the Ozaukee County planning area are shown on Map 99 in the Transportation Element (Chapter X). The functional improvements are based on anticipated future land use development patterns and the related forecasts of future traffic volumes, not current traffic volumes. Under the plan, there would be 311 miles of arterial streets and highways in Ozaukee County in 2035. Approximately 87 percent, or 272 miles, are recommended to be resurfaced and reconstructed to their same capacity. Approximately 36 miles, or about 12 percent, are recommended for widening to provide additional through traffic lanes, including about 15 miles of freeways (I-43 from the I-43/STH 57 interchange south to the Milwaukee County line). The remaining three miles, or about 1 percent of the total arterial street mileage, are proposed new arterial streets. Proposed new arterials include two new bridges across the Milwaukee River, one at Cold Spring Road in the Town of Saukville and one at Cedar Creek Road in the Town of Grafton.

³ *The agreement provides that areas will remain in the Town in perpetuity unless detachments from the Town and annexation into the City are approved by a Town Board resolution.*

⁴ *Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 49, A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, June 2006.*

CITY AND TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: 2004



Source: SEWRPC.

The regional transportation plan also makes recommendations for arterial street and highway system jurisdictional responsibility. The regional plan recommendations are refined through the preparation of a county jurisdictional highway system plan. An updated Ozaukee County jurisdictional highway system plan will be prepared in 2008 and 2009 under the guidance of an advisory committee that includes representatives from each city, village, and town, the County, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration. The jurisdictional highway system for Ozaukee County recommended by the regional transportation plan, which will be reviewed and potentially modified by the County committee, is shown on Map 101 in Chapter X.

- *Public Transit Element*
The public transit element of the regional transportation plan envisions significant improvement and expansion of public transit in southeastern Wisconsin, including development within the Region of a rapid transit and express transit system, improvement of existing local bus service, and the integration of local bus service with the proposed rapid and express transit services. The recommended expansion of public transit in southeastern Wisconsin would represent a doubling of transit service by the year 2035. The public transit element of the 2035 regional transportation plan is shown on Map 78. County-specific information is presented in Chapter X.
- *Transportation Systems Management Element*
The transportation systems management element of the adopted 2035 regional transportation plan includes measures intended to manage and operate existing transportation facilities to their maximum carrying capacity and travel efficiency. Recommended measures include installing ramp-meters at freeway on-ramps; providing variable message signs on freeways and on surface arterials leading to the most heavily used freeway on-ramps; and expanding the closed-circuit television network, enhancing reference markers, and evaluation and expansion of crash investigation sites on the regional freeway system. Such improvements are recommended on the entire freeway system, except for those segments where future traffic volumes are expected to be less than the design capacity. These segments include I-43 north of STH 57 in Ozaukee County, USH 41 north of STH 60 and USH 45 north of Pioneer Road in Washington County, and I-43 and USH 12 in Walworth County.
- *Bicycle and Pedestrian Facility Element*
The bicycle and pedestrian facility element of the adopted regional plan is intended to promote safe accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel, and encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel as an alternative to personal vehicle travel. The plan envisions that as the surface (non-freeway) arterial street system of about 3,300 miles in the Region is resurfaced and reconstructed segment-by-segment, facilities for bicycle travel would be considered and implemented, if feasible, through bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened shoulders, or separate bicycle paths. A system of off-street bicycle paths is also recommended to connect cities and villages with a population of 5,000 or more. The bicycle way system element of the 2035 regional transportation plan is shown on Map 79. The regional plan recommends that county and local governments prepare bicycle system plans for their jurisdictions that would supplement and refine the regional plan.

The pedestrian facilities portion of the proposed bicycle and pedestrian facilities plan element is a policy plan, rather than a system plan. It proposes that the various units and agencies of government responsible for the construction and maintenance of pedestrian facilities in southeastern Wisconsin adopt and follow a series of recommended standards and guidelines with regard to the development of those facilities, particularly within urban neighborhoods. These standards include providing sidewalks in urban portions of the Region.

Freeway Reconstruction Plan

A Regional Freeway Reconstruction Plan⁵ was adopted in May 2003 by the Regional Planning Commission. The plan is based on a freeway reconstruction study requested by the Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), with the knowledge that the State of Wisconsin is about to embark on an anticipated three-decade long process of reconstructing the 270 mile freeway system in Southeastern Wisconsin, for the express purpose of identifying a “regional consensus” on the desirable scope of a freeway system reconstruction plan and program. The plan recommends that the segment of IH 43 running through Ozaukee County from the Ozaukee-Milwaukee County line to the Ozaukee-Sheboygan County line be reconstructed between 2016 and 2025. At the time of reconstruction, the plan recommends additional lanes be added to the segment of IH 43 between Silver Spring Drive in Milwaukee County to the Saukville interchange where STH 57 and IH 43 divide. This segment of the freeway system is recommended to be expanded from four lanes to six lanes.

⁵*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 47, A Regional Freeway System Reconstruction Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, May 2003.*

Map 78

PUBLIC TRANSIT ELEMENT OF THE RECOMMENDED REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN: YEAR 2035

BUS ROUTE

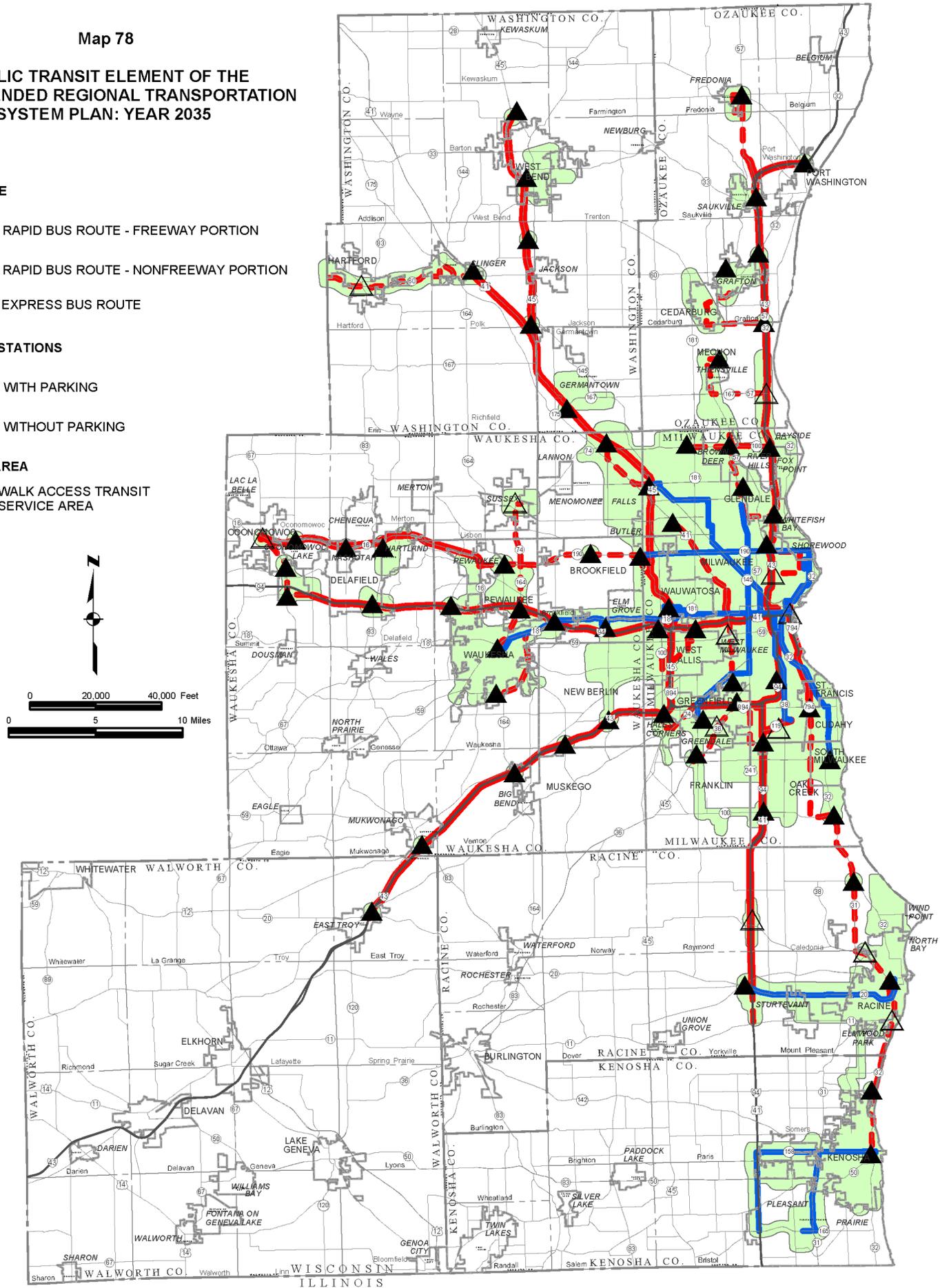
-  RAPID BUS ROUTE - FREEWAY PORTION
-  RAPID BUS ROUTE - NONFREEWAY PORTION
-  EXPRESS BUS ROUTE

TRANSIT STATIONS

-  WITH PARKING
-  WITHOUT PARKING

SERVICE AREA

-  WALK ACCESS TRANSIT SERVICE AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 87

**BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PLANS ADOPTED BY
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: MAY 2005**

Community	Plan	Prepared By	Adoption Date ^a	
			Plan Commission	Governing Body
City of Mequon	City of Mequon Transportation Plan (3 rd Edition), June 1995	City of Mequon	7/24/95	--
City of Port Washington	City of Port Washington Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, Fall 1996	Schreiber/ Anderson and Associates and the City of Port Washington Bicycle and Pedestrian Committee	12/19/96	--
Village of Grafton	Village of Grafton Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, Spring of 1996	Schreiber/ Anderson and Associates and the Village of Grafton Bicycle and Pedestrian Committee	--	--
Town of Cedarburg	Master Bicycle and Pedestrian Route Plan, July 1999	Schreiber/ Anderson and Associates	--	--

^aNo record of adoption provided to SEWRPC if no date is listed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Local Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans

Bicycle and pedestrian plans prepared by local units of government are listed in Table 87. The City of Port Washington, Village of Grafton, and Town of Cedarburg prepared separately documented bicycle and pedestrian plans. The City of Mequon Transportation Plan includes a bikeway section, which includes recommendations for bikeways, a priority list for bikeway implementation, and a bicycle transportation map. The City of Port Washington, Village of Grafton, and Town of Cedarburg plans each include an inventory of existing facilities, describes the planning process used to determine recommendations for existing and new bicycle and pedestrian facilities, contains an implementation plan and operational recommendations for bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and contains maps depicting current and future bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Recommendations from existing local bicycle and pedestrian plans and the regional bicycle and pedestrian plan have been incorporated into the County comprehensive plan.

Park and Open Space Plans

Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan

An updated County park and open space plan was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board in June 2001.⁶ That plan consists of both an open space preservation element and an areawide outdoor recreation element, intended to, respectively, protect areas containing important natural resources and to provide major parks, areawide trails, and resource-oriented recreational facilities. Major parks are defined as publicly owned parks at least 100 acres in size which provide opportunities for such resource-oriented activities as camping, golfing, picnicking, and swimming. Responsibility for providing community parks, neighborhood parks, and local trails is assigned to cities, villages, and towns.

The County park and open space plan recommends that the County acquire about 2,200 acres of land for park and open space preservation purposes, develop additional facilities at Mee-Kwon County Park and the Tendick Nature Park, develop trails within the Milwaukee River and Little Menomonee River corridors, and continue to maintain existing County parks and the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.

⁶Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd Edition, A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, June 2001.

Table 88

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANS ADOPTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: JULY 2005

Community	Plan	Prepared By	Adoption Date ^a	
			Plan Commission	Governing Body
City of Cedarburg	Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan	City of Cedarburg	--	5/10/04
City of Mequon	City of Mequon Comprehensive Park, Recreation, Open Space Plan – 2002 Revision	Jennings and Associates Landscape Architecture and City of Mequon Park Board	--	--
City of Port Washington	Port Washington Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan	Schreiber/Anderson Associates	4/18/96	--
Village of Belgium	Open Space and Recreation Plan	McMahon and Associates	--	5/25/00
Village of Fredonia	Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan, 1997 – 2001, August 1997	Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates and Village of Fredonia	--	--
Village of Grafton	Village of Grafton Park and Open Space Plan, October 2002	Village of Grafton and Vandewalle & Associates	10/22/02	11/05/02
Village of Newburg	Park, Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan, January 2003	Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates	--	3/27/03
Village of Saukville	Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Village of Saukville, March 1996	Foth & Van Dyke	--	--
Village of Thiensville	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 221, <i>A Park and Open Space Plan for The Village of Thiensville</i> , March 1996	SEWRPC	6/18/01	3/18/96
Town of Cedarburg	Town of Cedarburg Comprehensive Park and Green Space Plan	Town of Cedarburg	--	2/04/04

^aNo record of adoption provided to SEWRPC if no date is listed. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) requires that the governing body adopt a park plan by resolution in order to be eligible to apply for recreational grant funds administered by the DNR. Adoption by the Plan Commission is required only if a community wishes to adopt the park plan as an element of its local master plan.

Source: SEWRPC.

Regional Natural Areas Plan

The Ozaukee County park and open space plan incorporates the recommendations of the regional natural areas plan.⁷ The regional natural areas plan as it pertains to Ozaukee County is depicted in Map 30 in Chapter III. The natural areas plan identifies the most significant remaining natural areas, critical species habitats, geological sites, and archaeological sites in the Region, and recommends means for their protection and management. The plan identifies potential sites to be placed in public or private protective ownership, and other sites to be protected, insofar as it is possible, through zoning and other regulatory means without protective ownership. It also recommends that a detailed management plan be prepared and implemented for each site placed under protective ownership. An inventory of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas in the County is included in Chapter III. Recommendations for the acquisition and management of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas are presented in Chapter VII, the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element.

City, Village, and Town Park and Open Space Plans

Park and open space plans prepared by local units of government are set forth in Table 88. In addition to identifying needed recreational facilities, each plan was intended to establish or maintain eligibility for Federal

⁷Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, *A Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 1997*.

Land and Water Conservation Fund and Wisconsin Stewardship Fund grant programs administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Recommendations from existing city, village, and town park and open space plans have been incorporated into the Ozaukee County comprehensive plan and comprehensive plans for participating local governments.

City of Cedarburg

The City of Cedarburg Common Council adopted amendments to the plan titled *Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan* as an element to be included in the City's "Smart Growth" planning document on May 10, 2004.

City of Mequon

A report titled *Comprehensive Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan* was prepared for the City in October of 2002. The plan is an update of the 1997 park, recreation, and open space plan and identifies progress towards completing priorities identified by the 1997 plan. As of October 2002 the top two priorities identified by the 1997 plan, acquisition and development of Lemke Park and development of a master plan and new shelter for River Barn Park, were underway. The plan identifies and inventories other existing open space and critical environmental areas, existing parks, and existing recreational activities and facilities. Recommendations for additional improvements are prioritized for each existing park. Continued work toward acquisition and restoration of the Mequon Nature Preserve is identified as a top priority.

City of Port Washington

A report titled *Port Washington Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan* was adopted by the City Plan Commission in April 1996. The steps taken to prepare the plan included: inventory an analysis of existing recreational facilities; a needs analysis incorporating public comment; review of existing planning documents for the County, Region, and State; the formulation of goals; and preparation of specific development and project implementation recommendations. Implementation of the plan was consolidated into a five-year improvement schedule and budget. Three goals, each with several objectives, resulted from the planning process. The first goal is natural resource protection through preservation of high quality lands for the protection of the vegetation, drainage, and wildlife resources and for enhancing the social, economic, and environmental quality of the City. The second goal is to create a complete park and open space system including parks, facilities, and open space to allow residents to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreational activities. The third goal is cost-effective implementation.

Village of Belgium

A report titled *Open Space and Recreation Plan* was adopted by the Village in May of 2000. The plan updates recommendations from the 1991 report titled *Village of Belgium Landscape Plan for Village Parks* and its 1995 update. The 2000 plan recommends installing plantings recommended as part of the 1991 landscape plan for Village parks and its 1995 update. The 2000 plan also includes phased park improvements between 2000 and 2005 for existing parks and newly acquired park land. Many of the recommendations addressed needs at Well Number Three Park, which was under development in the southwest corner of the Village during the preparation of the 2000 park plan, and the Community Park in the central portion of the Village. A wide range of new facilities were recommended for Well Number Three Park including: landscaping, volleyball courts, soccer fields, baseball backstops, bleachers, trails, bathrooms, picnic shelters, and basketball hoops. Improvements recommended for the Community Park include: an identification sign, horseshoe area, playground equipment, landscaping, and refreshment stand with restrooms.

Village of Fredonia

A report titled *Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan* was adopted by the Village in 1997. The plan updates recommendations from the original park and open space plan prepared for the Village in 1977 by SEWRPC, inventories existing park and open space facilities, and provides a capital improvement schedule for park and open space development from 1997 to 2002. The plan also includes park and open space recommendations beyond 2002. Site acquisition recommendations include the Wheeler Avenue Park site in the southern portion of the Village, which could include development of soccer fields, and the Partridge Avenue Park site, which could include development of nature trails. The plan also sites the possibility of acquiring the Post Office site in the eastern portion of the Village for possible development of a combination Village Hall and community center.

Village of Grafton

A report titled *Village of Grafton Park and Open Space Plan* was adopted by the Village Plan Commission on October 10, 2002, and by the Village Board on November 5, 2002. The plan focuses on recreational development needs over the five year period between 2002 and 2007 and includes a recreational capital improvements program and inventory of existing facilities. The plan also includes recommendations for recreational development needs beyond 2007. Recommendations found in the Village's 1989 park and open space plan and the Village's 1995 *Public Needs Assessment for Parks, Playgrounds, and Other Recreational Facilities* were updated in the 2002 plan. Several sites are identified throughout the Village for proposed regional or multi-community park sites, community park sites, neighborhood park sites, and vest pocket park sites. The plan proposed acquisition of the privately owned Grafton Dells campground and one private property which are both adjacent to Lime Kiln Park on the south side of the Village. Together these properties would create a new multi-community park site. The plan also recommends two optional sites for a new community park adjacent to 1st Avenue on the northwest side of the Village. In addition, five neighborhood park sites and nine vest pocket park sites are recommended for areas of the Village that are currently developing or are expected to be developed.

Village of Newburg

A report titled *Park, Outdoor Recreation, and Open Space Plan* was prepared for the Village in January 2003. The plan updates recommendations from the 1992 park and open space plan, which was prepared as part of the overall master plan for the Village. The 2003 plan includes population projections and distribution for the Village, employment locations of Village residents, an inventory of existing park facilities and open spaces, and a park and open space capital improvement plan detailing expenditures from 2003 through 2007. General recommendations set forth in the plan include ensuring accessibility of park and open space sites to all people regardless of personal disabilities; cooperation between the Village and churches and local sports organizations to provide maximum recreational opportunities without duplication; and the establishment of priorities for park and open space related acquisitions, development, and maintenance through a five year capital improvement program. Specific recommendations include the development of a neighborhood park south of STH 33; improvement of roadways and the parking lot, construction of a bike and pedestrian path, construction of a canoe launch, and construction of additional benches in Fireman's Park; expansion of the parking lot, construction of a restroom, installation of tot lot playground equipment, an additional picnic table, and maintenance of exiting facilities for Dr. Weber Park; acquisition of wetlands by the Village south of STH 33; a potential new ice rink; and development of a Village-wide bike path.

Village of Saukville

A report titled *Village of Saukville Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* was adopted in 1996. The plan focuses on providing residents with adequate recreational facilities through prioritization of new facilities for existing parks and a capital improvement program (CIP) for recreational facilities for the years 1996 through 2001. The recommendations that determined the facilities prioritization and CIP were based on public input and four general methods of analysis: classification of existing park land and a comparison to national acreage standards, comparison of existing facilities to national facilities standards, comparison to service area standards, and comparison to regional studies. The plan also prioritized several site acquisitions. The plan gave highest priority to acquisition of land along the west side of the Milwaukee River between West Riverside Park and Peninsula Park for a trail. The plan also placed a medium priority on acquisition of 23 acres near the industrial park for a nature center. The plan also identifies the need to acquire 20 to 50 acres of land in the future for a Village sports complex and additional land for continued development of the Village trail system.

Village of Thiensville

A report titled *A Park and Open Space Plan for the Village of Thiensville* was adopted by the Village in 1996. The study area used for the plan includes Thiensville and a portion of central Mequon. The plan recognizes that parks in central Mequon serve some of the recreational needs of Thiensville residents. Information pertinent to park and open space planning, such as characteristics of the resident population, overall land use patterns, the natural resource base, and an inventory of existing park and open space facilities, is presented in the plan. Future park and open space land acquisitions and facilities development recommendations are made based on the above

park and open space planning information. It is recommended the Village acquire land on the north side of the Village for a neighborhood level park. To date, this land has not been acquired; however a small area along the Milwaukee River on the south side of the Village has been acquired for recreational use.

Town of Cedarburg

An updated report titled *Town of Cedarburg Comprehensive Park and Green Space Plan* was adopted by the Town Park Commission on January 13, 2004, and the Town Board on February 4, 2004. Information pertinent to park and green space planning such as characteristics of the resident population, soil type, the natural resource base, topography, and an inventory of existing park and open space facilities is presented in the plan. A needs analysis was conducted based on the above information and the results of a park and green space needs public opinion survey. Future park and green space development recommendations were then formulated based on the park and green space needs analysis. The plan recommends that the Pleasant Valley landfill site, which is owned jointly by the Town and City of Cedarburg, be developed to accommodate passive recreational uses. This recommendation has been implemented.

Water Quality and Water Supply Plans

Water Quality Management Plan

In 1979, the Regional Planning Commission adopted an areawide water quality management plan⁸ for Southeastern Wisconsin as a guide to achieving clean and wholesome surface waters within the seven-county Region. The plan has five elements: a land use element; a point source pollution abatement element; a non-point source pollution abatement element; a sludge management element; and a water quality monitoring element.

The point source pollution abatement element of the regional water quality management plan is of particular importance to land use planning. That plan element recommends major sewage conveyance and treatment facilities and identifies planned sewer service areas for each of the sewerage systems in Southeastern Wisconsin. Under Wisconsin law, major sewerage system improvements and all sewer service extensions must be in conformance with the plan.

Sanitary sewer service areas in Ozaukee County are shown on Map 57. A list of adopted sewer service area plans in Ozaukee County is set forth in Table 89. Additional information regarding areas provided with sewer service and sewerage facilities is provided in Chapter IV.

Water Quality Management Plan Update

The Commission is working with the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) to update the regional water quality management plan. The area involved includes all of the Kinnickinnic River, Menomonee River, Milwaukee River, Root River, and Oak Creek watersheds; the Milwaukee Harbor estuary; and the adjacent nearshore areas draining to Lake Michigan. All of the Ozaukee County planning area is included in the plan update except the Sauk Creek, Sucker Creek, and Sheboygan River watersheds and two small portions of the Lake Michigan direct drainage area located in the northeast portion of Ozaukee County.

The interagency effort is using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's recommended watershed approach to update the Regional Water Quality Management Plan and to develop the MMSD's 2020 Facilities Plan for the study area, called the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds. When completed, the plan will recommend the control of both point and nonpoint pollution sources, and provide the basis for decisions on community, industrial, and private waste disposal systems.

Regional Groundwater Plan

The Commission has worked cooperatively with the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (WGNHS) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) on a regional groundwater resource inventory and analysis program. The primary purpose of this effort was the development of hydrologic data that can be used to

⁸*Documented in the three-volume SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, as amended. The plan is currently being updated.*

Table 89

ADOPTED SEWER SERVICE AREA PLANS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: AUGUST 2007

Sanitary Sewer Service Area	Report	Date of Adoption By:		
		Community	SEWRPC	WDNR
Village of Belgium and Environs	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 97 (3rd Edition), August 1993	8/24/93	9/15/93	0/15/93
	Amended 1995	11/13/95	12/6/95	3/14/96
	Amended 1998	11/30/98	12/4/98	4/26/99
	Amended 2001	8/27/01	9/12/01	4/23/02
City of Cedarburg and Village of Grafton and Environs	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 91 (2nd Edition), June 1996	6/96	6/19/96	Pending
	Amended September 2006 (Village of Grafton)	8/7/06	9/13/06	1/03/07
Village of Fredonia and Environs	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 96 (2nd Edition), March 2004	2/5/04	3/3/04	6/21/04
Village of Newburg and Environs	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 205, March 1993	2/25/93	3/03/93	6/21/93
City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 188, January 1992	10/90	1/15/92	9/23/92
	Amended June 1995 (City of Mequon)	6/13/95	6/21/95	8/10/95
	Amended May 2006 (City of Mequon)	2/14/06	3/01/06	6/08/06
City of Port Washington and Environs	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 95 (2nd Edition), December 2000	9/5/00	12/6/00	2/14/01
	Amended December 2003	11/18/03	12/3/03	6/16/04
Village of Saukville and Environs	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 90, September 1983	9/06/83	12/01/83	5/23/84
	Amended September 2001	8/21/01	9/12/01	4/08/02
	Amended March 2002	2/05/02	3/06/02	5/15/02

Source: SEWRPC.

support the preparation of a regional groundwater modeling program and to provide information useful for land use and related planning efforts. Information developed includes the ability of mapped soil types to attenuate contaminants before they reach the groundwater system. Data and related mapping were also developed on groundwater quality and potential sources of contamination. The groundwater-related inventories developed under this effort are documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 37, *Groundwater Resources of Southeastern Wisconsin*, June 2002. Pertinent information from the report is presented in Chapter III.

Regional Water Supply Plan

The Commission is conducting a regional water supply study for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, which is expected to be completed in 2008. The regional water supply plan together with the abovementioned groundwater inventories and a ground water simulation model will form the SEWRPC regional water supply management program. The preparation of these three elements includes interagency partnerships with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and many of the area's water supply utilities.

The regional water supply plan will include the following major components:

- Water supply service areas and forecast demand for water use.
- Recommendations for water conservation efforts to reduce water demand.
- Evaluation of alternative sources of supply, recommended sources of supply for each service area, and recommendations for development of the basic infrastructure required to deliver that supply.
- Identification of groundwater recharge areas to be protected from incompatible development.
- Specification of new institutional structures necessary to carry out plan recommendations.
- Identification of constraints to development levels in subareas of the Region that emanate from water supply sustainability concerns.

Stormwater Management Regulations

Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, which is intended to reduce the discharge of pollutants carried by stormwater, requires county and local governments in urbanized areas, which are identified based on population and density, to obtain a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permit. The code requires that the designated county or local government meet State standards to control pollution that enters a municipal storm sewer system and develop a storm sewer system map, a public information and education program, a stormwater and erosion control ordinance, an illicit discharge detection program, and a plan to reduce suspended solids. An annual report on progress in meeting the requirements must be submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Chapter NR 151 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* requires that municipalities with a WPDES permit reduce the amount of total suspended solids in stormwater runoff by 20 percent by 2008 and by 40 percent by 2013, with respect to stormwater runoff from areas of existing development with no controls as of October 2004. The following communities have received a WPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit under Phase I stormwater regulations: the Village and Town of Grafton (joint application); the City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville (joint application); the Village of Bayside (joint application with other Milwaukee County communities); and the City of Cedarburg. The Village of Saukville, Town of Saukville, and Town of Cedarburg must also obtain Phase I WPDES permits. Ozaukee County must obtain a permit for County facilities in any local government required to obtain a permit.

Phase II of NR 216 requires municipalities outside urbanized areas with a population greater than 10,000 and a density over 1,000 persons per square mile to obtain a WPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit. As a result of Phase II requirements, the City of Port Washington will be required to obtain a permit. As stated in Chapter IV of this report, the DNR has notified Ozaukee County through a notice of intent (NOI) that the County will need to prepare a stormwater management plan and construction site erosion control ordinance for areas of the County not already under Phase I regulations.

In addition, regardless of whether a municipality is required to have a stormwater discharge permit under Chapter NR 216, Chapter NR 151 requires that all construction sites that have one acre or more of land disturbance must achieve an 80 percent reduction in the amount of sediment that runs off the site. With certain limited exceptions, those sites required to have construction erosion control permits must also have post-development stormwater management practices to reduce the total suspended solids (sediment) that would otherwise run off the site by 80 percent for new development, 40 percent for redevelopment, and 40 percent for infill development occurring prior to October 1, 2012. After October 1, 2012, infill development will be required to achieve an 80 percent reduction. If it can be demonstrated that the solids reduction standard cannot be met for a specific site, total suspended solids must be controlled to the maximum extent practicable.

Under the requirements of Chapter NR 151, by March 10, 2008, incorporated municipalities with average population densities of 1,000 people or more per square mile that are not required to obtain municipal stormwater discharge permits must implement public information and education programs relative to specific aspects of nonpoint source pollution control; municipal programs for management of leaf and grass clippings; and site specific programs for application of lawn and garden fertilizers on municipally-owned properties with over five acres of pervious surface. This requirement will apply to virtually all cities and villages. Table 90 sets forth local governments that have adopted a stormwater management ordinance or plan and local governments that have adopted a construction erosion control ordinance.

EXISTING LAND USE REGULATIONS

Good community development depends not only on quality planning at all levels of government, but on practical implementation measures as well. Land use and development regulations affect the type of uses allowed, as well as the detailed design and site layout of proposed developments. The following presents a summary of land use regulations adopted by Ozaukee County and zoning, subdivision, and official mapping regulations adopted by participating local governments.

Table 90

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCES OR PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION EROSION CONTROL ORDINANCES ADOPTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: MAY 2005

Community	Stormwater Management Ordinance or Plan	Construction Erosion Control Ordinance
City of Cedarburg	Yes	Yes
City of Mequon	Yes	Yes
City of Port Washington	Yes	Yes
Village of Bayside	Yes	Yes
Village of Belgium	Yes	Yes
Village of Fredonia	Yes	Yes
Village of Grafton	Yes	Yes
Village of Newburg	Yes	Yes
Village of Saukville	Yes	Yes
Village of Thiensville	Yes	Yes
Town of Grafton	Yes	Yes

Source: SEWRPC.

County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinances

Under the *Wisconsin Statutes*, counties are responsible for the zoning of shoreland areas within unincorporated areas. Shoreland areas are defined in the *Statutes* as lands within the following distance from the ordinary high-water mark of navigable waters: one thousand feet from a lake, pond, or flowage; and three hundred feet from a river or stream or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

The Ozaukee County ordinance includes restrictions on uses in wetlands located in the shorelands, and limits the types of uses that can occur in the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area to prevent damage to structures and property and to protect the floodwater conveyance and storage capacity of floodplains. The ordinance also includes restrictions on the removal of vegetation and other activities in the shoreland area, and requires that most structures be set back a minimum of 75 feet from navigable waters. Minimum requirements for uses in unincorporated shoreland areas are set forth in Chapter NR 115 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. Minimum floodplain requirements are set forth in Chapter NR 116.

Washington County has adopted a similar ordinance that regulates shoreland areas in unincorporated portions of that County. Map 80⁹ depicts shoreland areas in unincorporated areas regulated under County shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances in 2006. Floodplains and shoreland-wetlands are also shown. The map does not include updates to floodplain mapping made as a result of the FEMA map modernization program for Ozaukee County in 2007 and changes to floodplain mapping in Washington County anticipated in 2008; nor does it include updates to the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory in Ozaukee County approved by the WDNR in 2007, and anticipated in Washington County in 2007-2008. The appropriate County planning department should be contacted to determine the locations of shoreland, floodplain, and shoreland-wetlands.

County regulations continue to apply in shoreland areas annexed by cities and villages after May 7, 1982, unless the city or village adopts shoreland regulations that are at least as restrictive as those included in the County ordinance. Where County regulations continue in effect, the city or village is responsible for enforcing the regulations. Cities and villages are also required to regulate wetlands within shoreland areas, including those that

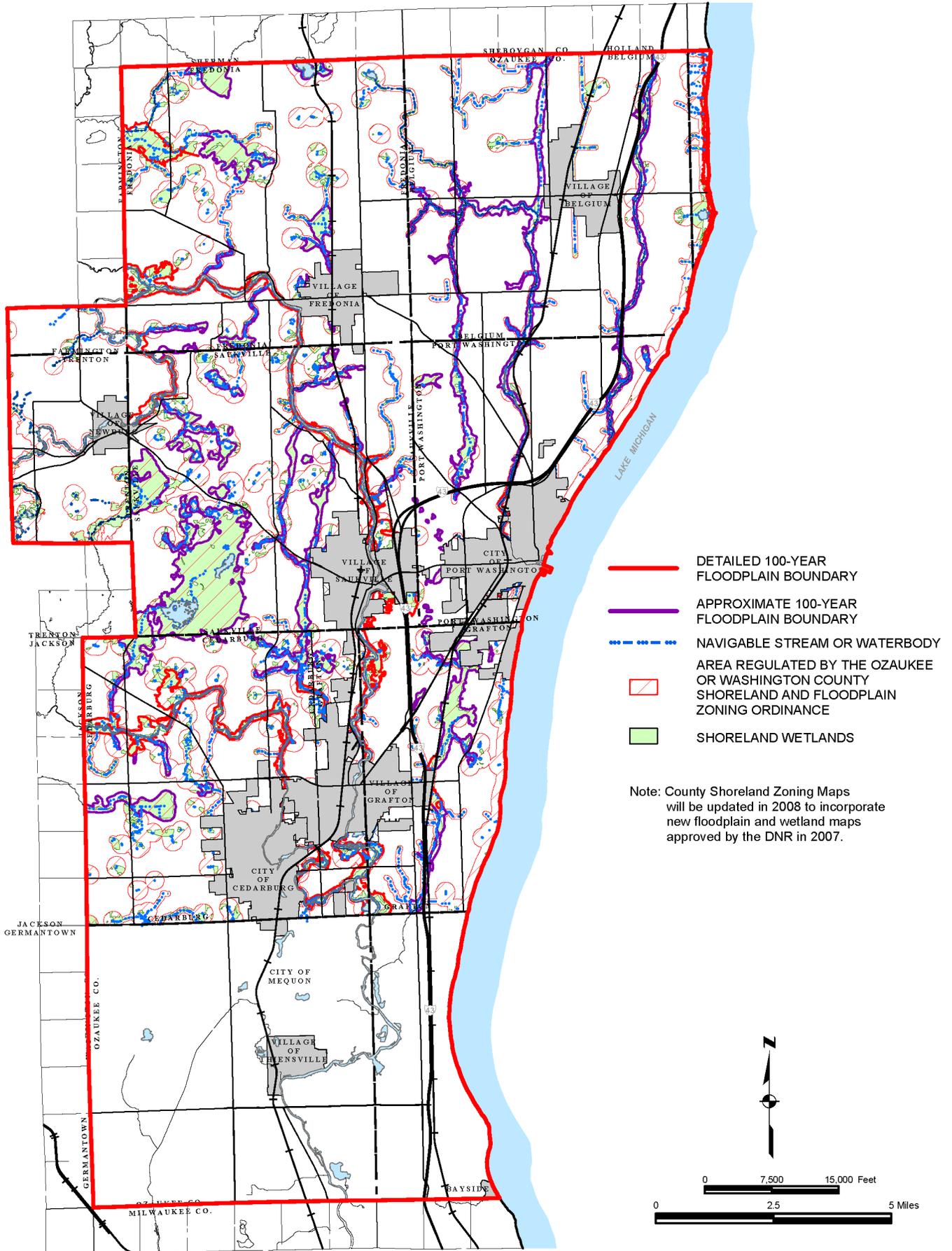
⁹A new Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board on April 5, 2006. New shoreland and floodplain zoning maps will be prepared in 2008.

Zoning

A zoning ordinance is a public law that regulates and restricts the use of property in the public interest. The primary function of zoning should be to implement an adopted master or comprehensive plan. Indeed, Section 66.1001(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that zoning, land divisions, and official mapping decisions made by local and county governments be consistent with local and county comprehensive plans as of January 1, 2010.

A zoning ordinance divides a community into districts for the purpose of regulating the use of land and structures; the height, size, shape, and placement of structures; and the density of housing. A zoning ordinance typically consists of two parts: a text setting forth regulations that apply to each of the various zoning districts, together with related procedural and administrative requirements; and a map delineating the boundaries of zoning districts.

SHORELAND AND FLOODPLAIN ZONING IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



were in the city or village prior to 1982, under Chapter NR 117 of the *Administrative Code*; and to enforce the minimum floodplain standards set forth in Chapter NR 116 of the *Administrative Code* within all floodplain areas of the city or village.

County Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance

The Ozaukee County nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance was established to ensure the effective reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites in Ozaukee County in compliance with Chapter NR 135 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* and Subchapter I of Chapter 295 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The purpose of this ordinance is to adopt the uniform statewide standards for nonmetallic mining required by Section 295.12(1)(a) of the *Statutes* and Chapter NR 135 of the *Administrative Code*. It is not intended to repeal or interfere with any existing rules, regulations, ordinances, or permits concerning nonmetallic mining reclamation previously adopted pursuant to other Wisconsin law. The requirements of this ordinance apply to all operators of nonmetallic mining sites within Ozaukee County operating or commencing operation after August 1, 2001, except for nonmetallic mining sites located in a city, village, or town within the County that has adopted an ordinance pursuant to Section 295.14 of the *Statutes* and Section NR 135.32(2) of the *Administrative Code*. All reclamation plans must meet the standards set forth by the Ozaukee County nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance including those addressing: surface water and wetland protection, groundwater protection, topsoil management, final grading and slopes, topsoil redistribution for reclamation, revegetation and site stabilization, criteria for assessing completion of successful site reclamation, intermittent mining, and maintenance.

County Highway Access Control Ordinance

The purpose of the County highway access control ordinance is to regulate access onto County trunk highways in order to promote safety, convenience, and economic viability and to protect the public investment in existing and proposed highways. The design standards set forth in the ordinance promote the orderly and safe movement in and out of private and public properties to minimize interference to through highway traffic and to control the use of drainage structures and appurtenances as may be necessary to preserve the physical structure of County highways. The ordinance contains regulations regarding existing accesses to County trunk highways, vacated accesses, access prohibitions, subdivision of land, access spacing and frequency along County trunk highways, and access design standards. Administration and enforcement practices are also included.

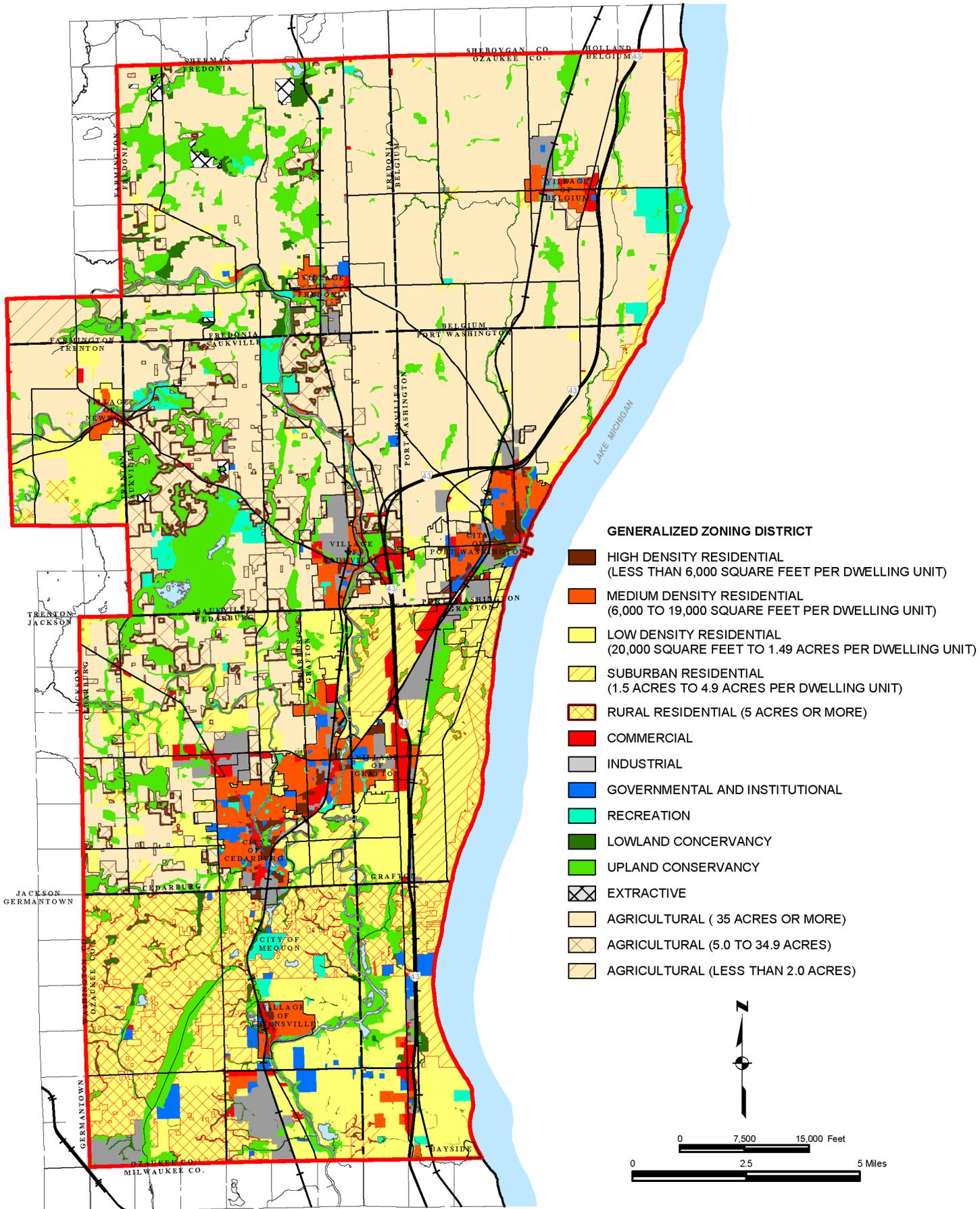
Local Zoning Ordinances

Each city, town, and village in Ozaukee County has adopted a zoning ordinance. Zoning district regulations for each participating local government are summarized in Appendix L.

Map 81 depicts generalized zoning in the planning area based on zoning in effect in 2000. To prepare the map, local zoning districts were converted to a uniform classification system and mapped. The composite map reflects general zoning as well as floodplain and shoreland zoning. On the map, floodplain zoning districts in undeveloped areas are shown as conservancy, regardless of any underlying general zoning district regulations, if the provisions of the floodplain district effectively preclude new urban development. Both the Ozaukee and Washington County floodplain zoning regulations, which are contained in the county shoreland zoning ordinances, prohibit development in the floodway portion of the floodplain. Also, where the provisions of a county shoreland zoning ordinance and a town general zoning ordinance differ, the map reflects the more restrictive ordinance.

A number of communities require nonmetallic mining restoration plans for nonmetallic mining sites through local zoning ordinances. Communities with zoning ordinances that require restoration plans include: the Town of Cedarburg, Town of Fredonia, Village of Fredonia, Town of Grafton, City of Port Washington, and Town of Port Washington. Local zoning requirements are in addition to State nonmetallic mining site reclamation requirements. All nonmetallic mining operations must comply with Chapter NR 135 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* as enforced by Ozaukee County unless the municipality has adopted a nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance that complies with Chapter NR 135. The Town of Saukville adopted a nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance in 2005 that meets the State requirements.

GENERALIZED ZONING IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



Extraterritorial Zoning Regulations

The *Wisconsin Statutes* authorize cities and villages to adopt extraterritorial zoning regulations for adjacent unincorporated areas, in cooperation with the adjacent town, within three miles of a city of the first, second, or third class; and within 1.5 miles of a city of the fourth class or villages.¹⁰ The City of Mequon is the only municipality in Ozaukee County which has adopted an extraterritorial zoning ordinance. The ordinance applies to an approximately 1,528 acre area in the Town of Grafton, adjacent to the northeast portion of the City. The Mequon extraterritorial zoning regulations were approved by the joint City-Town zoning committee in October, 2004. The Village of Saukville initiated the process of adopting an extraterritorial zoning ordinance, which would have applied primarily to the Town of Saukville, in July 2005. The Village of Newburg also initiated preparation of an extraterritorial zoning ordinance in July 2005. The two-year extraterritorial zoning process called for under the *Statutes* has expired without adoption of extraterritorial zoning regulations by either Village; however, the Town and Village of Saukville entered into an agreement in January 2007 to prepare a cooperative boundary agreement under Section 66.0307 of the *Statutes*. The City of Cedarburg initiated an extraterritorial zoning process over portions of the Town of Cedarburg on March 15, 2006, and the Village of Cedar Grove in Sheboygan County initiated an extraterritorial zoning process over portions of the Town of Belgium on March 12, 2007. Each extraterritorial zoning process will extend for two years, with the possibility of a one-year extension if agreed to by each local government concerned. Appendix M includes a summary of the process set forth in the *Statutes* for enacting an extraterritorial zoning ordinance.

Land Division Regulations

A land division ordinance is a public law that regulates the division of land into smaller parcels. Land division ordinances provide for appropriate public oversight of the creation of new parcels and help ensure that new development is appropriately located; lot size minimums specified in zoning ordinances are observed; arterial street rights-of-way are appropriately dedicated or reserved; access to arterial streets and highways is limited in order to preserve the traffic-carrying capacity and safety of such facilities; adequate land for parks, drainageways, and other open spaces is appropriately located and preserved; street, block, and lot layouts are appropriate; and adequate public improvements are provided. Land division ordinances can be enacted by cities, villages, and towns and by counties, with the latter applying only to unincorporated areas. Thus, within unincorporated areas, it is possible for both counties and towns to have concurrent jurisdiction over land divisions. Cities and villages also have “extraterritorial” plat approval jurisdiction over subdivisions proposed near their corporate boundaries.

Chapter 236 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* sets forth general requirements governing the subdivision of land, including, among others, surveying and monumenting requirements, necessary approvals, recording procedures, and requirements for amending or changing subdivision maps. The *Statutes* also grant authority to county and local governments to review subdivision maps, commonly referred to as plats, with respect to local plans and ordinances. Section 236.45 authorizes county and local governments to adopt their own land division ordinances, which may be more restrictive than State requirements.

The Ozaukee County shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance includes land division regulations for areas located in the shoreland. Ozaukee County also has authority under Section 236.10 of the *Statutes* to review and approve all subdivisions located in unincorporated portions of the County. All cities, towns, and villages in the planning area have adopted a land division ordinance. Under Chapter 236, local governments are required to review and take action on plats for subdivisions. Subdivisions are defined in the *Statutes* as “a division of a lot, parcel, or tract of land by the owner thereof or the owner’s agent for purpose of sale or of building development, where the act of division creates five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area; or five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area are created by successive divisions within a period of five years.” Local subdivision ordinances may be broader in scope and require review and approval of land divisions in addition to those meeting the statutory definition of a “subdivision.” Table 91 provides a summary of the scope of land division ordinances adopted by local governments in the planning area.

¹⁰See Appendix M for additional information regarding extraterritorial authorities.

Table 91

SCOPE OF COUNTY AND LOCAL SUBDIVISION ORDINANCES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Governmental Unit	Governing Body Has Adopted a Subdivision Control Ordinance	Ordinance Applies to Divisions of Land Other than Subdivisions as Defined in State Statutes ^a	Scope of Ordinance if Different from Statutory Scope
Ozaukee County	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies in unincorporated shoreland areas only: any land division resulting in three or more parcels
Cities			
Cedarburg	Yes	Yes	Any land division resulting in a parcel less than 35 acres
Mequon	Yes	Yes	All land divisions; condominiums
Port Washington	Yes	Yes	All land divisions; condominiums
Villages			
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Any land division resulting in a parcel less than 10 acres
Fredonia	Yes	Yes	Any land division resulting in a parcel of four acres or less; condominiums
Grafton	Yes	Yes	All land divisions
Saukville	Yes	Yes	Any land division resulting in five or more parcels of 1.5 acres or less, or other land division resulting in a parcel less than 10 acres
Thiensville	Yes	Yes	All land divisions
Towns			
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Any land division resulting in a parcel less than 35 acres
Cedarburg	Yes	Yes	All land divisions
Fredonia	Yes	Yes	All land divisions
Grafton	Yes	Yes	All land divisions
Port Washington	Yes	Yes	All land divisions; condominiums
Saukville	Yes	Yes	Any land division resulting in a parcel less than 35 acres; condominiums
Washington County			
County	Yes	Yes	In unincorporated areas only: land divisions resulting in five or more parcels of five acres each or less
Villages			
Newburg	Yes	Yes	Any land division resulting in five or more parcels of five acres or less, minor land divisions (not defined)

^aUnder Chapter 236 of the Wisconsin Statutes, a subdivision is defined as the division of a lot, parcel or tract of land where the act of division creates five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area; or where five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area are created by successive divisions within a period of five years.

Source: SEWRPC.

Extraterritorial Platting Authority

Under Section 236.10 of the *Statutes*, a city or village may review, and approve or reject, subdivision plats located within its extraterritorial area if it has adopted a subdivision ordinance or an official map. Section 236.02 of the *Statutes* defines the extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction as the unincorporated area within three miles of the corporate limits of a city of the first, second, or third class, or within 1.5 miles of the corporate limits of a city of the fourth class or a village. In accordance with Section 66.0105 of the *Statutes*, in situations where the extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction of two or more cities or villages would otherwise overlap, the extraterritorial jurisdiction between the municipalities is divided on a line, all points of which are equidistant from the boundaries of each municipality concerned, so that no more than one city or village exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction over any unincorporated area. The extraterritorial plat review area for each city and village in the County is depicted in Map 82. The extraterritorial area changes whenever a city or village annexes land, unless

EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW JURISDICTION FOR CITIES AND VILLAGES
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

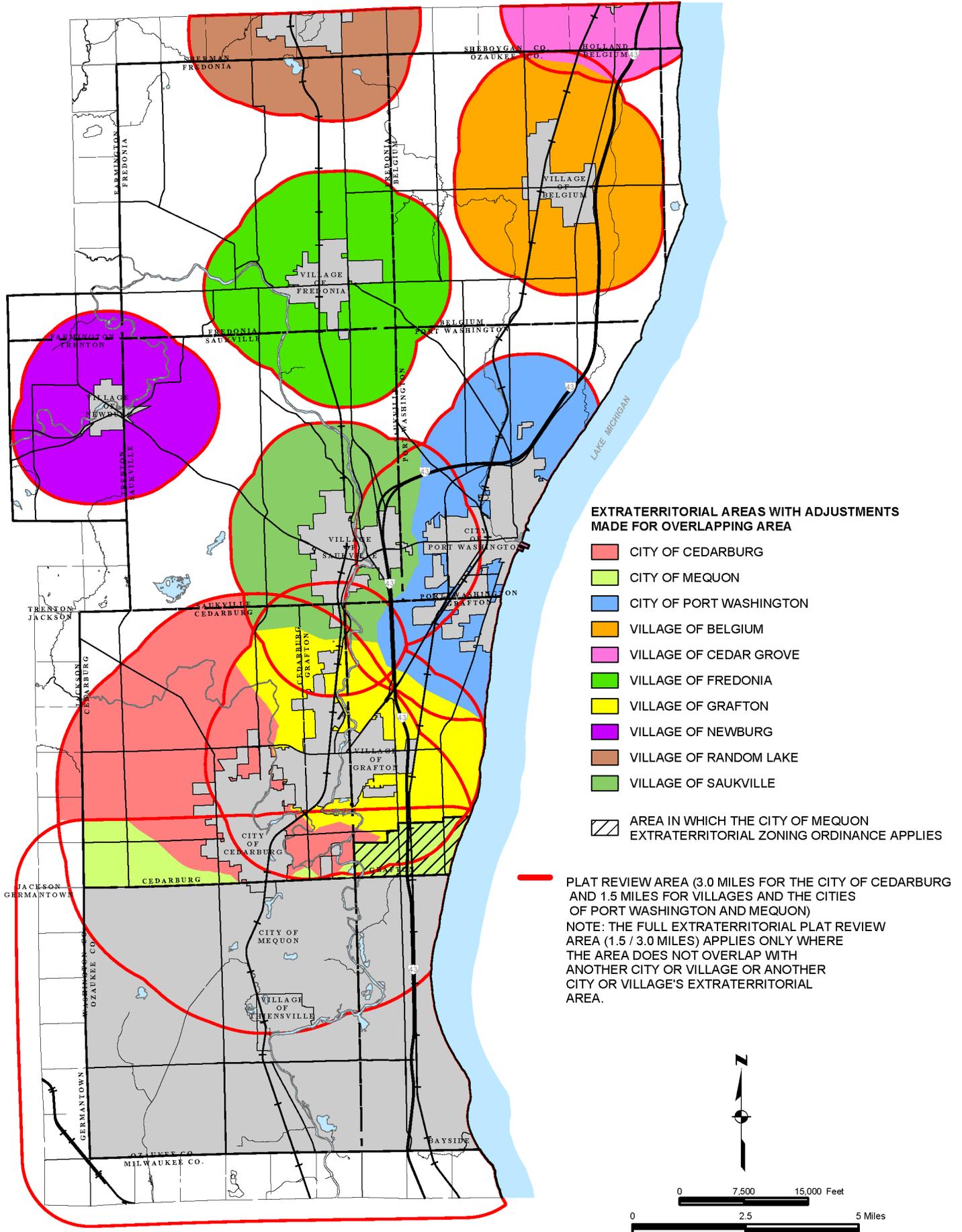


Table 92

**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA
THAT HAVE ADOPTED AN OFFICIAL MAPPING ORDINANCE: JUNE 2005**

Community	Date of Latest Map Revision	Adoption Date by Governing Body	Recorded with County Register of Deeds
City of Cedarburg	9/12/05	5/26/87	1/18/07
City of Mequon	-- ^a	10/13/87	-- ^c
Village of Belgium	8/15/00	-- ^b	9/13/96
Village of Grafton	3/3/04	3/3/04	-- ^c
Village of Newburg	Currently under preparation	--	-- ^c
Village of Thiensville	March 2005	11/7/96	-- ^c

^aUnknown

^bNo record of adoption provided to SEWRPC.

^cSection 62.23(6)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires the municipal clerk to record a certificate showing that an official map has been established with the County register of deeds if an official map has been adopted by the governing body. Recording of these certificates is being verified by County staff.

Source: SEWRPC.

the city or village has established a permanent extraterritorial area through a resolution of the common council or village board or through an agreement with a neighboring city or village. A municipality may also waive its right to approve plats within any portion of its extraterritorial area by adopting a resolution that describes or maps the area in which it will review plats, as provided in Section 236.10(5) of the *Statutes*. The resolution must be recorded with the County register of deeds.

Official Mapping Ordinances

Section 62.23(6) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* allows the Common Council of any City to establish an official map for the precise identification of right-of-way lines and boundaries of streets, highways, waterways,¹¹ and parkways and the location and extent of railroad rights-of-way, public transit facilities, parks, and playgrounds. An official map is intended to be used as a precise planning tool for implementing master and comprehensive plans and for insuring the availability of land for the above features.

Section 61.35 of the *Statutes* applies the authority provided cities under Section 62.23 to develop an official map to villages. Similarly, Section 60.10(2)(c) authorizes towns to engage in the same planning activities, including preparation of an official map, as a village provided the town board has adopted village powers and created a town plan commission. All of the towns in Ozaukee County have adopted village powers and created a town plan commission. The clerk of any city, village, or town in the County that adopts an official map by ordinance or resolution must record a certificate showing that the city, village, or town has established an official map with the Ozaukee County register of deeds.

One of the basic purposes of the official map is to prohibit the construction of structures and their associated improvements on land that has been designated for future public use. The official map is a plan implementation device that operates on a communitywide basis in advance of land development and can thereby effectively assure the integrated development of the street and highway system. Unlike subdivision control, which operates on a plat-by-plat basis, the official map can operate over the entire community in advance of development proposals. The official map is a useful device to achieve public acceptance of long-range plans in that it serves legal notice of the government's intention well in advance of any actual improvements. Table 92 lists those communities in the planning area that have adopted an official map.

¹¹Waterways may be placed on the map only if included within a comprehensive surface water drainage plan.

SUMMARY

Southeastern Wisconsin, Ozaukee County, and Ozaukee County's communities have a rich history of planning. Numerous plans have been developed at the regional level including a regional land use plan, regional transportation system plan, freeway reconstruction plan, regional bicycle and pedestrian plan, regional natural areas plan, water quality management plan, regional groundwater plan, and regional water supply plan. Plans developed at the County level include a farmland preservation plan and County park and open space plan. In addition, each community in the County has adopted a land use, master, or comprehensive plan, and many of the communities in the County have developed park and open space plans and bicycle and pedestrian plans. These existing plans provided the foundation for developing this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Ozaukee County.

The comprehensive planning law requires that zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances be consistent with a governmental unit's comprehensive plan as of January 1, 2010. As of that date, the County shoreland zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the County Board, and city, village, and town zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Common Council, Village Board, or Town Board. To assist in meeting this requirement, all local zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances as well as the County shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance have been inventoried and summarized in this chapter. The Implementation Element (Chapter XIV) identifies modifications to existing ordinances needed to implement the comprehensive plan presented in this report.

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Chapter VI

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the issues and opportunities element is to define a desired future for Ozaukee County and each participating local government. A “vision” statement was developed by the County and each participating local government to help provide an overall framework for development of the County and local comprehensive plans. The vision statements express the preferred future, key characteristics, and/or expectations for the future desired by the County and each community.

Section 66.1001 (2) (a) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that the Issues and Opportunities Element include a “statement of the overall objectives, policies, goals, and programs of the governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the governmental unit over the planning period.” Although not defined in the *Statutes*, the Wisconsin Department of Administration has provided the following definitions of those terms:

Goals: Broad and general expressions of a community’s aspirations, towards which the planning effort is directed. Goals tend to be ends rather than means.

Objectives: More specific targets, derived from goals and necessary to achieve those goals. While still general in nature, objectives are more precise, concrete, and measurable than goals.

Policies: Rules or courses of action necessary to achieve the goals and objectives from which they are derived. They are precise and measurable.

Programs: A system of projects or services necessary to achieve plan goals, objectives, and policies.

OZAUKEE COUNTY VISION STATEMENT

“Ozaukee County will create plans and policies that sustain and enhance the quality of life for all citizens of Ozaukee County.”

Visioning Process

The Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and the Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB)¹ were responsible for preparing and refining the County’s vision statement. The visioning process included development of the vision statement and of the general goals and objectives presented in this chapter, and was based on the following:

¹The Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan committee structure is diagramed in Figure 2 in Chapter I of this report.

- Results of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) workshops
- A countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey conducted in February 2005
- Four countywide comprehensive planning kickoff meetings held in April and May of 2005
- The Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Open House/Design Workshop held in May 2006
- Vision statements and goals and objectives from existing local plans
- Data collected and mapped during the inventory phase of the plan
- Other public comment obtained via the Ozaukee County comprehensive planning website, e-mails, County Fair booth, local government comprehensive planning public informational meetings, and other public meetings
- Consideration of the nine elements of the comprehensive plan

Data collected during the inventory phase of the planning process included existing population and employment information and future population, household, and employment projections; existing land uses and natural resources; and existing land use plans and regulations. Inventory information is valuable to visioning committees and the public in determining the current conditions and factors that influence or determine the quality of life. The population, household, and employment projections set forth in Part II of Chapter II were reviewed to determine the needs of future residents, such as housing, employment, and education, to help guide preparation of the vision statement. Inventory information was made available to the public on the Ozaukee County comprehensive planning website, at each public library in the County, and at the municipal hall of each participating local government. The information was also presented at the County open house/design workshop. Vision statements from existing County and local government land use and master plans, which are identified in Chapter V, were also taken into consideration by the CAC and CPB during preparation of the vision statement.

A SWOT analysis for Ozaukee County was conducted with CAC members in December 2004. A SWOT analysis was also conducted at each of the four comprehensive planning kick-off meetings held around the County in early 2005. The results of these exercises, which are set forth in Figure 11, helped to identify community concerns and guide preparation of the vision statement and goals and objectives.

A countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey was prepared by the CAC with assistance from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Center for Urban Initiatives and Research. The survey included a wide range of questions on planning and development topics such as housing, transportation, agricultural and natural resources, land use, and economic development. Responses to these questions also helped guide preparation of the vision statement. A report detailing the results of the survey is included in Appendix N.

Finally, public input from the County planning open house/design workshop was used in the preparation of the vision statement. Input included written public comments provided during an interactive GIS Smart Board demonstration led by the UW-Madison Land Information and Computer Graphics staff, from an image preference survey, and from the 11 additional comprehensive planning stations.

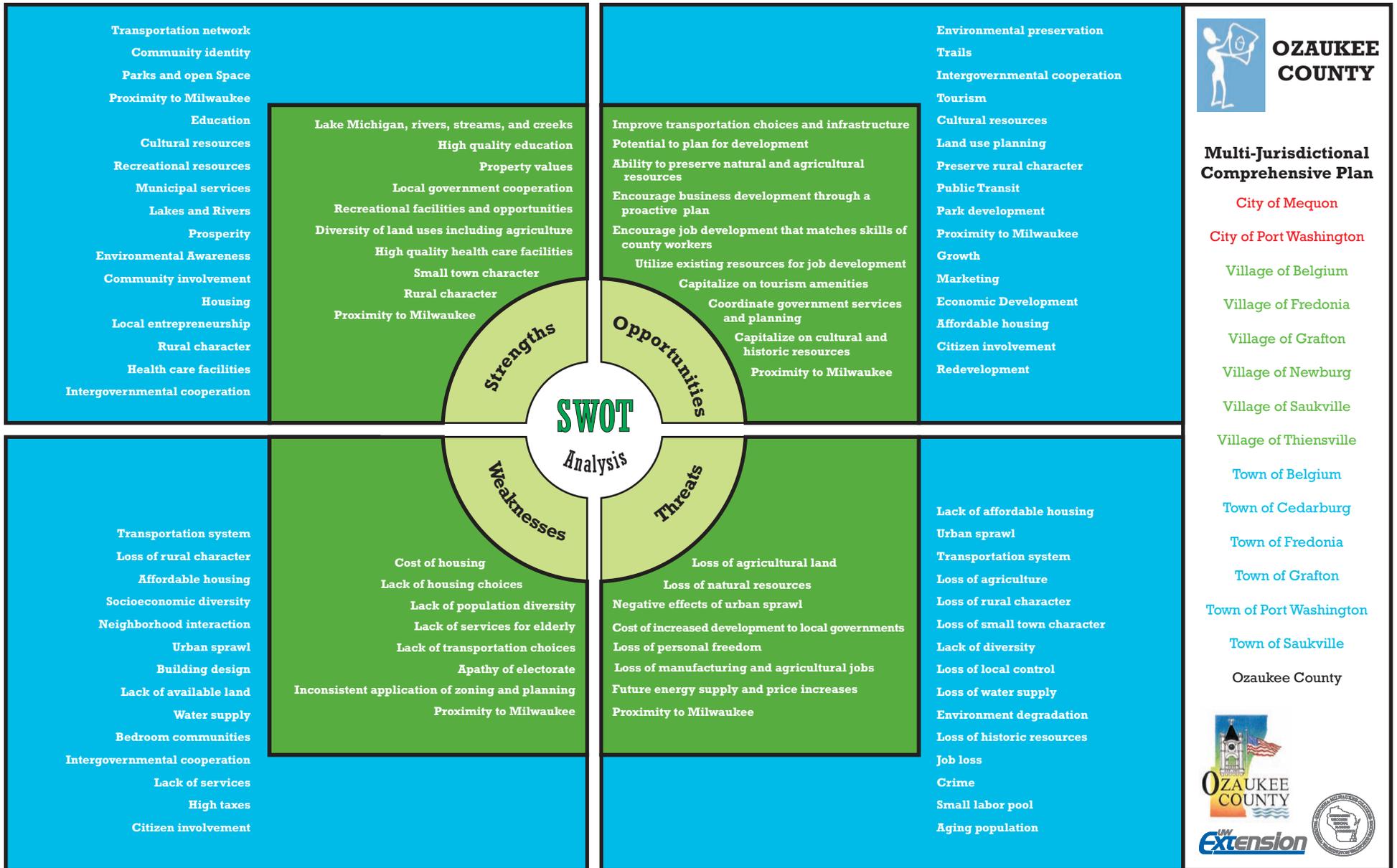
Issues and Opportunities

The following general County planning issues and opportunities were identified during the visioning process described above:

- **Changing Age Structure of the Population:** The population projections in Chapter II indicate that the population of Ozaukee County is expected to grow by 23 percent to 101,100 people by 2035. A large

Figure 11

RESULTS OF STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



SWOT Analysis Prepared by the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee, December 7, 2004
 SWOT Analysis Conducted at Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Kickoff Meetings

percentage of this growth, 77 percent, is expected to be persons over the age of 65. This will have many implications on the future of Ozaukee County, including possible changes in the types of housing needed and needs for transportation, medical, and social services. Planning efforts for the County and its government agencies must consider these changes.

- **Community Facilities:** SWOT and survey results show the continued quality of schools and health care facilities are important issues. The existing educational and health care systems in the County were viewed as strengths in the SWOT analysis. In addition, 71 percent of survey respondents rated their local public schools as good or excellent and 85 percent of respondents rated access to health care in the County as good or excellent.
- **Economic Development:** Survey respondents support a wide range of future business development in the County. Respondents were asked if they supported nine different types of businesses for future development. Over 60 percent of respondents supported future development of eight of the nine business types, with “clean” industries and small-scale farming favored most highly. Warehousing and distribution was the only business type that was opposed by more than 50 percent of the survey respondents. Economic development was also viewed as an opportunity in the SWOT analysis.
- **Energy:** Increased global demand for energy, specifically petroleum, and a fixed or slowly growing supply has resulted in significant increases in retail prices of gasoline and possibilities of disruption in supplies. These trends are likely to continue and will have impacts on all aspects of life in the County.
- **Environmental Preservation:** Survey results indicate that County residents place a high priority on preserving existing woodlands, wetlands, river corridors, and farmland and applying stricter regulations for water quality. A large majority of residents support the creation of a dedicated fund to preserve natural areas in the County. About 69 percent of respondents favor “conservation subdivisions,” which were described as developments that feature open space and maintenance of natural features. Lake Michigan, waterways in the County, and the diversity of land uses in the County were also found to be strengths of the County in the SWOT analysis.
- **Farmland Preservation:** Preserving farmland is a high priority among residents in terms of business development as found from both the SWOT analysis and the survey. An overwhelming 92 percent of survey respondents favor the development of small scale farming operations.
- **Housing:** Survey respondents and the SWOT analysis favored a variety of housing choices for County residents and people who work in the County, but cannot afford to live in the County. Housing choices are important as the population ages and as a way to provide an adequate work force for future economic development in the County.
- **Implementation:** Implementation of the County comprehensive plan was the subject of several discussions during CPB and CAC meetings to develop goals and objectives for this element. Members of both groups stressed the need to follow the plan after its adoption and that the plan needs to be a “living document.”
- **Intergovernmental Cooperation:** The ability of adjacent communities and different levels of government to work together is a concern that will affect all future planning and policy efforts. Proximity to Milwaukee was viewed as both an opportunity and a threat in the SWOT analysis. The ability to work regionally and across municipal boundaries is an important issue for the County.
- **Rural and Small Town Character and Cultural Resources:** The public opinion survey indicated a strong desire among residents to preserve the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County. About 71 percent of respondents place a high priority on preserving the small town character of the County, and the proportion

of respondents who believe that preservation should be a low priority is negligible. Strong support was also expressed for preserving historic buildings and downtowns. Similar results were found from the SWOT analysis. This will be an ongoing challenge for the County in the future.

- **Transportation:** Survey respondents place a high emphasis on maintaining existing streets and highways followed by a desire for more bike paths and lanes, pedestrian access to open space, and increased bus service. Widening streets and highways and adding sidewalks are relatively low in priority. Providing a variety of choices in transportation is viewed as important, particularly in light of the changing age structure of the County population and energy concerns.
- **Water Supply:** Although Lake Michigan, rivers, streams, and creeks were viewed as strengths in the SWOT analysis, water supply was viewed as both a weakness and a threat. In addition, 64 percent of survey respondents think stricter regulations for water quality is a high priority issue in the County.

Each of the above general planning issues and opportunities affect the existing quality of life in the County, which was a reoccurring theme throughout each form of public input. Over 96 percent of respondents to the countywide public opinion survey found the quality of life in the County to be good or excellent and no respondents found the quality of life to be poor. As a result, the vision statement for 2035 reflects the need to maintain the existing standard of living in the County and the desire for the County to “achieve the greatest good.” The goals and objectives to follow in this chapter define the quality of life by addressing each of the general planning issues and opportunities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT VISION STATEMENTS

As part of the planning process, a comprehensive plan has been developed for Ozaukee County and for each local government participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process. Each comprehensive plan includes a vision statement developed as part of the planning process. Local background information, population and household projections, and existing plans were reviewed by local comprehensive planning committees, plan commissions, and governing bodies. In addition, public input gathered through a variety of activities, including local comprehensive plan public informational meetings held between December 2005 and March 2006, was considered. Several communities also conducted local public opinion surveys to supplement the countywide survey. As part of the cooperative planning process, the County vision statement took into consideration the vision statement prepared by each participating local government. Community vision statements include:

- **City of Mequon**
Mequon is rich in rural heritage and natural beauty. It offers a government that advocates for its stakeholders, civic participation, and a healthy economic base. In Mequon, stakeholders protect the natural environment and value their quality neighborhoods, a safe community, public gathering spaces, and strong educational and medical facilities, all of which create a high quality of life.
- **City of Port Washington**
We are sailing into the future while preserving our heritage. A City where people come first; where their creativity, diversity, and innovation are encouraged; a growing community where people can live, work, and play in an eco-friendly environment.
- **Village of Belgium**
To continue to encourage a long-term pattern of community growth and balanced development (commercial, industrial, and housing) that will provide a quality living environment for Village of Belgium residents. To have a well rounded and proportionally developed rural community that provides services, housing, and employment opportunities while retaining the rural atmosphere of northern Ozaukee County.
- **Village of Fredonia**
The Village comprehensive plan does not include a vision statement.

- **Village of Grafton (DRAFT)**
The Village of Grafton will continue to provide opportunities for education, business, culture, and recreation by using its unique location and history to develop a greater awareness of what makes Grafton a desirable community in which to live and do business, and by encouraging citizen involvement in community activities and organizations and Village government.
- **Village of Newburg**
Village living with a country feel.
- **Village of Saukville**
The essence of the need for a Comprehensive Master Plan for the Village of Saukville is the uncertainty regarding future population growth, land development activity, and traffic, and the need to guide and accommodate anticipated growth in a manner that forwards the long-term objectives of the community.
- **Village of Thiensville**
The Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Thiensville, Wisconsin is a vision for the next 30 years in the life of the community. The Village intends to adopt and enforce policies which will insure its continuation as a vital, independent municipality, working in tandem with the City of Mequon and the joint Mequon/Thiensville Town Center Plan, focused on the characteristics which have made it a desirable place to live for the past one and one-half centuries. Among these are the small town, historic flavor of Thiensville seen in the local architecture, as well as in the size and atmosphere of the Village.

Thiensville was incorporated as a Village in 1910. By actively guiding the changes and development in Thiensville over the next 30 years through its goals, and objectives, the Comprehensive Plan can smoothly guide the Village through the end of its first century of incorporation, and set a healthy foundation for the next hundred years in the life of Thiensville.

Central to John Henry Thien's reason for choosing this location to settle and build a mill in the 1840's, and central to the hearts of those who live and work in Thiensville today is the Milwaukee River. Through the issues set forth in this Plan, the Village intends to focus on the river as the heart of Thiensville, and as a great resource and amenity to enjoy and protect.

- **Town of Belgium (pending)**
- **Town of Cedarburg**
Create a collective "vision" that preserves the landscape's natural features and open space, enhances the rural identity of the community, and guides high-quality public and private investment for the long-term development of the Town.
- **Town of Fredonia**
The Town of Fredonia intends to: preserve the rural character of our area for residents by preserving open space for agriculture, our primary business; to sustain future manufacturing and business opportunities; maintain and update our local infrastructure and local road system; and continue to operate an autonomous township.
- **Town of Grafton**
Create a collective "vision" that preserves the landscape's natural features and open space, enhances the rural identity of the community, as well as guides high-quality public and private investment for the long-term development of the Town of Grafton.

- **Town of Port Washington**
The vision of the Town of Port Washington is to balance the preservation of the historical rural and agricultural character of the Town with that of rural development that allows for compatible development to support the growing economic needs of Town Government, property owners, and citizens.
- **Town of Saukville**
The Town of Saukville is unique in its location, heritage, and pristine beauty. It is situated on old French and Indian trading routes near the Milwaukee River north of present day Milwaukee, west of Lake Michigan. It has nearly 25,000 acres of fields, farms, wetlands and forests. It is home to the Riveredge Nature Center, the 3,000 acre Cedarburg Bog with its UWM field station, and Pioneer Village consisting of settler era stone and wood structures. Its residents and many of those who live near or travel through the township value this region for its unrivaled beauty and for what it adds to the greater community.

Southeastern Wisconsin's original landscape has undergone unprecedented destruction through poorly planned and implemented urban growth. Town residents and the elected officials resolve to protect their shared vision of a pastoral community that preserves family farms, rural home sites, woods, prairies and wetlands.

To achieve these ends residential placements have to be sensitive to the Town's agricultural tradition and its unique natural landscape utilizing open space and conservation design concepts. The Town's network of environmental corridors must be preserved and enhanced. Recreational opportunities, in addition, shall receive high priority through the designation of numerous parks and open spaces both public and private.

We commit to provide a State Highway 33 corridor free from excessive signage so that travelers passing through the unique watershed area can enjoy an unobstructed view of marshes, fields and forests. Existing business in this area would be screened from the road by natural landscape.

The Town's model for a healthy economically sustaining community differs significantly from that of many of its surrounding neighbors. In the middle 19th century, laws were enacted to give commercial centers the ability to grow and expand. Each village or city needed to be self sufficient in a time when travel was limited by poor roads and horse drawn vehicles. Today Ozaukee County has numerous municipalities within a ten minute radius of the township. Their construction of retail outlets and service centers eliminates the need to duplicate these facilities in our community.

One of our primary objectives is to avoid a business model patterned after Chicago's outward expansion of the 1950's with its unnecessary urban duplication. The result was often higher taxes and lower property values. By following our vision of community, we can safeguard natural beauty, provide a sustaining tax base and secure appreciating property values.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals which follow in this element are overall goals that define quality of life aspects in Ozaukee County by addressing the previously listed general planning issues. The attainment of these goals and corresponding objectives will lead to the creation of County plans and policies that sustain and enhance the quality of life of all residents while guiding development and redevelopment in the County through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035. These goals also provide the framework within which specific element goals were developed for the other plan elements. Because they are intended to be general rather than specific, no policies or programs are associated with the goals and objectives presented in this chapter. Policies and programs are presented in each of the other eight element chapters of the report, in association with the more specific element goals and objectives.

The overall County goals and objectives, listed in order of plan elements in the following chapters, were developed by the CAC and CPB using the same inventory data, projections, and public input that were used to

identify the general planning issues and develop the vision statement. They also take into consideration local government comprehensive plans prepared through the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County’s natural resources, including Lake Michigan, open space, and agricultural land.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to protect and preserve agricultural areas.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to protect and preserve natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, groundwater resources, and floodplains.
 - **Objective:** Preserve and enhance a system of parks and open spaces within the County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
 - **Objective:** Encourage the protection of Lake Michigan’s water quality and shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.

- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage preservation of historic and cultural structures and districts and archaeological sites.
 - **Objective:** Encourage new development and redevelopment that is compatible with existing neighborhoods.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to preserve rural character and vistas outside planned urban service areas.
 - **Objective:** Encourage preservation of agricultural activity outside planned urban service areas.
 - **Objective:** Encourage the preservation of open space as part of future development proposals in the County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage the development of site and architectural design guidelines that preserve the aesthetics that contribute to the County’s rural and small town character.

- **Goal:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
 - **Objective:** Encourage development and redevelopment of land with access to existing infrastructure and public services.
 - **Objective:** Encourage infill development.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to analyze the long term impacts of development, including financial impacts and opportunity costs.

- **Goal:** Encourage a balanced and sustainable allocation of space between various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of County residents.
 - **Objective:** Encourage a balance between development types.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to analyze the sustainable (environmental, economic, and societal) allocation of space between various types of land uses.
 - **Objective:** Discourage urban development within the rural areas of Ozaukee County. Encourage the location of major retail, service, institutional, and other urban uses within the historic urban service centers of the County.

- **Goal:** Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels and age groups in the County.
 - **Objective:** Promote housing choices for Ozaukee County’s aging population.
 - **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for Ozaukee County’s disabled population.

- **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for young families in Ozaukee County.
- **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.
 - **Objective:** Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the Regional Transportation System Plan.
 - **Objective:** Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling as part of everyday planning to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
 - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
 - **Objective:** Encourage new transportation routes that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption and air pollution.
- **Goal:** Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to maintain and enhance County services to the public.
 - **Objective:** Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the high level of health care services in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.
 - **Objective:** Encourage use of alternative energy sources.
 - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.
- **Goal:** Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable businesses and job development.
 - **Objective:** Identify a diversity of business “clusters” to be encouraged within the County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage business development that matches the educational attainment of residents within the County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the County’s labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
 - **Objective:** Encourage cooperation between high schools and technical colleges, such as MATC, to develop educational programs that provide the County’s labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to retain and encourage farming as a viable part of the economy.
 - **Objective:** Capitalize on tourism amenities.
- **Goal:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.
 - **Objective:** Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use regulation issues and boundary issues between local governments in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage shared services between the units of government in Ozaukee County.

- **Objective:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for locating public facilities such as police stations, fire stations, government administration buildings, and libraries, and quasi-public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing, assisted living, and independent living centers for the elderly and disabled.
- **Goal:** Ensure the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan is a “living document.”
 - **Objective:** Routinely consult the comprehensive plan when carrying out County government functions and developing the County budget.
 - **Objective:** Review progress made towards achievement of comprehensive plan goals annually, and update the plan as needed.
 - **Objective:** Review and update the comprehensive plan report at least every ten years, following the release of U.S. Census data and regional plan updates.

ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Within the framework of the overall goals and objectives, more specific goals and objectives were developed through preparation of the remaining eight comprehensive plan elements. Each of the specific element goals relate directly to its element. Each element also includes recommended policies and programs that directly promote the achievement of specific element goals and objectives.

SUMMARY

This chapter has defined a desired future for 2035 through a statement summarizing the desired vision for the future of Ozaukee County. Inventory data, projections, and various forms of public input were considered during development of the vision statement. In addition, vision statements developed by partnering local governments were taken into consideration during preparation of the County vision statement.

This chapter also includes overall goals and objectives that support the vision statement and are designed to define the quality of life in Ozaukee County and guide the development and redevelopment of the planning area through 2035, as required by Section 66.1001 (2) (a) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The overall goals and objectives provided the framework for the development of specific goals and objectives for each of the other plan elements. In addition to more specific goals and objectives, each element also includes a set of recommended policies and programs to achieve the goals and objectives.

Chapter VII

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (e) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs for the conservation and effective management of the following natural resources:

- Groundwater
- Forests
- Productive agricultural areas
- Environmentally sensitive areas
- Threatened and endangered species
- Stream corridors
- Surface water
- Floodplains
- Wetlands
- Wildlife habitat
- Metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources
- Parks, open spaces, and recreational resources
- Historical and cultural resources
- Community design¹

¹ A recommendation for local governments to develop community design standards is included in the *Land Use and Implementation Issue Local Government Recommendation in the Land Use Element (Chapter VIII)*.

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and must be addressed as part of the planning process:²

- Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
- Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state government, and utility costs.
- Preservation of cultural, historic, and archeological sites.
- Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
- Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

Part 1 of this Chapter sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to promote the conservation and effective management of agricultural resources, including productive farmland, and to promote the economic viability of working farms in the Ozaukee County planning area. An analysis of the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) system for rating potential farmland preservation areas in the County is included in this section. The analysis includes a review of the land evaluation ratings inventoried in Chapter III and incorporation of the site assessment criteria developed by the LESA Technical Advisory and Agricultural and Natural Resources (ANR) Workgroups and the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB).

Part 2 of this Chapter sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to promote the conservation and effective management of natural resources in the planning area, including: significant geological sites, Lake Michigan bluff and ravine areas, nonmetallic resources, watersheds, surface waters, wetlands, floodplains, groundwater resources, woodlands, natural areas, critical species habitats and endangered species habitat outside of natural areas, critical aquatic habitats, environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and park and open space sites.

Part 3 of this chapter sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to promote the conservation of historical and archaeological resources in the planning area. Additional goals, objectives, policies, and programs are intended to support museums and cultural venues, events, and organizations that promote the arts and heritage of Ozaukee County and contribute to the quality of life and economy of the County.

PART 1: AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth agricultural resource goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve agricultural resource goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve agricultural resource policies, are also identified.

² Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes*.

Goals and objectives were developed using the agricultural resource data inventoried in Chapter III, the LESA analysis, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to agricultural resources identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, and countywide design workshop, and existing plans, such as the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, were also reviewed to identify the agricultural issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Agricultural Resource Issues

The general agricultural resource issue identified in Chapter VI (Farmland Preservation) was the high priority placed on preserving farmland by County residents. Over half of the respondents to the countywide survey identified farmland preservation as a high priority. In addition, preservation of agricultural resources was identified as an opportunity for the County during the SWOT analysis and the loss of agricultural land was identified as a threat to the County. Rural character, which is enhanced by agricultural land uses, was identified as a strength of the County, while loss of rural character was identified as both a weakness and threat to the County during the SWOT analysis.

The agricultural resource data collected in Chapter III indicate there are significant areas of the County with soils that are suitable for agricultural production. The data also indicate that there is a high level of agricultural activity in the County and that agriculture and agricultural related businesses are an important segment of the County economy. In addition, many parcels in the County have been identified which are suitable for long-term agricultural use through the LESA analysis. Further analysis of this data refines the general agricultural resources issue into the following more specific agricultural resources issues:

Soil Suitability for Agricultural Production Issue

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has classified the agricultural capability of soils based on their general suitability for most kinds of farming. The classifications are based on the limitations of the soils, the risk of damage to soils when used, and the way in which the soils respond to treatment. Using this methodology, Class I and II soils are considered “National Prime Farmlands” and Class III soils are considered “Farmlands of Statewide Significance.” The location and amount of Class I, II, and III soils were critical in identifying farmland preservation areas in the Ozaukee County Farmland Preservation Plan, which was prepared in 1983. The NRCS developed the LESA method for identifying farmland appropriate for protection following the preparation of the Farmland Preservation Plan. The land evaluation (LE) portion of the LESA analysis identifies soil quality. A large portion of Ozaukee County has high quality soils based on the LE scores assigned as part of the overall LESA analysis. Over 50 percent of the planning area received an LE of 90 points or higher on a scale of 0 to 100, as shown on Table 27 and Map 9 in Chapter III. Proper land management practices can help retain the amount of high quality soils in the County through the plan design year of 2035, which will be a key to sustaining agriculture in the County.

Farmland Protection and LESA Analysis Issue

As stated above, Ozaukee County residents have placed a high priority on ensuring that farming in the County remains viable in the future for economic, cultural, and aesthetic purposes. A sufficient amount of land must remain in agricultural use to ensure that farming remains viable in the County. There are many programs and techniques for protecting the farmland and associated rural lands available to the County and local governments and individual farm operators and owners. Several of these programs are outlined in Chapter III, and include the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), Wetland Reserve Program (WRP), Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP), and Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) established the Working Lands Initiative to develop a consensus vision on managing farmland in Wisconsin. One of the recommendations of this effort was to update the FPP tax credit system, zoning requirements, and application process, which will have a significant positive effect on farmland preservation in Ozaukee County and throughout the State. Several new programs proposed by the Working Lands Initiative have been incorporated into the recommendations set forth for farmland protection in this Chapter.

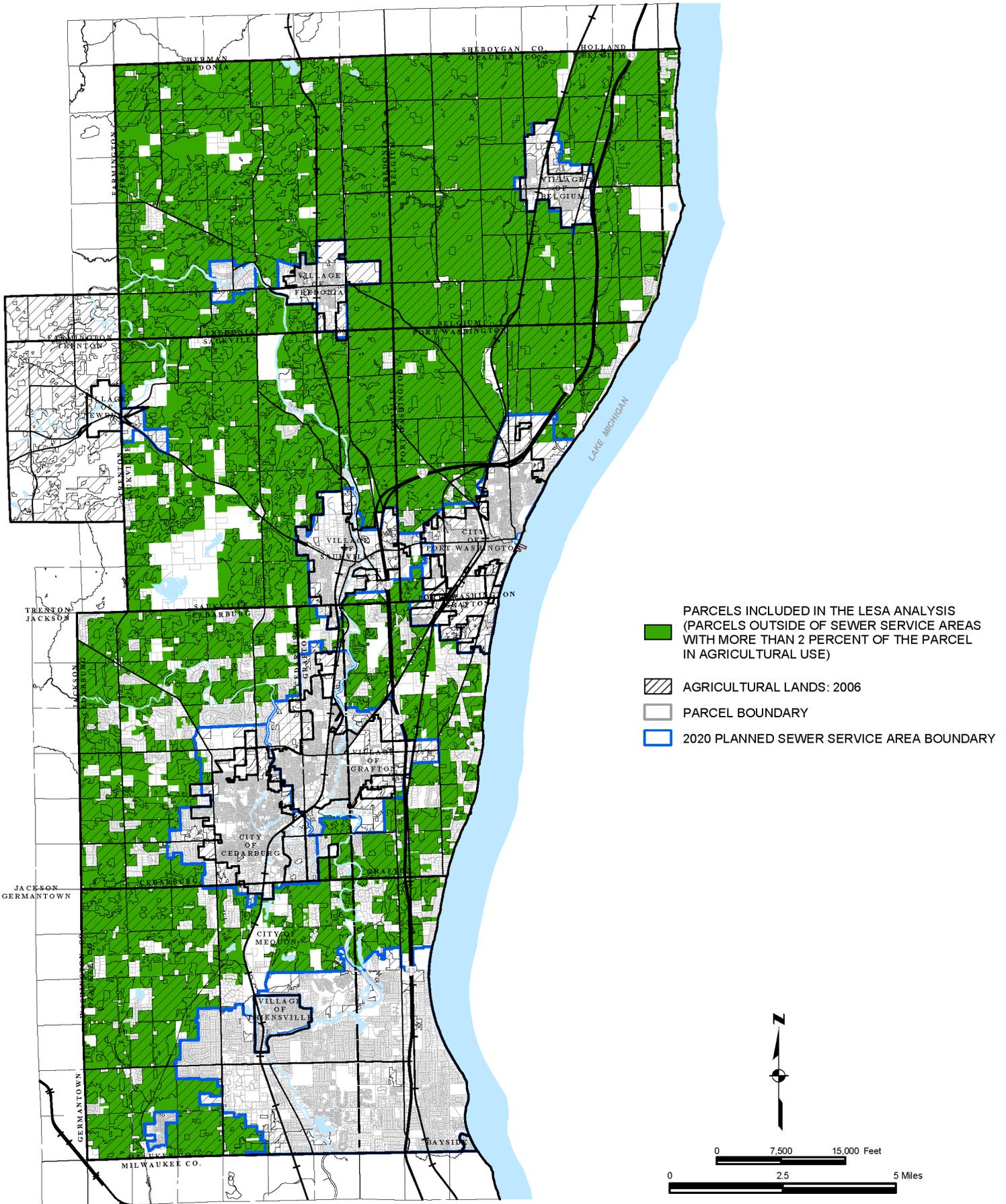
Although there are many government programs available to promote farmland protection, resources are often limited. A LESA analysis was conducted as part of the comprehensive planning process to help identify areas of the County that are most suitable for long-term agricultural use. The results of the analysis are intended to be used by the County and local governments to help identify areas that should be designated for farmland protection in the County and local government comprehensive plans. The results of the analysis have been provided to each Town in the County and the City of Mequon for incorporation into local comprehensive plans. The designation of high priority farmland protection areas will help to ensure that farms most in need and deserving of limited government resources receive them. LESA results were also provided to the other cities and villages in the County to discourage future urban growth towards areas of the County that are most suitable for long-term agricultural use.

The Ozaukee County LESA analysis was conducted using SEWRPC and County Geographic Information System (GIS) data to assign each agricultural parcel in the County a LESA score between 0 and 10, with 10 being the best possible score. Parcels outside planned sewer service areas for 2020 with 2 percent or more of the land in agricultural use were included in the analysis, as shown on Map 83. The LE component of the analysis, documented in Chapter III, comprises 40 percent of the score. The other 60 percent of the score is comprised of the 11 Site Assessment (SA) factors. Each factor received a weight that varied between high, medium, and low, based on its perceived importance to the analysis by various workgroups, committees, and boards. The 11 SA factors include:

- **SA-1 factors (agricultural productivity)**
 - SA-1A. Size of parcel in agricultural use
 - SA-1B. Size of contiguous agricultural land block
 - SA-1C. Compatibility of adjacent land uses
 - SA-1D. Compatibility of land uses within 0.5 mile
 - SA-1E. Population density within 0.5 mile
- **SA-2 factors (development pressures impacting continued agricultural use of a parcel)**
 - SA-2A. Distance from planned sewer service areas
 - SA-2B. Distance from IH 43 interchanges
- **SA-3 factors (other public values of a parcel)**
 - SA-3A. Primary or secondary environmental corridor, isolated natural resource area, natural area, or critical species habitat present on parcel
 - SA-3B. Wetlands less than five acres or floodplains present on parcel
 - SA-3C. Proximity to permanently protected land greater than 20 acres in size
 - SA-3D. Parcel has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, designated as a local historic landmark, or is adjacent to a rustic road

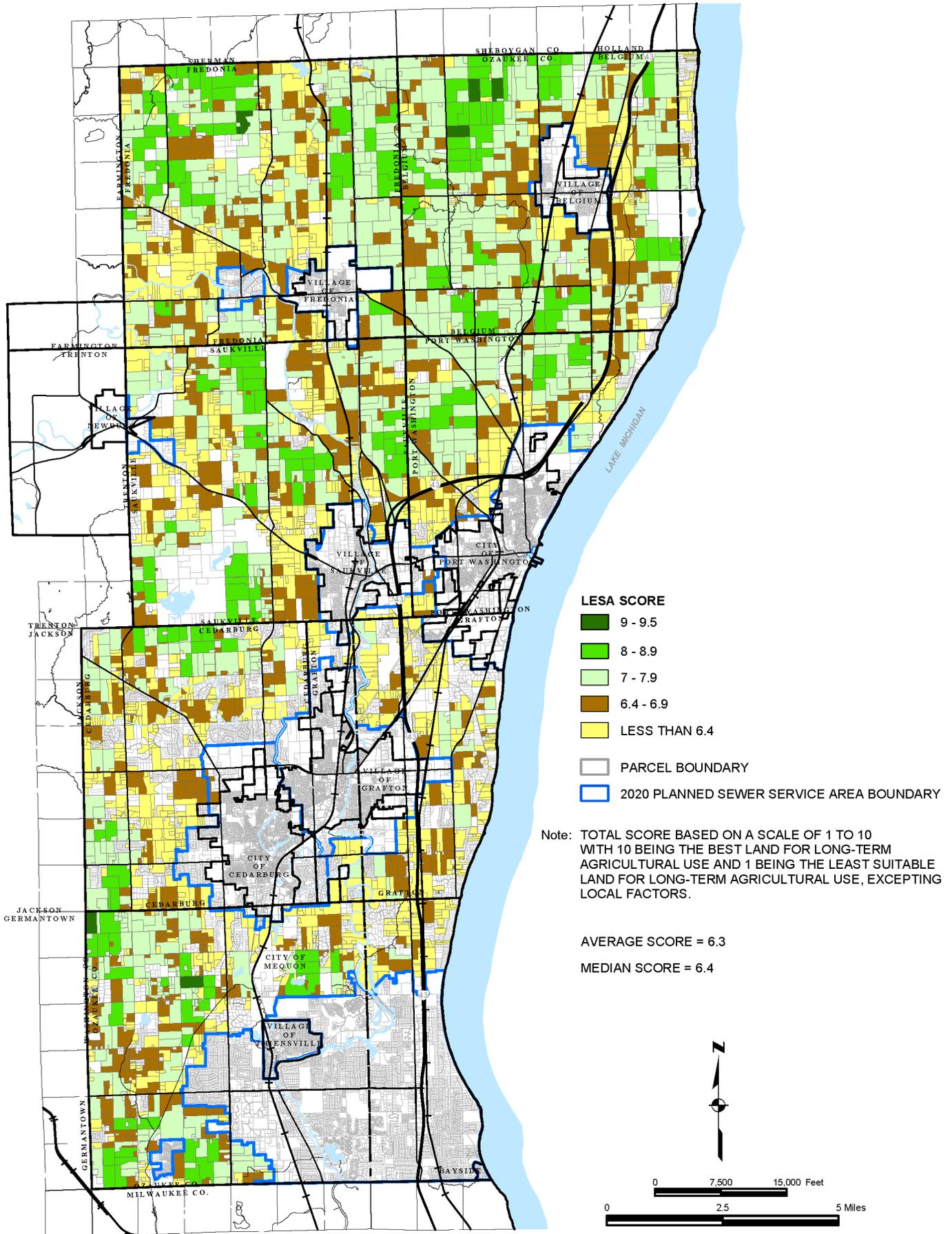
Final LESA scores are shown on Map 84, with the scores grouped into general categories. The average score for the parcels analyzed was 6.3, and the median score was 6.4 (half of all parcels received a higher score and half received a lower score than 6.4). Parcels in the highest scoring categories, 9.0 to 9.9 and 8 to 8.9, should be given the highest priority for farmland protection resources. Parcels in the next highest scoring categories, 7.0 to 7.9 and 6.4 to 6.9, should be given the next highest priority for farmland protection resources. Local officials should review parcels that received a score below 6.4 and determine on a case-by-case basis whether they are suitable for long-term protection. Table 93 sets forth the number of parcels and number of acres in each LESA category. Only six parcels, with 401 acres in agricultural use, are in the highest scoring category. There are 164 parcels, with 10,450 acres in agricultural use, in the 8.0 to 8.9 category and 806 parcels, with 28,213 acres in agricultural use, in the 7.0 to 7.9 category.

PARCELS INCLUDED IN THE LESA ANALYSIS FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

LESA SCORES FOR AGRICULTURAL PARCELS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



Source: Ozaukee County, USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service, and SEWRPC.

Table 93

OZAUKEE COUNTY LESA SCORES: 2007

LESA Score	Parcels in Category		Total Acres in Category ^a		Agricultural Acres in Category ^b	
	Number	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
9-9.9	6	0.2	472	0.5	401	0.6
8-8.9	164	4.5	12,813	13.9	10,450	14.7
7-7.9	807	22.3	33,763	36.6	28,218	39.6
6.4-6.9	867	24.0	20,144	21.8	15,606	21.9
Less than 6.4	1,176	49.0	25,085	27.2	16,535	23.2
Total	3,620	100.0	92,277	100.0	71,210	100.0

^aIncludes entire area of parcels analyzed, including areas not being used for farming, such as woodlands, wetlands, and surface water.

^bIncludes only those portions of parcels in agricultural use in 2006.

Source: SEWRPC.

A detailed description of the LESA analysis, including maps of the analysis factors, is outlined in SEWRPC Memorandum Report No. 170, *Land Evaluation and Site assessment (LESA) Analysis of Farmlands in Ozaukee County: 2007*, January 2008. The report can be obtained by contacting the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department at (262) 284-8257 or SEWRPC at (262) 547-6721. The report is also available on the SEWRPC website at www.sewrpc.org/publications/search.asp.

Protection of Farming and Farms Issue

Preserving soil quality and open farmland are not the only agricultural issues in Ozaukee County. Agriculture cannot remain in the County if farming is not economically viable. The agricultural activity statistics inventoried in Chapter III show that agriculture is still economically viable in Ozaukee County. County farms combined to sell about \$38,323,000 worth of agricultural products in 2002, although several indicators of agricultural activity have been declining in recent years, as shown on Table 34. The total number of farms has decreased from 660 in 1976 to 533 in 2002. During that same time period the number of dairy farms in the County has decreased from 255 to 81; however, the number of dairy cows in the County decreased much less dramatically, from 9,900 to 9,000.

While the number of farms and dairy farms has decreased in the County over the last three decades, there are 59 farms growing vegetables for sale and 15 farms with orchards located in the County. Some of these farms may fit into the category of “small scale farming,” which is supported by 92 percent of respondents to the countywide public opinion survey, and “niche agriculture,” which has been identified during numerous Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and Workgroup brainstorming sessions as both desirable businesses to retain and attract to the County and as a strategy to preserve agriculture in the County. These types of operations may also be sustainable and desirable near the County’s urban areas where parcels are generally smaller than in the County’s historically rural areas, and a market for fresh, locally grown agricultural products is located nearby.

Development pressure in Ozaukee County, as shown through the LESA analysis and Map 48 (Historical Urban Growth in the Ozaukee County Planning Area 1850 – 2000) in Chapter IV, creates additional challenges for the agricultural industry. Rising land values and nearby incompatible uses, including urban-density residential development in rural areas, pose a threat to long term agricultural use for some areas of the County. Programs such as the Working Lands Initiative may help to promote the long term viability of agriculture in the County. Ozaukee County should also study methods to market the County’s agricultural industry and educate the public about the benefits of farming.

Agricultural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to an agricultural resources issue statement in the preceding section. Agricultural resources recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments will have additional influence over agricultural resources in the County, especially with regards to providing protection for agricultural lands through local zoning and land division ordinances. Each participating community should refine the local recommendations through the development of goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element of their local comprehensive plan to meet specific community needs. Local governments may also choose not to include local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's needs.

General Agricultural Resources Issue (from Chapter VI)

- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, open space, and agricultural land.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to protect and preserve agricultural areas.

- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage preservation of agricultural activities outside urban service areas.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to preserve rural character and vistas outside planned urban service areas.

Soil Suitability for Agricultural Production Issue

- **Goal:** Preserve soils suitable for agricultural production in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage soil conservation practices to reduce farmland erosion and sustain and increase farmland productivity in the County.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) by farmers.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding farming techniques that promote soil conservation such as no till and zone tilling farming, contour stripping, grass waterways, terracing, crop rotation, and nutrient management through soil sampling. The educational program focus should include local governments and individual farmers. Information and application assistance for Federal and State programs to implement farming practices that promote soil conservation should be provided to farmers through the County educational program.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program specifically outlining the soil conservation and BMP resources and grants available through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other Federal agencies. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal agency assistance and Federal agencies as part of program implementation.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program specifically outlining the soil conservation and BMP resources and grants available through State agencies such as the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The County should act as a liaison between those interested in State agency assistance and State agencies as part of program implementation.
 - **Program:** Work with the UW-Discovery Farms and Wisconsin Agricultural Stewardship Initiative programs to promote an increased understanding of agricultural impacts on soil quality and how to implement BMPs among farmers and government officials in Ozaukee County.

- **Program:** Continue to pursue Federal and State soil resource conservation grant funds available to County governments.
- **Program:** Develop methods to ensure nutrient management plans required by Section NR 151.07 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* are implemented in the County.
- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding the reduction of cropland erosion as recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Update the land and water resource management plan every five years.
 - **Program:** Continue to promote the use of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Enforce the guidelines required of participants in the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP).
 - **Program:** Promote the removal of highly erodible land from agricultural use through implementing the County Priority Watershed and Soil and Water Resource Management Program.
- **Local Recommendation:** Local governments should support and/or adopt programs similar to those of the County. The local government should serve as a liaison between farmers and County, State, and Federal governments to disseminate information and assistance with government soil conservation programs and BMPs.

Farmland Protection and LESA Analysis Issue

- **Goal:** Preserve a sufficient amount of agricultural land to ensure farming remains viable in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Protect farmland outside sewer service areas for long-term agricultural use, with priority given to parcels with a LESA score of 6.4 or higher.
 - **Objective:** Protect the most productive agricultural lands in the County for long-term agricultural use.
 - **Objective:** Protect parcels that were determined to be most suitable for long-term agricultural use through the LESA analysis from non-farm development.
 - **Policy:** Protect high priority farmland protection parcels identified on Map 84. Parcels with LESA scores of 8.0 and higher should be given the highest priority for allocation of farmland protection resources. Parcels with scores of 7.0 to 7.9 should be given the next highest priority for allocation of farmland protection resources.
 - **Policy:** Discourage land divisions on high priority farmland protection parcels and in large contiguous areas of agricultural use.
 - **Policy:** Discourage incompatible uses near farms and large contiguous areas of agricultural use.
 - **Policy:** Support implementation of the Working Lands Initiative recommendation to establish working land enterprise areas outside planned sewer service areas. As proposed in the Working Lands Initiative Final Report (August 2006), Working Lands Enterprise Areas would cluster active farms and slow farmland conversion by preventing annexations within enterprise areas and targeting funding and other resources, such as a recommended State Purchase of Development Rights program, to farmlands within enterprise areas.
 - **Policy:** Encourage and assist, where requested, in developing boundary agreements between towns and adjacent cities and villages to limit conversion of farmland to urban uses.
 - **Policy:** Encourage denser, more compact development within sewer service areas to minimize the development of farmland or urban uses.

- **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels identified as high priority (score of 6.4 or higher) by the LESA analysis on Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
- **Program:** Study and develop a County land division ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect agricultural resource areas identified on Map 84.
- **Program:** Study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program or a County agricultural easement program to protect agricultural parcels identified as high priority by the LESA analysis.
- **Program:** Develop a model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas.
- **Program:** Work with the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), the Land Conservation Partnership of Ozaukee County, and other land trusts to protect agricultural parcels identified as high priority by the LESA analysis through agricultural conservation easements and/or land purchases.
- **Program:** Develop and adopt a County right-to-farm ordinance that defines agricultural operations, normal agricultural practices, and the specific farmland that is affected by the ordinance; a reference to the State Statute³ that protects farmers from nuisance law suits; and a grievance procedure that outlines how complaints against agricultural operations will be resolved.
- **Program:** Support Wisconsin’s Working Lands Initiative recommendations.
- **Program:** Study the feasibility of providing a tax break on the County portion of the property tax for agricultural parcels.
- **Program:** Develop a cost/revenue model comparing the cost of County and local government services to various types of land use compared to agricultural land uses.
- **Program:** Develop a fact sheet outlining the impact of agricultural land conversion in Ozaukee County.
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the benefits of farming and the need to protect enough farmland in Ozaukee County for farming to remain viable in the future.
- **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining farmland preservation grants available through Federal and State agencies. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies as part of program implementation.
- **Program:** Continue to pursue Federal and State farmland protection grant funds available to County governments, and prioritize areas for application using the LESA analysis.
- **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Farmland Preservation Plan based on the LESA analysis and any revisions made to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) by the Wisconsin Working Land Initiative legislation.
- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding the preservation and protection of farmland and other working lands recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Implement the Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) and ensure compliance of farms with FPP rules.
 - **Program:** Encourage the use of the WDNR Managed Forest Law program in the County and update the GIS database.

³ A “right-to-farm” ordinance is intended to provide protection to farmers from nuisance claims due to noise, dust, odors, and other effects of farm operations. Wisconsin’s right-to-farm law is set forth in Section 823.08 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

- **Program:** Promote the Farm and Ranch Protection Program and assist communities, non-government organizations, and the WDNR in identifying appropriate areas to apply for Farm and Ranch Protection program grants.
 - **Program:** Encourage County and local programs to protect farmland through education and the development of programs to support farmland protection. The County should also provide technical assistance to towns for town farmland protection programs, such as transfer of development rights and exclusive agricultural zoning.
 - **Program:** Provide technical assistance including maps, tile locations, soils information, and conservation plans to the WDNR and OWLT on parcels of interest in the North Branch Milwaukee River Farming Heritage Area. County representatives should also participate on North Branch Farming Heritage Area technical and advisory committees.
- **Local Recommendation:** The Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources elements of local comprehensive plans should identify lands for agricultural use. Towns and the City of Mequon should use the County LESA analysis to identify areas most suitable for long term agricultural use and identify these same areas on the local planned land use map and productive agricultural soils map in the land use element of the comprehensive plan. Other cities and villages should use the County LESA analysis to direct future growth away from highly rated parcels where possible. Zoning ordinances in the Towns and the City of Mequon should be reviewed and revised if necessary to be consistent with the local planned land use map. An exclusive agricultural zoning district should be considered as part of the local zoning ordinance revisions. Towns and the City of Mequon should use additional land use control ordinances such as land division ordinances to protect agricultural land in areas identified for agricultural land use on the local planned land use map.

Cities and villages should promote the protection of agricultural lands in the County by allowing for higher density residential development within their sewer service areas, therefore alleviating the need for additional sub-urban and rural density housing within the areas identified for future agricultural use in the Towns and City of Mequon. Cities and villages should also consider limiting the use of TIF districts to redevelopment and infill areas, rather than using TIFs as a means to develop “greenfield” sites.

Towns and the City of Mequon should also work with the County to develop programming to protect farmland through education and possible support funding programs. Part of the education component should assist local farmers in obtaining grants from Federal and State agencies as outlined in the County programs listed above. Another component may include educating the public about the benefits of farmland and farming. In addition, communities should work with Ozaukee County to study the development of countywide and/or local purchase of development rights programs (PDR) and transfer of development rights programs (TDR), and work with the County to help implement such programs if they are consistent with local goals and objectives.

Protection of Farming and Farms Issue

- **Goal:** Protect farms and farming in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Preserve the economic viability of agricultural activities in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Retain existing farm operations outside planned sewer service areas in Ozaukee County to the extent possible.
 - **Objective:** Retain existing agri-business in Ozaukee County to the extent possible.
 - **Objective:** Encourage agricultural activity on lands identified for agricultural use on the County Planned Land Use Map for 2035.
 - **Policy:** Support economic initiatives to ensure farming remains viable in Ozaukee County, including funding programs, agri-tourism, and direct marketing of farm products.

- **Policy:** Protect agricultural infrastructure in Ozaukee County to support farm operations.
- **Policy:** Encourage niche farming operations in Ozaukee County, such as organic farms and orchards.
- **Policy:** Encourage farming by younger age groups in Ozaukee County.
- **Policy:** Encourage retiring farmers to pass farms on to heirs or to sell farms to other farmers.
- **Policy:** Support implementation of the Working Lands Initiative recommendation to establish a beginning farmer program to recruit and train the next generation of farmers.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Farmland Protection Issue to preserve agricultural activity in Ozaukee County, including support of the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative recommendations and a study of County tax deductions on agricultural uses.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for farm infrastructure and operation costs. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies as part of program implementation.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for beginning farmers. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies a part of program implementation.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for youth programs, including 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America (FFA). The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies a part of program implementation.
 - **Program:** Study the development of health care purchasing programs for farmers in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Study the use of State and Federal bio-energy grants to promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Develop a program to promote an agricultural economic cluster of farming operations and appropriate agri-businesses on lands designated for agricultural use on the County Planned Land Use Map for 2035.
 - **Program:** Develop a program to market and link Ozaukee County agricultural products, including organic products, to restaurants, stores, schools, and group residential facilities (nursing homes, for example) in Ozaukee County and surrounding areas.
 - **Program:** Establish a program to promote agri-tourism in Ozaukee County through agricultural-related special events. Events could include farm breakfasts, farm tours, corn mazes, and u-pick farms.
- **Local Recommendation:** Local governments should adopt programs similar to those of the County. The local government should serve as a liaison between farmers and County, State, and Federal governments to disseminate information and assistance with government grants and funding targeted for farm start-up costs, farm operation costs (including farmland and equipment acquisition), and youth farming programs.

Local governments should also support County programs that promote local agricultural products to restaurants and stores within the community. Local governments should review and, if necessary, revise the local zoning ordinance to allow for produce stands on farms and bed-and-breakfast establishments on farms. Local governments may also provide incentives for activities such as produce stands and farmers markets through an expedited permitting process and reduced permitting fees.

PART 2: NATURAL RESOURCES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth natural resources goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve natural resources goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve natural resources policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the natural resources data inventoried in Chapter III, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to natural resources identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, countywide design workshop, public comment and written communications, and existing plans, such as the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, were also reviewed to identify the natural resources issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Natural Resources Issues

The general natural resources issue identified in Chapter VI (environmental preservation issue) was a strong desire among County residents to preserve existing woodlands, wetlands, river corridors, and farmland and apply stricter regulations for water quality. The public opinion survey also revealed that residents support conservation subdivisions and the creation of a dedicated fund by the County to preserve natural areas. In addition, Lake Michigan, waterways within the County, and the diversity of land uses in the County were found to be strengths of the County during the SWOT analysis.

The natural resources data collected in Chapter III indicates there are significant geological, non-metallic, surface water, groundwater, forest, plant and animal species habitat, and areas where high concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur (environmental corridors) within Ozaukee County and each of its communities. Further analysis of this data refines the general natural resources issue into the following more specific natural resources issues:

Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue

The Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities (LUTU) Workgroup has identified several natural resource features located in the County that limit building site development. These natural resources, shown on Map 92 in Chapter VIII (Natural Limitations to Building Site Development), include: surface waters, 100-year floodplains (flood fringe and floodways), potential high and very high groundwater recharge areas, hydric soils, wetlands, Lake Michigan bluffs, and woodlands. The characteristics of these natural resource features are important to land use, transportation, and utilities and community facilities planning. These conditions affect the construction costs of urban development such as streets, highways, and utilities, and the location of waste treatment sites. Preservation of these resources has also been identified by the Agricultural and Natural Resources workgroup, CAC, and CPB as vital to the character, bio-diversity, quality of life, and economy of the County.

Environmental Quality Issue

One of the most important tasks completed under the regional planning program for Southeastern Wisconsin has been the identification and delineation of those areas in which concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur. It has been recognized by Ozaukee County that preservation of these areas is essential to both the maintenance of the overall environmental quality of the County and to the continued provision of amenities required to maintain a high quality of life for residents. Primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas as defined by SEWRPC encompass these areas. Map 85 shows protected environmental corridors and isolated natural resources areas in the County. As of 2007, 20,128 acres of corridors, or 65 percent, were under protection through adopted sewer service areas plans, public ownership, conservation easements, or local zoning ordinances.

Environmental corridors often encompass natural areas, which are defined as tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement, and critical species habitat sites (terrestrial and

aquatic), which are located outside of natural areas but are important for their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. While these sites are almost always located in environmental corridors, there are limited exceptions.

The resources encompassed by environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas have been identified through many sources of public input as vital to the future of Ozaukee County; therefore, protection of these areas has been identified as a high priority through the comprehensive planning process. Preservation of natural areas was also specifically identified as an opportunity during the County SWOT analysis.

Environmental corridors and natural areas add to the rural character of the County, preservation of which has been identified as a high priority in the countywide public opinion survey, the SWOT analysis, and by several comprehensive planning workgroups and committees. About 75 percent of respondents to the countywide survey indicated they favor a natural resources preservation fund using County tax money and 95 percent of respondents favor a fund supported by grants and donations.

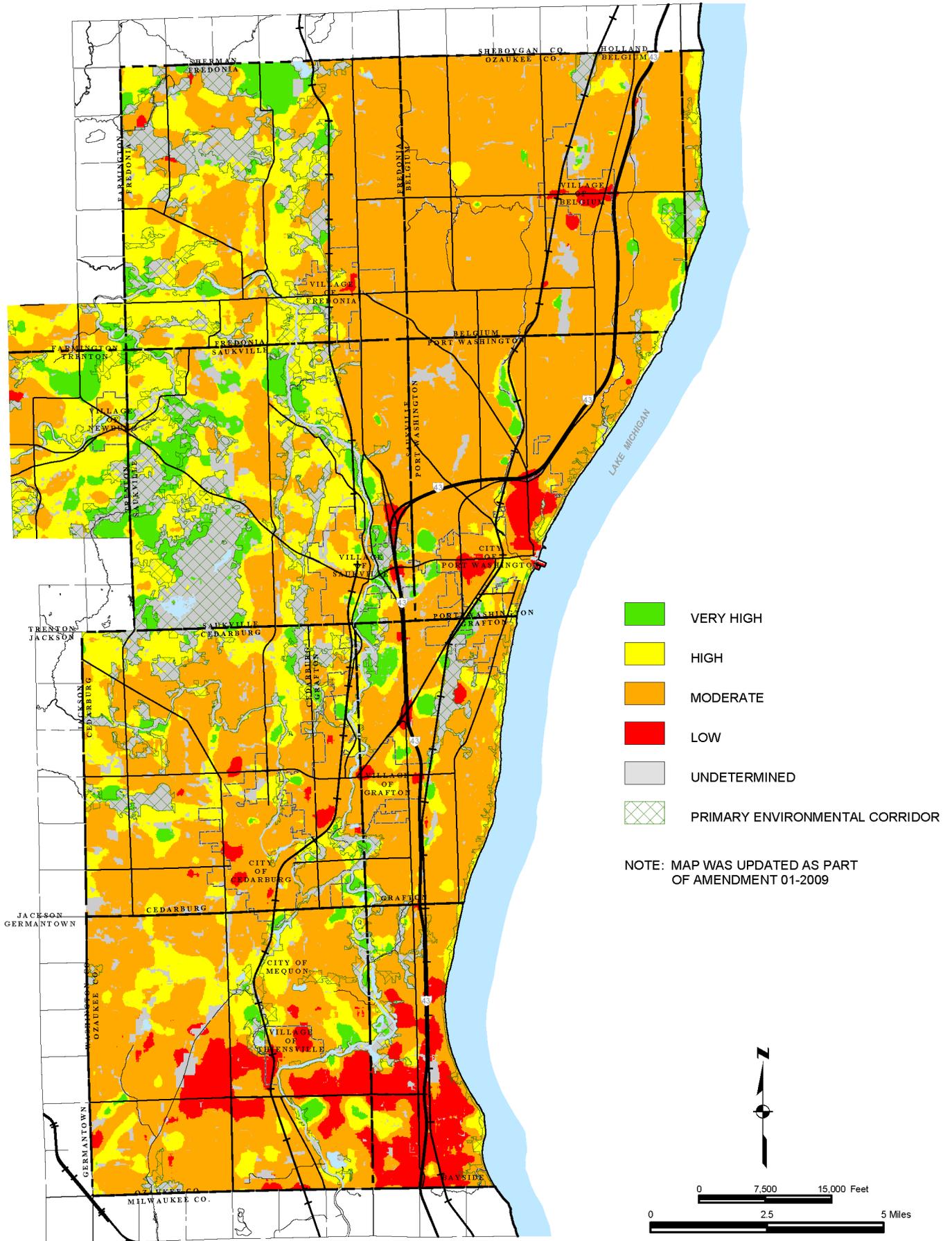
While the environmental corridor network includes sizable areas (areas of five acres or larger) of remaining natural resources, other smaller areas can also contribute to the environmental quality of the County by providing small areas for wildlife, plant habitat, and/or open space. Such areas can include common open space in conservation subdivisions managed for natural resource protection, and, in some cases, backyards that are designed to attract birds, butterflies, and other wildlife.

Surface and Groundwater Resources and Watersheds Issue

Surface waters, including streams, rivers, inland lakes, and Lake Michigan, greatly enhance the aesthetic quality of the environment in the County and constitute a focal point for water-related recreational activities. An adequate supply of groundwater for domestic consumption is essential for urban and rural development in most areas of Ozaukee County. Both surface water and groundwater quality are readily susceptible to degradation through improper land development and management. Surface water quality can be degraded by excess pollutant loads, including nutrient loads, from: manufacturing and improperly located onsite wastewater treatment systems; sanitary sewer overflows; urban runoff, including runoff from construction sites and impervious surfaces; accidental spills or discharge of chemicals and petroleum products; careless agricultural practices; careless lawn maintenance practices; excessive development of riparian areas; and inappropriate filling of wetlands. Groundwater quality supplies can be degraded by the loss of groundwater recharge areas, (groundwater recharge areas identified through the regional water supply study are shown on Map 86), excessive or overly concentrated pumping, inappropriate or poorly maintained onsite wastewater treatment systems, chemical and material storage sites, leaking underground storage tanks, surface water pollution, and careless agricultural practices. Developing methods to protect both surface water and groundwater resources has been identified as important in all areas of public input gathered during the comprehensive planning process, including the countywide survey and SWOT analysis. These resources are vital to the preservation of the natural and rural character of the County and high quality urban development in the County.

Lakes, rivers, and Lake Michigan, recognized as a global resource, were specifically identified as strengths during the SWOT analysis. Lake Michigan is one of five Great Lakes, which together hold 10 percent of the world's fresh water. Lake Michigan has been identified as an important resource because of the County's location east of the sub-continental divide, which runs through the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. All five of the major watersheds located in the County are part of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River drainage system, providing all of Ozaukee County and its cities, villages, and towns access to Lake Michigan as a source of water. While the County currently relies heavily on groundwater resources for water supplies, it does have access to a vast source of water if needed in the future. Protection from pollution is vital to maintaining the water quality of Lake Michigan, inland surface water resources, and groundwater resources, which will have a great impact on Ozaukee County's future. Over half of the respondents to the countywide survey indicated stricter regulations for flood control and stormwater should be a high priority for the County.

CATEGORIES OF WATER RECHARGE POTENTIAL IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2009



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

Table 94

**CLASSIFICATION OF POTENTIAL WATER RECHARGE AREAS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2009**

Water Recharge Classification	Area Within Each Classification		Portion Within Primary Environmental Corridor	
	Acres	Percent ^a	Acres	Percent ^b
Very High	8,625	5.4	1,264	14.7
High.....	31,921	20.1	4,444	13.9
Moderate.....	88,748	55.9	2,183	2.5
Low	8,424	5.3	70	0.8
Undetermined ^c	20,936	13.3	11,687	55.8
Total	158,654	100.0	19,648	--

Note: Table updated as part of Amendment 01-2009, adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on May 6, 2009.

^aPercent of planning area within each classification.

^bPercent of each classification included in a primary environmental corridor.

^cAreas for which the recharge potential is undetermined are primarily wetlands.

Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

To satisfy future water demands in southeastern Wisconsin, including Ozaukee County, coordinated regional water resource management is needed to optimize the use of ground and surface water. The regional water supply planning program⁴ currently being conducted by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission will provide guidance in this regard. At the time this comprehensive plan was prepared, areas within Ozaukee County and the remainder of the Region had been analyzed and classified based on their potential for water recharge. The analysis was based on a combination of topography, soil hydrologic groups, soil water storage, and land use. An “average” weather year of 1997 was selected for the analysis, since the amount of precipitation received also affects the amount of water that reaches (and recharges) the groundwater. Areas were placed into the following classifications: very high (more than six inches of recharge per year), high (four to six inches of recharge per year), moderate (three to four inches of recharge per year), and low (less than three inches of recharge per year).

Areas within each of the recharge classifications are shown on Map 86, and the acreage within each category is listed on Table 94. About 5 percent of the planning area is rated “very high” for recharge potential, and about 20 percent is rated “high” for recharge potential. Most of the high and very high recharge potential areas are located along rivers and streams, the Lake Michigan shoreline, and around the Cedarburg Bog. About one-half of the planning area (about 55 percent) is classified as having “moderate” recharge potential, and about 5 percent is classified as having a “low” potential.

Primary environmental corridors were overlaid on Map 86 to indicate the correlation between such areas and groundwater recharge potential. About 15 percent of the areas classified as having very high water recharge potential are located in primary environmental corridors, and about 14 percent of areas classified as having high recharge potential are located in primary environmental corridors.

Additional information regarding recharge areas and recommendations for their management and protection will be included in the regional water supply plan, which is expected to be available in late 2009.

⁴ Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 52, A Regional Water Supply Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin (study underway). The plan is expected to be completed in 2009.

Floodplain, Wetlands, and Saturated Soils Issue

Floodplains, wetlands, and saturated soils have been identified as areas to protect from urban uses because of their incompatibility with urban development and their significant ecological importance. Floodplains are the wide, gently sloping areas typically lying on both sides of a river or stream channel which hold the flow of the channel during flood events. For planning and regulatory purposes, the floodplain is defined as those areas subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. They are not well suited to urban development because of flood hazard, high water tables, poorly suited soils, and because development in a floodplain may adversely affect flooding further downstream.

Soils in wetland areas are not well suited for urban or agricultural uses. Wetlands also have important ecological value. They contribute to flood control and water quality enhancement because they naturally serve to temporarily store excess runoff, thereby reducing peak flows and trapping sediments, undesirable nutrients, and other water pollutants. Wetlands are also important groundwater recharge and discharge areas. In addition, they provide breeding, nesting, resting, and feeding grounds for many forms of wildlife. Soils that are saturated with water or have high water tables, also known as hydric soils, are also poorly suited for urban development because they can cause wet basements and poorly functioning septic tank absorption fields. These soils can serve as important locations for restoration of wetlands, wildlife habitat, and stormwater detention. Saturated soils are often associated with wetlands, but may also be located outside of wetlands, particularly where tilled to drain the land for farming.

Lake Michigan Issue

Shoreline erosion and bluff stability conditions are important considerations in planning for the protection and sound development and redevelopment of land located along Lake Michigan. Unstable areas are not compatible with urban uses and should be protected from development. It is also important to protect Lake Michigan, which is a National resource, from degradation by threats such as point and nonpoint pollution sources. The proximity of the County to Lake Michigan was identified during the SWOT analysis as a strength due to its recreational resources and as a source of water for consumption in the County. Loss of water supply was identified as a threat during the SWOT analysis.

Nonmetallic Mineral Resources Issue

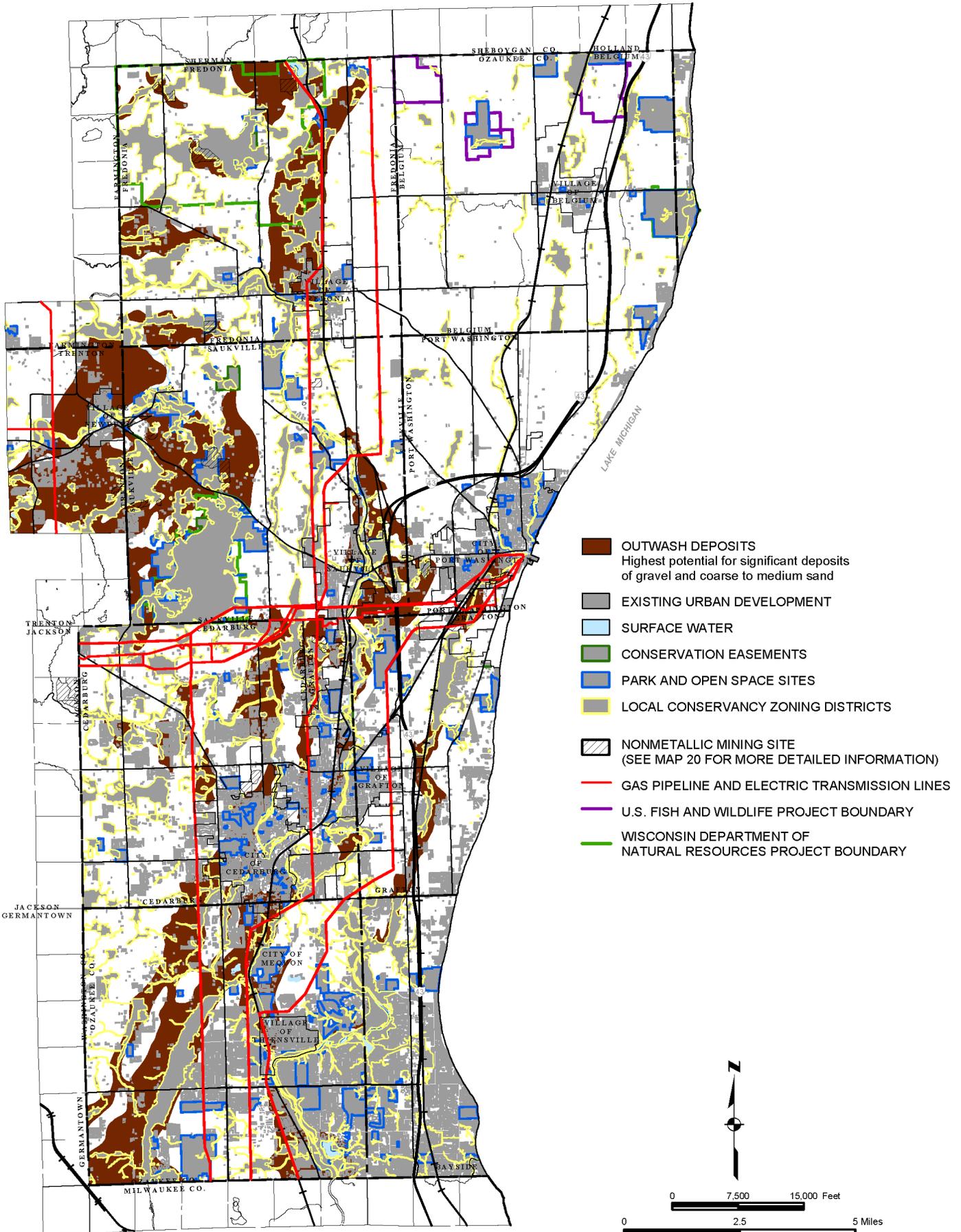
Nonmetallic mineral resources include sand, gravel, crushed stone, building stone, peat, and clay. These minerals constitute much of the material used to construct roads and also provide materials for structures and landscaping. The location of these resources should be taken into consideration when land is under consideration for development because they have an important economic impact. Preserving sources of aggregate for building material relatively close (within 25 miles) of a construction project lessens the overall cost of construction significantly. An adequate amount of non-metallic mining sites should be allowed to operate in the County to provide the building material needed for future urban development, including roads and structures, in the County. Careful consideration should also be given to reclamation of these sites after their resources have been fully exploited. Areas with sand and gravel and crushed stone and building stone resources where extraction is precluded due to existing development, protective ownership or zoning, or other factors are shown on Maps 87 and 88. In addition to conservancy zoning districts, local zoning ordinances restrict where resource extraction can occur. Table 95 lists zoning districts that allow extraction of non-metallic resources.

Park and Open Space Preservation Issue

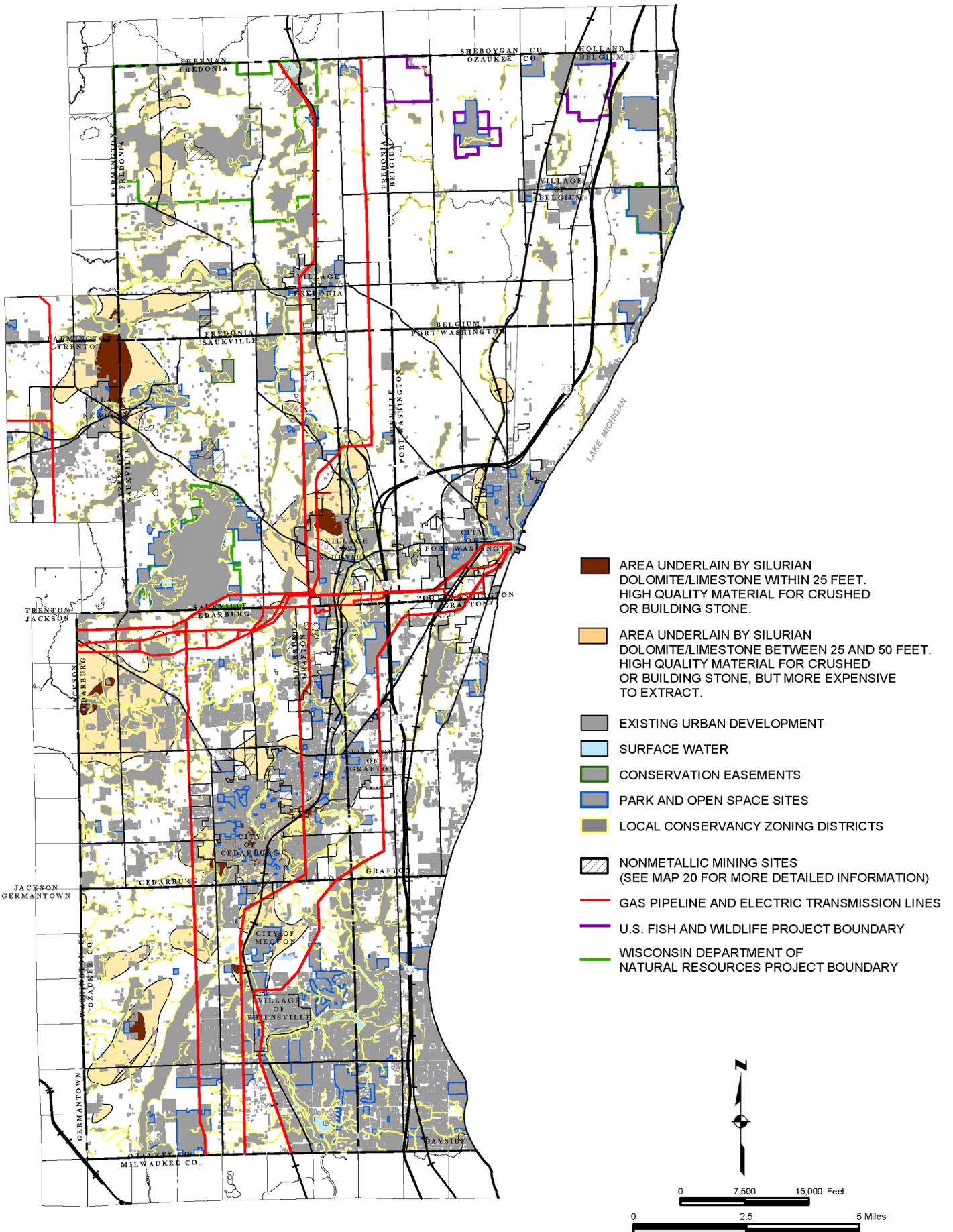
Parks significantly contribute to the County's quality of life. They provide intensive and non-intensive recreational activities as well as opportunities for public gathering, festivals, and other social occasions. They also contribute to the physical health and well being of the County's residents. Taking these factors into consideration, maintaining and expanding parks will be a critical part of the future development of the County. Park development was specifically identified as an opportunity and a strength during the County SWOT analysis.

Open space preservation is also a key issue in planning for Ozaukee County's future. As noted throughout this chapter, the rural character of the County and preservation of the existing natural resource base have been

CONSTRAINTS TO SAND AND GRAVEL EXTRACTION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



CONSTRAINTS TO EXTRACTION OF STONE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

Table 95

**ZONING DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY
COMMUNITIES THAT MAY ALLOW NON-METALLIC MINING: 2007**

Local Government	Zoning District	Comments ^a
City of Port Washington.....	I-1 (Existing Industrial) I-2 (Industrial Park)	Extractive operations existing prior to 2005 may be continued as a conditional use
Village of Fredonia.....	M-2 (General Manufacturing)	Mineral extraction may be allowed as a conditional use
Town of Cedarburg.....	A-1 (Agricultural) A-2 (Prime Agricultural) M-2 (Planned Industrial)	Extractive operations existing prior to October 5, 1994 may be continued as a conditional use
	M-3 (Quarrying)	Extractive operations existing prior to October 5, 1994 may be continued as a principal use; expansion of existing operations or new extractive operations may be allowed as a conditional use
Town of Fredonia.....	M-3 (Extractive)	Extractive and on-site processing may be allowed as a conditional use
Town of Grafton.....	M-1 (Light Manufacturing and Warehousing)	Extractive and on-site processing may be allowed as a conditional use
Town of Port Washington.....	M-1 (Industrial)	Extractive and on-site processing may be allowed as a conditional use
Town of Saukville.....	SG (Sand and Gravel Extraction)	Extractive and on-site processing operations existing prior to March 22, 2000, and expansions of existing operations to contiguous areas, may be allowed as a conditional use. No blasting or crushing is allowed, and existing operations cannot be expanded if they would be adjacent to a residential zoning district

^aAll extractive uses are subject to conditions specified in the zoning ordinance. Local plan commissions may also attach additional conditions to the conditional use permit.

Source: Local government zoning ordinances and SEWRPC.

overwhelming identified as critical to the future of the County in every phase of public input. Open space preservation activities undertaken by the County, local governments, and non-government organizations, including fee simple purchase and conservation easements, can, in part, help to preserve the existing natural resource base and rural character of the County. The countywide survey indicates that most residents are willing to actively work toward natural resources preservation as noted under the environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat issue.

Invasive Species Issue

Invasive plant species present a threat to the bio-diversity of high-quality natural resource areas located in Ozaukee County. These plant species out-compete native plants and reduce the bio-diversity of an area. This, in turn, causes degradation or destruction of fish and wildlife habitat and can lower the overall quality of natural areas and environmental corridors. Purple loosestrife and reed canary grass have been identified as significant invasive plant species present in Ozaukee County. Additional invasive plant species that can be found in Ozaukee County include garlic mustard, leafy spurge, and buckthorn. Figure 12 lists invasive plant species found in the State as identified by the WDNR.⁵ The County, local governments, and non-government organizations should work to control these species in light of the high importance placed on natural resources by County residents.

⁵ Several of the plants listed in Figure 12 may not be found in Ozaukee County due to the statewide scope of the WDNR invasive plant species listing.

Figure 12

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES IN WISCONSIN: 2007

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amur Honeysuckle • Amur Maple • Aquatic Forget-Me-Not • Autumn Olive • Baby's Breath • Bella Honeysuckle • Big-Tooth Aspen • Bird's-Foot Trefoil • Bishop's Gout-Weed • Black (European) Alder • Blackberries & Raspberries • Black Jet-Bead • Black Locust • Black Swallow-Wort • Bladder-Campion • Bouncing-Bet • Box Elder • Bull Thistle • Burning Bush • Canada Bluegrass • Canada Goldenrod • Canadian Thistle • Cattail Hybrid (Typha x Glauca) • Celandine • Chicory • Chinese Elm • Common Buckthorn • Common Burdock • Common Cattail • Common Mullein • Common Privet • Common Reed Grass • Common Tansy • Common Teasel • Creeping Bellflower • Creeping Charlie • Crown Vetch • Curly Dock • Curly-Leaf Pondweed • Cut-Leaved Teasel • Cypress Spurge • Dame's Rocket • Deadly Nightshade • Dodder • Dog-Strangling Vine • Eastern Cottonwood • Eastern Red-Cedar • English Ivy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurasian Water Milfoil • European Barberry • European Frog-Bit • European Highbush Cranberry • European Marsh Thistle • European Mountain-Ash • Everlasting Pea • Field Bindweed • Field Sorrel • Flowering Rush • Garlic Mustard • Garden Forget-Me-Not • Garden-Heliotrope • Giant Hogweed • Giant Knotweed • Giant Ragweed • Glossy Buckthorn • Grapes • Grecian Foxglove • Greenbriar • Grey Dogwood • Ground Nut • Hairy Willow-Herb • Helleborine • Horsetail • Hydrilla • Japanese Barberry • Japanese Hedge-Parsley • Japanese Honeysuckle • Japanese Hops • Japanese Knotweed • Japanese Stilt Grass • Johnson Grass • Kentucky Bluegrass • Large-Toothed Aspen • Leafy Spurge • Lesser Celandine • Lily-of-the-Valley • Moneywort • Morrow's Honeysuckle • Multiflora Rose • Musk Thistle • Narrow-Leaved Cattail • Nipplewort • Norway Maple • Orange Daylily • Orange Hawkweed • Ox-Eye Daisy • Pale Swallow-Wort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periwinkle • Poison Hemlock • Poison Ivy • Porcelain Berry • Plumeless Thistle • Prickly Ash • Purple Loosestrife • Quackgrass • Quaking Aspen • Queen Anne's-Lace • Queen-of-the-Meadow • Red Clover • Red Osier Dogwood • Reed Canary Grass • Round-Leaved Bittersweet • Russian Knapweed • Russian Olive • Scotch Pine • Siberian Elm • Siberian Pea Shrub • Silky Bush-Clover • Smooth Brome • Smooth Sumac • Spotted Knapweed • Spreading Hedge Parsley • St. John's-Wort • Star-of-Bethlehem • Staghorn Sumac • Tall Fescue • Tall Fescue • Tall Goldenrod • Tartarian Honeysuckle • Tree-of-Heaven • Viola • Virginia Waterleaf • Water Chestnut • Watercress • Wayfaring Tree • White Clover • White Mulberry • White Poplar • White Snakeroot • White Sweet-Clover • Willows • Wineberry • Wintercreeper • Wood Nettle • Yellow Sweet-Clover • Yellow Hawkweed • Yellow Water Flag
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Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Invasive aquatic species have also been identified as a concern for the County by the Agricultural and Natural Resources Workgroup. Zebra mussels found on boats in Lake Michigan were specifically identified as a concern. The workgroup recommended that efforts, including education efforts and boat clean-off stations, be undertaken by the County and the City of Port Washington to ensure the mussels are removed from recreational boats that use the City operated marina.

Environmental Health Issue

It is important to protect Ozaukee County's natural resource base from pollutants for human and environmental health purposes as well as aesthetic and economic purposes. A healthy environment, including land and water, can help to reduce the risk of disease, injury, and premature death associated with or caused by hazardous environmental factors and help to promote the health, safety, and welfare of Ozaukee County residents. Several comprehensive planning workgroups and committees, such as the ANR Workgroup and the CAC, have identified the need to protect the County's residents and its environment from hazardous materials such as mercury and other environmental pollutants such as pet waste and the toxins and carcinogens released into the environment through human activity.

Natural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to a natural resources issue statement in the preceding section. Natural resources recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments will have additional influence over natural resources in the County, especially with regards to providing protection for natural resource features through local zoning and land division ordinances. Each participating community should refine the local recommendations through the development of goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element of their local comprehensive plan to meet specific community needs. Local governments may also choose not to include local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's needs.

General Natural Resources Issue (from Chapter VI)

- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, open space, and agricultural land.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to protect and preserve natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, groundwater resources, and floodplains.
 - **Objective:** Preserve and enhance the system of parks and open space within the County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
 - **Objective:** Encourage the protection of Lake Michigan's water quality and shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.
- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to preserve rural character and vistas outside planned urban service areas.
 - **Objective:** Encourage the preservation of open spaces as part of future development proposals in the County.

Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue

- **Goal:** Ensure the protection, wise use, and enhancement of the natural resource base in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Guide urban land uses to land that can sustain urban development.

- **Objective:** Preserve rural character and vistas outside planned urban service areas.
- **Objective:** Encourage the preservation of open spaces as part of future development proposals in the County.
 - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses⁶ in areas identified as lands with natural limitations for building site development on Map 92 in the Land Use Element (Natural Limitations for Building Site Development Map).
 - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as environmentally sensitive on Map 94 in the Land Use Element (Environmentally Sensitive Lands Map).
 - **Program:** Incorporate lands identified on Maps 92 and 94 into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035), accounting for conflicts with local government 2035 planned land use maps.
 - **Program:** Review the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with Map 96.
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance in accordance with State and Federal requirements.
 - **Program:** Study and develop a County Land Division Ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect natural resource areas identified on Map 94.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding techniques that promote land use patterns that are sensitive to natural resource conservation such as overlay zoning, incentive zoning, planned unit development (PUD), conservation sub-divisions, and transfer of development rights (TDR) programs. The educational program focus should include local governments and developers.
 - **Program:** Develop a model zoning ordinance for local government use that provides for protection of natural resource areas identified on Map 92 and Map 94.
 - **Program:** Develop a model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural and natural resource areas.
 - **Program:** Promote model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model developed by SEWRPC,⁷ to local governments. Assist local governments in interpretation and implementation of model conservation subdivision ordinances.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding conservation subdivisions to developers and the public.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** The Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources elements of local comprehensive plans should identify natural resources present in the community that residents value. Then goals, objectives, policies, and programs should be developed to address these preservation needs. One set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs should focus on methods to guide urban land uses to land that can sustain such development in an effort to protect lands with natural limitations to building site development and other environmentally sensitive lands (both of which should be mapped in the land use element of local comprehensive plans). These areas should also be reflected on the local planned land use map for 2035. Local land use controls such as zoning and land division ordinances should then be reviewed and amended to be consistent with the local comprehensive plan.

⁶ *Urban land uses include residential at densities greater than one home per five acres; commercial; industrial; transportation, communication, and utility; governmental and institutional; and recreational land uses.*

⁷ *See SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 7, Rural Cluster Development Guide, December 1996, or www.sewrpc.org/ca/conservationsubdivisions.*

Local governments should also review the various educational materials and model programs and ordinances developed by Ozaukee County to promote the conservation of natural resource areas. Model programs and ordinances that are found to be appropriate for the community should then be implemented by the local government.

Environmental Quality Issue

- **Goal:** Preserve primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resources areas in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Preserve natural areas in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Preserve critical species habitat sites and critical aquatic sites located outside of natural areas in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Preserve habitat for endangered species not identified in the regional natural areas plan (Butler's Garter Snake and Hines Emerald Dragonfly) in accordance with State and Federal requirements.
 - **Objective:** Provide for permanent protection of primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, natural areas, and critical species habitat and aquatic sites outside of natural areas⁸ in Ozaukee County as defined by associated Chapter III inventory maps and Maps 92 and 94 in the Land Use Element.
 - **Objective:** Preserve rural character and vistas outside planned urban service areas.
 - **Objective:** Encourage the preservation of open spaces as part of future development proposals in the County.
 - **Policy:** Discourage incompatible land uses in environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites in Ozaukee County. Uses considered compatible with environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and guidelines for such uses, are provided in Table 96.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the protection of environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through public and non-profit conservation organization (NCO) fee simple purchase and conservation easements.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to preserve environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Study the creation of a dedicated natural resources preservation fund supported by County taxes.
 - **Program:** Create a dedicated natural resources preservation fund supported by donations and grants. State and Federal funding resources should be sought as part of the implementation of this program.
 - **Program:** Study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites. This program may be implemented in association with an agricultural PDR program.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding techniques to protect Ozaukee County's environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements. The educational program focus should include local governments and NCOs.

⁸ *Primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resources areas, natural areas, and critical species habitat and aquatic sites outside of natural areas will be referred to as environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites.*

Table 96

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERED COMPATIBLE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

Component Natural Resource and Related Features within Environmental Corridors ^a	Permitted Development																
	Transportation and Utility Facilities (see General Development Guidelines below)				Recreational Facilities (see General Development Guidelines below)											Rural Density Residential Development (see General Development Guidelines below)	Other Development (See General Development Guidelines below)
	Streets and Highways	Utility Lines and Related Facilities	Engineered Stormwater Management Facilities	Engineered Flood Control Facilities ^b	Trails ^c	Picnic Areas	Family Camping ^d	Swimming Beaches	Boat Access	Ski Hills	Golf	Playfields	Hard-Surface Courts	Parking	Buildings		
Lakes, Rivers, and Streams.....	-- ^e	-- ^{f,g}	--	-- ^h	-- ⁱ	--	--	X	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shoreland ^j	X	X	X	X	X	X	--	X	X	--	X	--	--	X	X	--	--
Floodplain ^k	-- ^l	X	X	X	X	X	--	X	X	--	X	--	X	X	X	--	--
Wetland ^m	-- ^l	X	--	--	X ⁿ	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wet Soils.....	X	X	X	X	X	--	--	X	X	--	X	--	X	--	--	--	--
Woodland.....	X	X	X ^p	--	X	X	X	--	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^q	X	X
Wildlife Habitat.....	X	X	X	--	X	X	X	--	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Steep Slope.....	X	X	--	--	-- ^r	--	--	--	--	X ^s	X	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prairie.....	--	-- ^g	--	--	-- ^r	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Park.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	--
Historic Site.....	--	-- ^g	--	--	-- ^r	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--
Scenic Viewpoint.....	X	X	--	--	X	X	X	--	X	X	X	--	--	X	X	X	X
Natural Area or Critical Species Habitat Site.....	--	--	--	--	-- ^q	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE: An "X" indicates that facility development is permitted within the specified natural resource feature. In those portions of the environmental corridors having more than one of the listed natural resource features, the natural resource feature with the most restrictive development limitation should take precedence.

APPLICABILITY

These guidelines indicate the types of development that can be accommodated within primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas while maintaining the basic integrity of those areas. Throughout this table, the term "environmental corridors" refers to primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

Under the regional plan:

- As regionally significant resource areas, primary environmental corridors should be preserved in essentially natural, open use—in accordance with the guidelines in this table.
- Secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas warrant consideration for preservation in essentially natural open use, as determined in county and local plans and in a manner consistent with State and Federal regulations. County and local units of government may choose to apply the guidelines in this table to secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

- **Transportation and Utility Facilities:** All transportation and utility facilities proposed to be located within the important natural resources should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to consider alternative locations for such facilities. If it is determined that such facilities should be located within natural resources, development activities should be sensitive to, and minimize disturbance of, these resources, and, to the extent possible following construction, such resources should be restored to preconstruction conditions.

The above table presents development guidelines for major transportation and utility facilities. These guidelines may be extended to other similar facilities not specifically listed in the table.

- **Recreational Facilities:** In general, no more than 20 percent of the total environmental corridor area should be developed for recreational facilities. Furthermore, no more than 20 percent of the environmental corridor area consisting of upland wildlife habitat and woodlands should be developed for recreational facilities. It is recognized, however, that in certain cases these percentages may be exceeded in efforts to accommodate needed public recreational and game and fish management facilities within appropriate natural settings. In all cases however, the proposed recreational development should not threaten the integrity of the remaining corridor lands nor destroy particularly significant resource elements in that corridor. Each such proposal should be reviewed on a site-by-site basis.

The above table presents development guidelines for major recreational facilities. These guidelines may be extended to other similar facilities not specifically listed in the table.

- **Rural Density Residential Development:** Rural density residential development may be accommodated in upland environmental corridors, provided that buildings are kept off steep slopes. The maximum number of housing units accommodated at a proposed development site within the environmental corridor should be limited to the number determined by dividing the total corridor acreage within the site, less the acreage covered by surface water and wetlands, by five. The permitted housing units may be in single-family or multi-family structures. When rural residential development is accommodated, conservation subdivision designs are strongly encouraged.

- **Other Development:** In lieu of recreational or rural density residential development, up to 10 percent of the upland corridor area in a parcel may be disturbed in order to accommodate urban residential, commercial, or other urban development under the following conditions: 1) the area to be disturbed is compact rather than scattered in nature; 2) the disturbance area is located on the edge of a corridor or on marginal resources within a corridor; 3) the development does not threaten the integrity of the remaining corridor; 4) the development does not result in significant adverse water quality impacts; and 5) development of the remaining corridor lands is prohibited by a conservation easement or deed restriction. Each such proposal must be reviewed on a site-by-site basis.

Under this arrangement, while the developed area would no longer be part of the environmental corridor, the entirety of the remaining corridor would be permanently preserved from disturbance. From a resource protection point of view, preserving a minimum of 90 percent of the environmental corridor in this manner may be preferable to accommodating scattered homesites and attendant access roads at an overall density of one dwelling unit per five acres throughout the upland corridor areas.

- **Pre-Existing Lots:** Single-family development on existing lots of record should be permitted as provided for under county or local zoning at the time of adoption of the land use plan.
- All permitted development presumes that sound land and water management practices are utilized.

FOOTNOTES

^aThe natural resource and related features are defined as follows:

Lakes, Rivers, and Streams: Includes all lakes greater than five acres in area and all perennial and intermittent streams as shown on U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps.

Shoreland: Includes a band 50 feet in depth along both sides of intermittent streams; a band 75 feet in depth along both sides of perennial streams; a band 75 feet in depth around lakes; and a band 200 feet in depth along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

Floodplain: Includes areas, excluding stream channels and lake beds, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event.

Wetlands: Includes areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency, and with a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Wet Soils: Includes areas covered by wet, poorly drained, and organic soils.

Woodlands: Includes areas one acre or more in size having 17 or more deciduous trees per acre with at least a 50 percent canopy cover as well as coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects; excludes lowland woodlands, such as tamarack swamps, which are classified as wetlands.

Wildlife Habitat: Includes areas devoted to natural open uses of a size and with a vegetative cover capable of supporting a balanced diversity of wildlife.

Steep Slope: Includes areas with land slopes of 12 percent or greater.

Prairies: Includes open, generally treeless areas which are dominated by native grasses; also includes savannas.

Park: Includes public and nonpublic park and open space sites.

Historic Site: Includes sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most historic sites located within environmental corridors are archeological features such as American Indian settlements and effigy mounds and cultural features such as small, old cemeteries. On a limited basis, small historic buildings may also be encompassed within delineated corridors.

Scenic Viewpoint: Includes vantage points from which a diversity of natural features such as surface waters, wetlands, woodlands, and agricultural lands can be observed.

Natural Area and Critical Species Habitat Sites: Includes natural areas and critical species habitat sites as identified in the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management plan.

^bIncludes such improvements as stream channel modifications and such facilities as dams.

^cIncludes trails for such activities as hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing, nature study, and horseback riding, and excludes all motorized trail activities. It should be recognized that trails for motorized activities such as snowmobiling that are located outside the environmental corridors may of necessity have to cross environmental corridor lands. Proposals for such crossings should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and if it is determined that they are necessary, such trail crossings should be designed to ensure minimum disturbance of the natural resources.

^dIncludes areas intended to accommodate camping in tents, trailers, or recreational vehicles which remain at the site for short periods of time, typically ranging from an overnight stay to a two-week stay.

^eCertain transportation facilities such as bridges may be constructed over such resources.

^fUtility facilities such as sanitary sewers may be located in or under such resources.

^gElectric power transmission lines and similar lines may be suspended over such resources.

^hCertain flood control facilities such as dams and channel modifications may need to be provided in such resources to reduce or eliminate flood damage to existing development.

ⁱBridges for trail facilities may be constructed over such resources.

^jConsistent with Chapter NR 115 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

^kConsistent with Chapter NR 116 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

^lStreets and highways may cross such resources. Where this occurs, there should be no net loss of flood storage capacity or wetlands. Guidelines for mitigation of impacts on wetlands by Wisconsin Department of Transportation facility projects are set forth in Chapter Trans 400 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

^mAny development affecting wetlands must adhere to the water quality standards for wetlands established under Chapter NR 103 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

ⁿOnly an appropriately designed boardwalk/trail should be permitted.

^oWetlands may be incorporated as part of a golf course, provided there is no disturbance of the wetlands.

^pGenerally excludes detention, retention, and infiltration basins. Such facilities should be permitted only if no reasonable alternative is available.

^qOnly if no alternative is available.

^rOnly appropriately designed and located hiking and cross-country ski trails should be permitted.

^sOnly an appropriately designed, vegetated, and maintained ski hill should be permitted.

Source: SEWRPC 2035 Regional Land Use Plan.

- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the benefits of natural resources and the need to protect them from degradation.
- **Program:** Develop a fact sheet outlining the impact of the loss and degradation of the County’s natural resource base.
- **Program:** Develop an inventory of scenic vistas to be protected, using public participation activities such as image preference surveys.
- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding the preservation and protection of environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan*, including updates to the plans.
 - **Program:** Develop an extension of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail as a greenway corridor adjacent to the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area.
 - **Program:** Work with the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), Land Conservation Partnership of Ozaukee County, and other NCOs to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple purchase and conservation easements.
 - **Program:** Apply for a Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) grant to inventory fish impediments on waterways countywide and work on stream connectivity issues.
 - **Program:** Implement the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan.
 - **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan every five years.
 - **Program:** Support and assist in the implementation of the WDNR North Branch Farming Heritage Area master plan.
 - **Program:** Work to protect environmental corridors through the County plat review process.
- **Policy:** Encourage the preservation of natural resources outside the environmental corridor network.
 - **Program:** Encourage local governments to require and enforce stewardship plans for the management of common open space in conservation subdivisions.⁹
 - **Programs:** Encourage Ozaukee County residents to follow the National Wildlife Federation’s (NWF) guidelines for creating “Backyard Wildlife Habitats.” The NWF and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service both offer guidelines for providing food, water, and cover for wildlife on residential lots.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should support the partnership between the County, other government agencies, and NCOs in the effort to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple purchase, conservation easements, and educational efforts. Local governments should also review their zoning ordinances and revise them to be consistent with natural resources protection recommendations outlined in the local comprehensive plan and the local planned land use map for 2035. Upland (woodlands) and lowland (floodplains, shorelands, and wetlands) conservancy zoning districts that provide for natural resource protection should be included in the local zoning ordinance if the planned land use map includes features such as environmental corridors in order to help enforce resource protection goals, objectives, and policies.

Surface and Groundwater Resources and Watersheds Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater (including both the shallow and deep aquifer), and water dependent natural resources.

⁹ Refer to the SEWRPC model ordinance for conservation subdivisions (www.sewrpc.org/ca/conservationsubdivisions).

- **Goal:** Protect and enhance surface water quality in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Reduce sedimentation, pollution, and eutrophication¹⁰ of lakes, rivers, and streams in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities, programs, and operational improvements, including nonpoint pollution controls and sewage and stormwater management systems, to effectively meet the wastewater disposal and stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to support the development of land use patterns to effectively meet the wastewater disposal and stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
 - **Program:** Develop a program to identify thermal threats to cold water streams and methods to reduce or eliminate such threats.
 - **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement sanitary sewer and stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update (RWQMP).¹¹
 - **Program:** Study the creation and potential participation in a regional water resource authority.
 - **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding nonpoint and point source pollution.
 - **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding projects homeowners can implement to reduce nonpoint source pollution, such as raingardens, replacing lawn areas with native landscaping, and reducing impervious surfaces.
 - **Program:** Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee County to develop an unused pharmaceutical recycling program.
 - **Program:** Support the pharmaceutical collection pilot program operated by the Ozaukee County Health Department.
 - **Program:** Continue the Ozaukee County Clean Sweep Program to promote the safe disposal of household chemicals. Develop a dedicated funding source for the program.
 - **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding pollution reduction and control and watershed basin planning recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Work to install buffers along all watercourses in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Enforce farm compliance with Chapter XII, Animal Waste Storage, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.
 - **Program:** Enforce the recommendations for management of animal waste storage facilities and utilization of waste set forth in Standard 590 of the USDA-NRCS Technical Guide and conduct yearly follow-up inspections.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to reduce the amount of winter spread manure on 50 percent of the critical areas in 303 (d) list waters and waters within the Great Lakes Watershed.

¹⁰ Eutrophication is caused by the increase of chemical nutrients, typically compounds containing nitrogen or phosphorus, in an ecosystem. Eutrophication typically occurs when nutrient pollution is released into water bodies and results in enhanced growth of phytoplankton (an algal bloom), which disrupts normal functioning of the ecosystem.

¹¹ An update to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan was completed in 2007.

- **Program:** Develop methods to collaborate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the WDNR to remove PCB’s in 303 (d) listed waters. This effort should include a public education component.
- **Program:** Develop and adopt a countywide Stormwater and Construction Site Erosion Control Ordinance that includes an illicit discharge detection, elimination, and enforcement component.
- **Program:** Ensure compliance with NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* through plat and shoreland zoning reviews, including construction site pollutant control (including plan review and compliance inspections) and post-construction stormwater management (including plan review and compliance inspections).
- **Program:** Assist other government agencies with implementation of the RWQMP.
- **Program:** Work collaboratively with MMSD and SEWRPC to prepare and implement the RWQMP.
- **Program:** Use the Milwaukee River Basin Plan and Sheboygan River Basin Plan to target priority farms by identifying sediment delivery fields, and phosphorus runoff sites in 303 (d) list waters¹² areas.
- **Program:** Maintain, update, and implement recommendations set forth in the Ozaukee County flood mitigation plan, including acquisition of properties in the floodplain without “buildable” areas.
- **Objective:** Ensure surface water resources, including Lake Michigan, remain a recreational focal point in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Encourage recreational use of surface water resources located in the County by residents and tourists.
 - **Policy:** Encourage eco-tourism in the County.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to promote water resources located in Ozaukee County to tourists, such as water trails.
 - **Program:** Continue support of the Ozaukee County Tourism Council.
 - **Program:** Develop an inventory of existing wetland quality in Ozaukee County, including identification of wetlands with fish spawning potential.
 - **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding protection of public recreation and access recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Require public access to applicable water resources in the County as part of the County land division review process.
 - **Program:** Work with the WDNR and County Departments to improve beach facilities.
 - **Program:** Work with the Ozaukee County Health Department on beach water quality monitoring.
- **Goal:** Protect and enhance groundwater quality in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Protect and conserve groundwater quantity in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Protect groundwater quality in Ozaukee County from the loss of recharge areas, excessive or overly concentrated pumping, inappropriate onsite waste treatment systems, surface water pollution, and careless agricultural practices.

¹² Section 303 (d) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires the State to develop a list of impaired waters, commonly referred to as the “303 (d) list.” A documented methodology is used by the WDNR to list waters in Wisconsin.

- **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities, programs, and operational improvements, including nonpoint pollution controls and sewage and stormwater management systems, to effectively meet the wastewater disposal and stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to support the development of land use patterns to effectively meet the wastewater disposal and stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to implement Chapter IX, Sanitation and Health, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances, which includes regulation of private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS).
 - **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding nonpoint and point source pollution.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to inventory existing abandoned wells and ensure that they are properly abandoned.
 - **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement the objectives, principals, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan.¹³
 - **Program:** Develop an incentive program to promote the use of BMPs to reduce stormwater runoff, such as raingardens and permeable pavement.
- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding protection of natural systems, pollution reduction and control, and protection of public safety recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Continue to implement the Wisconsin Fund to improve failing septic systems that meet program requirements.
 - **Program:** Promote groundwater infiltration, natural hydrology, and identification of flood fringe areas associated with natural groundwater recharge by minimizing impermeable area in the shoreland area and promoting wetland creations, enhancements, and restoration through implementing the Potentially Restorable Wetlands (PRW) Planning and Prioritization program.
 - **Program:** Assist SEWRPC in developing and implementing the regional water supply plan by working with the Ulao Creek Partnership, Friends of the Cedarburg Bog, UWM Field Station, and other partners to inventory, identify, and map groundwater recharge areas in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding well water safety information and well monitoring.
 - **Program:** Promote landfill abandonment / monitoring efforts.
- **Policy:** Implement recommendations set forth in the Ozaukee County flood mitigation plan.
 - **Program:** Apply for available Federal and State flood mitigation grant funds.
 - **Program:** Acquire floodplain properties not suitable for new development through Wisconsin Emergency Management Agency funding per the County flood mitigation plan.
- **Objective:** Reduce reliance on groundwater resources for water supply in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns, water supply infrastructure, including operational improvements, and water consumption methods to effectively meet the water supply needs of the County.

¹³ A Water Supply Plan will be completed for the Region in 2008.

- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to support the development of land use patterns to effectively meet the water supply needs of the County through 2035.
 - **Program:** Implement the programs regarding water supply recommended in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Facilities Element*.
 - **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement the objectives, principals, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** The Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources element of local comprehensive plans should include goals, objectives, policies, and programs that are designed to protect and conserve surface water and groundwater resources within the community. One set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs should focus on methods to guide the development of urban land uses away from areas that will impact surface water and groundwater resources such as groundwater recharge areas (which should be mapped in the local agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element). These areas should also be reflected in the land use element on the local planned land use map for 2035. Local land use controls such as zoning and land division ordinances should then be reviewed and amended accordingly to be consistent with the local comprehensive plan.

Goals, objectives, policies, and programs that address nonpoint and point source pollution and additional State requirements such as NR 216 (stormwater discharge permits for applicable communities), NR 151 (runoff management), and NR 116 (floodplain management program) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* should be developed as part of the element as applicable to each community. Existing construction site erosion control ordinances should be enforced and programs such as an illicit discharge detection, elimination, and enforcement component should be considered.

Local governments should also be aware of the POWTS and manure storage requirements in the sanitation section of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances. Local governments should review and distribute the various educational materials developed by Ozaukee County to promote the conservation of surface water and groundwater resources and assist with implementation of County, State, and Federal water conservation programs within the community. In addition, local governments should assist in the implementation of recommendations outlined in the regional water quality management plan update and the regional water supply plan in the community.

Goals, objectives, policies, and programs regarding water supply sources and infrastructure should be addressed in Chapter XI, the utilities and community facilities element, of local government comprehensive plans. Communities should assess their impact on water supply sources such as groundwater. Groundwater supply and the community's projected needs and proximity to available surface water sources such as Lake Michigan should be analyzed when considering recommendations for future infrastructure. Local governments should also study the development of shared facilities such as wastewater treatment plants where feasible.

Floodplain, Wetlands, and Saturated Soils Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- **Goal:** Protect floodplains from incompatible lands uses.
 - **Objective:** Guide urban development away from floodplains.
 - **Policy:** Restrict urban land uses and other incompatible land uses and structures in areas identified as floodplains on Map 23 in Chapter III (Surface Waters, Wetlands, and Floodplains Map).

- **Policy:** Minimize the use of fill in floodplains for new construction.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the updated floodplain mapping from the Ozaukee County floodplain map modernization project into the County shoreland and floodplain zoning maps following approval of the maps by the WDNR and FEMA.
 - **Program:** Include floodplain areas (identified on Map 23) on Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
 - **Program:** Develop an interactive website for Ozaukee County planning and zoning that includes digital County shoreland and floodplain zoning maps.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding statutory requirements and authorities related to floodplain areas. The educational program focus should include local governments and developers.
 - **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding floodplains.
- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding protection of natural systems recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Identify flood storage areas¹⁴ within the 100-year floodplain and adopt zoning regulations to protect them from development.
 - **Program:** Identify and address nonconforming structures in the floodplain.
 - **Program:** Partner with MMSD, the Conservation Fund, and other partners including State and Federal agencies to acquire flood storage lands through purchase of conservation easements.
- **Goal:** Protect wetlands from destruction and degradation.
 - **Objective:** Guide urban development away from wetlands.
 - **Objective:** Protect wetlands from pollution.
 - **Policy:** Restrict urban land uses and other incompatible land uses and structures in areas identified as wetlands on Map 23 in Chapter III.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities, programs, and operational improvements, including nonpoint pollution controls and sewage and stormwater management systems, to protect wetlands in the County from pollution.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Surface Water and Groundwater Resources Issue to support the development of land use patterns to protect wetlands in the County from pollution.
 - **Program:** Include wetlands (identified on Map 23) on Map 96.
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and amend the shoreland zoning maps to incorporate the updated wetland inventory.

¹⁴ *Flood storage is defined in Chapter NR 116 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code as those floodplain areas where storage of flood waters has been taken into account in reducing the regional flood discharge. Flood storage areas must be zoned as such on County, City, or Village floodplain zoning maps. The zoning district protects the flood storage areas and assures that development in the storage areas will not decrease flood storage capacity, which would cause higher flood elevations.*

- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding statutory requirements and authorities related to wetlands. The educational program focus should include local governments and developers.
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding wetlands.
- **Program:** Partner with the NRCS, WDNR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and non-profit organizations such as Ducks Unlimited to promote wetland creations, enhancements, and restorations in Ozaukee County.
- **Program:** Develop an inventory and map existing wetland quality in Ozaukee County, including identification of wetlands with fish spawning potential.
- **Program:** Incorporate the wetland quality inventory into the recommended interactive website for Ozaukee County planning and zoning.
- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding the protection and restoration of wetlands and protection of natural systems recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Implement the CREP, CRP, and Wetland Restoration Program (WRP) (see Chapter III for more information regarding these programs) in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Implement the Potentially Restorable Wetlands (PRW) Planning and Prioritization Program.
 - **Program:** Promote wetland creations, enhancements, and restorations through implementing the County Priority Watershed and Soil and Water Resource Management Program.
- **Goal:** Encourage urban development in the County to be located on soils suitable for such development.
 - **Objective:** Guide urban development away from saturated (hydric) soils in the County.
 - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as saturated soils on Map 7 in Chapter III, and on Map 92 in Chapter VIII.
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding the limitations of saturated soils for residential and other urban development. The educational program focus should include local governments, developers, and the public.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should review their zoning ordinances and revise accordingly to be consistent with floodplain and wetland protection recommendations outlined in the local comprehensive plan and the local planned land use map for 2035. A corresponding conservancy zoning district or districts that provide for natural resource protection should be included in the local zoning ordinance if the planned land use map includes features such as floodplains, wetlands, or lowland conservancy areas. Towns, where shoreland and floodplain areas are regulated under County ordinance, may wish to adopt an overlay district to serve notice to applicants that County regulations apply in addition to local zoning requirements. Local governments should also include saturated soils on the local natural limitations to building site development map in the land use element of the local comprehensive plan. This map is informational in nature and while a conservancy zoning district related to saturated soils will not be necessary to meet consistency requirements, it can be used as an informational tool for local officials, developers, and the public during the local project review process.

Cities and villages should continue to implement local shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances and Towns should assist the County in shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance implementation in unincorporated areas by forwarding certified survey maps and preliminary plats to the County for review. Local governments should also support the partnership between the County, other government agencies, and NGOs in the effort to create, enhance, and restore wetlands in Ozaukee County and educate the public about floodplains, wetlands, and saturated soils.

Lake Michigan Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- **Goal:** Protect Lake Michigan’s water quality and shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.
 - **Objective:** Protect land owners from Lake Michigan bluff erosion.
 - **Policy:** Restrict urban land uses and other incompatible land uses and structures in areas identified on Map 92 in Chapter VIII.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to preserve Lake Michigan bluffs in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Incorporate Lake Michigan bluff areas (identified on Map 92) into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
 - **Program:** Review the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to ensure it properly implements the County land use plan (shown on Map 96).
 - **Program:** Develop an educational program and lecture series to educate the public on the importance of bluff setback requirements and the bluff erosion process.
 - **Program:** Expand the coastal erosion webpage and market it to the public.
 - **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding Lake Michigan bluff erosion, including those recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Revise the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to address Lake Michigan bluff erosion more comprehensively, and develop revised bluff setback requirements with assistance from the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) and Wisconsin Sea Grant.
 - **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance setback regulations with the assistance of the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) and Wisconsin Sea Grant.
 - **Program:** Continue to work with the WCMP and Wisconsin Sea Grant on Lake Michigan bluff erosion public education initiatives.
 - **Program:** Create a webpage for calculating and visualizing bluff setbacks in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Work with the NRCS to become a Plant Material County for bluff erosion.
 - **Objective:** Protect and enhance Lake Michigan water quality.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities, programs, and operational improvements, including nonpoint pollution controls and sewerage and stormwater management systems, to effectively meet the wastewater disposal and stormwater runoff control needs of the County through 2035.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Surface Water and Groundwater Resources Issue to protect Lake Michigan water quality.
 - **Program:** Work with the City of Port Washington to establish boat cleaning stations to limit the spread of invasive aquatic species (see related programs in “Invasive Species Issue” section).
 - **Program:** Encourage the Wisconsin State Legislature to enact ballast water treatment requirements to limit the introduction of invasive aquatic species by ocean-going ships.
 - **Program:** Continue beach clean-up events with the Ozaukee County Public Health and Planning and Parks Departments.

- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding protecting and enhancing Lake Michigan water quality recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Implement the CREP program in the direct Lake Michigan Drainage area of the County.
 - **Program:** Continue beach monitoring with the Ozaukee County Public Health Department and the County Planning and Parks Department.
 - **Program:** Work to research and identify the causes of Cladophora algae along the Lake Michigan shoreline.
 - **Program:** Work with private and public groups on programs designed to control and eradicate invasive species associated with Lake Michigan.
 - **Program:** Work with private and public groups to implement Lake Michigan water quality priority programs.
- **Policy:** Encourage eco-tourism in the County.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to promote Lake Michigan to tourists and staff the Ozaukee County Tourism Council.
 - **Program:** Promote public access sites and canoe/kayak launches and landings along Lake Michigan.
- **Local Recommendation:** Local governments adjacent to Lake Michigan should adopt programs similar to those of the County. The local government should work with private and public groups and the County to implement programs that address development along the Lake and water quality. Lake Michigan bluff areas should be identified on the Natural Limitations to Building Site Development map in the local land use element. Local governments may also choose to show these areas on their planned land use maps. Cities located along the lakeshore should review the local shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance and amend them if necessary to be consistent with the local comprehensive plan. Bluff setback requirements in the County shoreland zoning ordinance should be adopted as the minimum standard by cities and villages along the lake.

Non-metallic Mineral Resources Issue

- **Goal:** Ensure an adequate supply of aggregate (sand, gravel, and crushed stone) at a reasonable cost for new construction and maintenance of existing infrastructure in the future.
 - **Objective:** Encourage the wise management of potential aggregate resource areas in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and regulations to effectively meet the aggregate needs of the County limiting the effects of extractive operations (dust, noise, and truck traffic) on County residents.
 - **Policy:** Encourage full exploitation of existing and future mining sites, in accordance with approved reclamation plans.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to support the development of land use patterns to effectively meet the aggregate needs of the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to enforce Chapter XI, Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances in cities, villages, and towns that have not adopted a local reclamation ordinance under Section 295.14 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* and Section NR 135.32 (2) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide written notice of public meetings and hearings to owners and operators of non-metallic mining operations and to persons who have registered a marketable

non-metallic mineral deposit under Section 295.20 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* in which the allowable use or intensity of use of a property is proposed to be changed by the County comprehensive plan. Those who would like to be notified of these meetings must request the County to send notification.

- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding statutory requirements for non-metallic mining sites. The educational program focus should include local government officials and staff, operators, and the public.
 - **Program:** Work with local governments and aggregate producers to identify suitable areas with commercially viable sources of sand and gravel. Where feasible, suitable areas should be located in sparsely populated areas and not have significant surface natural resources. Exceptions may be considered for innovative mining methods that have minimal impacts on surrounding residents and land uses.
 - **Program:** Request operators of non-metallic mines to annually report the amount of material removed to the Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department, in order to provide data necessary to compare the amount of aggregate produced in the County and the amount used. The County will use this information to compile data annually for the County as a whole, and not provide information on the amount of material extracted at individual mines, to protect the confidentiality of the mine operators.
 - **Program:** Request operators to include an estimate of the number of years of operation for a proposed non-metallic mining site and an estimate of the amount of material to be removed annually in applications for reclamation plans, in order to allow better estimates of the amount of material produced in the County to the amount used. Information for individual mines will be kept confidential, with only countywide numbers reported to the public.
 - **Program:** Educate non-metallic mining operators in Ozaukee County about the WDNR Green Tier Program¹⁵ and encourage operators to become involved with the program.
 - **Program:** Develop a dispute resolution mechanism for non-metallic mining proposed to occur on agricultural lands. Ideally, non-metallic mines should be located on agricultural parcels that scored less than 6.4 in the LESA analysis.
 - **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the use and cost of non-metallic resources.
 - **Program:** Maximize the use of recycled asphalt and other building materials in order to conserve limited non-metallic resources.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local government comprehensive plans and land use control ordinances should allow for the wise management of potential non-metallic mineral resources areas to ensure an adequate supply of aggregate at a reasonable cost for new construction and maintenance of existing infrastructure in the future. The local comprehensive plan should contain inventory maps identifying those areas with potentially marketable sand and gravel and crushed and building stone deposits. These areas should then be noted on the natural limitation for building site development map in the local land use element, and possibly on the local planned land use map for 2035. The local zoning ordinance should be amended to be consistent with the local planned land use map for 2035 to discourage urban development on or adjacent to identified resource areas. Local governments should consider allowing extractive uses as a conditional use in agricultural areas that scored below 6.4 in the LESA analysis.

Those local governments that have adopted local non-metallic mining reclamation ordinances should continue to enforce the ordinance and those local governments that have not adopted an ordinance should

¹⁵ *The Green Tier Program is based on a collaborative system of contracts and charters that participating businesses and the WDNR craft together. The program streamlines environmental requirements and encourages new environmental technologies, enabling participating companies to make both environmental and economic gains.*

partner with the County to ensure the County ordinance is enforced. Local governments should also develop a method to notify owners and operators of non-metallic mining operations and persons who have registered a marketable non-metallic mineral deposit of meetings and hearings in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is proposed to be changed by the local government.

Park and Open Space Preservation Issue

- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance the system of parks, trails, and open space within Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Provide an integrated system of public parks, trails, and related open space areas that will provide County residents with adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.
 - **Policy:** Implement the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan¹⁶ and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space plan into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
 - **Program:** Ensure future County park and open space plans are adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and certified by the WDNR so the County is eligible to receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants.
 - **Program:** Continue the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.
 - **Program:** Continue to support the operations of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council.
- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County's natural resources.
- **Goal:** Preserve rural character and vistas outside planned urban service areas.
 - **Objective:** Preserve high-quality open space lands for protection of the underlying natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the County.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the protection of high-quality open space lands through public and NGO fee simple purchase and conservation easements.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Environmental Corridors, Natural Areas, and Critical Species Habitat Sites Issue to preserve high-quality open space lands in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Implement the recommended open space preservation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan and the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the recommended open space preservation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space plan into Map 96.
 - **Program:** Assist in the update of the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan.
 - **Program:** Adopt the update to the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan.

¹⁶ See *SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, June 2001.*

- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding implementation of the park and open space plan recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Study the purchase of natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified by SEWRPC through a County funded program.
 - **Program:** Study the establishment of a dedicated County funding source for park and open space acquisition.
 - **Program:** Apply for WDNR Stewardship funds, WCMP grants, and other State and Federal funding.
 - **Program:** Work to protect environmental corridors and natural areas through the County plat review process.
 - **Program:** Continue to update the County park and open space plan every five years, including updates from the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, to maintain eligibility for WDNR Stewardship funding.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments wishing to maintain a local park system that provides facilities for intensive recreational purposes (ball fields, play lots, etc) and picnicking facilities should develop and update local park and open space plans. These plans should be updated and adopted by the local governing body every five years and certified by the WDNR to ensure the local government remains eligible for available State and Federal grants to fund capital improvements and land acquisition associated with the local park system. Local governments should also consider future recreational needs during the local plat review process. Adequate land for community and neighborhood parks should be ensured by the plat review process and funding mechanisms such as impact fees and subdivision dedication requirements should be specified through the developer’s agreement. Land for current and future parks should also be identified on the local planned land use map.

Local governments should support the partnership between the County, other government agencies, and NGOs in the effort to protect high-quality open space sites through fee simple purchase, conservation easements, and educational efforts. Local governments should also review their zoning ordinances and revise them accordingly to be consistent with natural resources protection recommendations outlined in the local comprehensive plan and the local planned land use map for 2035. A corresponding conservancy zoning district or districts that provide for natural resource protection should be included in the local zoning ordinance if the planned land use map includes high-quality open space sites such as environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites.

Invasive Species Issue

- **Goal:** Protect Ozaukee County’s naturally occurring bio-diversity.
 - **Objective:** Control and reduce the spread of invasive species in Ozaukee County, including both land and aquatic species.
 - **Policy:** Develop programs to control and reduce the spread of invasive species in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Develop a model landscaping ordinance for local government use that restricts landscaping with invasive plant species.
 - **Program:** Develop a public educational program to discourage the use of invasive plant species in landscaping.
 - **Program:** Work with NGO’s to support implementation of methods to control invasive species, with a focus along major transportation routes and corridors through the County such as IH-43 and the Milwaukee River.

- **Program:** Continue to participate in efforts to establish a Cooperative Weed Management Area for the Milwaukee River Basin and surrounding counties through a partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other agencies and organizations.
- **Program:** Develop model public/private landscaping construction and facilities maintenance guidelines to ensure transported soil, fill, and rock do not contain invasive plants or seeds; and ensure the County uses the guidelines for County projects.
- **Program:** Study and incorporate invasive plant species control and management requirements into the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program to inform recreational boat users about invasive aquatic species, such as the zebra mussel, and how to remove these species from recreational boats to prevent the spread of these species to inland lakes.
- **Program:** Work with the City of Port Washington to provide equipment to remove zebra mussels from recreational boats using the Port Washington marina.
- **Program:** Support enactment of State regulations to require treatment of ballast water to reduce invasive aquatic species.
- **Policy:** Implement strategies regarding the management of invasive plant species recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Implement noxious weed ordinances in County parks and local parks by working cooperatively with local governments.
 - **Program:** Provide for an invasive plant education and outreach program in Ozaukee County through a partnership with the Invasive Plant Association of Wisconsin and other partners.
 - **Program:** Require vegetation management plans for land divisions in the County through a revision to the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should help to control and reduce invasive plant species in Ozaukee County through educational outreach programs and local ordinances. Local governments can partner with the County and NGOs to promote invasive plant species awareness among its residents. Local governments can also adopt ordinances such as weed ordinances and landscaping ordinances to help reduce the spread of invasive plant species in the County. In addition, local governments should follow model construction and facilities maintenance guidelines developed by the County.

Environmental Health Issue

- **Goal:** Reduce the risk of disease, injury, or premature death associated with or caused by hazardous environmental factors in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Reduce human health hazards and health nuisances for citizens of Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Support State and County programs to identify and reduce public health hazards related to environmental factors.
 - **Program:** Continue enforcement of the Ozaukee County Sanitation and Health Ordinance (Chapter IX of the County Code of Ordinances) in compliance with Chapter 254¹⁷ of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.

¹⁷ Section 254.01 of the Statutes defines a “Human Health Hazard” as “a substance, activity or condition that is known to have the potential to cause acute or chronic illness or death if exposure to the substance, activity or condition is not abated.”

- **Program:** Continue to provide education and assistance to citizens on potential environmental problems that may impact human health, including home health hazards such as mold, lead, and asbestos; indoor and outdoor air quality; solid and hazardous waste; and pest control.
 - **Program:** Continue to monitor and test private well water and ponds.
 - **Program:** Continue, and expand as appropriate, monitoring and testing of publicly-owned beaches.
 - **Program:** Promote intergovernmental agreements for evaluation and enforcement of human health hazards.
 - **Program:** Investigate potential human health hazards, and take appropriate follow-up actions.
 - **Program:** Cooperate with WDNR in implementing the Wisconsin Mercury Reduction program.
 - **Program:** Continue to assist the EPA, WDNR, and local governments to identify and manage sites contaminated by PCBs and Superfund sites.
- **Goal:** Reduce the human and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste.
 - **Objective:** Provide cost effective ways for County residents to dispose of unused hazardous waste.
 - **Objective:** Increase awareness on the hazards of dioxins and other toxins/carcinogens emitted by open burning.
 - **Policy:** Implement programs to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste.
 - **Program:** Apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. Consider partnering with local communities.
 - **Program:** Conduct Countywide Clean Sweep periodically, incorporating other recycling efforts and awareness into the program.
 - **Program:** Provide educational materials to landowners as part of farm assessment.
 - **Program:** Provide educational materials outlining the hazards of dioxins and other toxins/carcinogens emitted by open burning.
 - **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should support policies and programs implemented by the County to reduce human health hazards and health nuisances for County residents and reduce the human and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste. The local government should disseminate information and assist where appropriate with County, State, and Federal government human and environmental health programs.

PART 3: CULTURAL RESOURCES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth cultural resources goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve cultural resources goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve cultural resources policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the cultural resources data inventoried in Chapter III, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to cultural resources identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input such as the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, public meetings, and countywide design workshop were also reviewed to identify the cultural resources issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Cultural Resources Issues

The general cultural resources issue identified in Chapter VI (rural and small town character and cultural resources issue) was a strong desire among residents to preserve the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County. About 71 percent of countywide survey respondents place a high priority on preserving the small town character of the County. Strong support was also expressed for preserving historic buildings and downtowns. Similar results were found from the SWOT analysis. This will be an ongoing challenge for the County in the future.

The cultural resources data collected in Chapter III indicates there are significant historical, archeological, and other cultural resources that provide Ozaukee County and each of its distinct communities with a sense of heritage, identity, and civic pride that promote the rural and small town character of the County. Further analysis of this data refines the general cultural resources issue into the following more specific cultural resources issues:

Historical Resources Issue

Ozaukee County has many significant historical resources that contribute to the rural and small town character of the County and provide economic opportunities for its communities through tourism. This is evidenced by the 32 sites and districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places, the 99 sites that have been designated as local landmarks by local landmark and historic preservation commissions, the 12 historical markers, and the State heritage and maritime trails located in the County. Although these sites have been recognized as significant by various levels of government, HEDCR Workgroup, CAC, and CPB members have expressed concern that adequate protection against destruction and degradation is not legally provided. Concerns have also been raised about the many structures and sites which have not received formal recognition but are known to contribute significantly to the heritage, economy, and quality of life of the County (see the additional historic sites section of Chapter III). CAC members also identified capitalizing on tourism and cultural and historic resources as an opportunity for the County during the SWOT analysis.

Archaeological Resources Issue

Like historical sites, archaeological sites can provide the County and its communities with a sense of heritage and identity and can provide for economic opportunities through tourism if properly identified and preserved. There are almost 400 known archaeological sites located in the County; however, these are estimated by the State Historical Society to be only a small fraction of the potential sites in the County. Value that cannot be replaced is lost once an archaeological site is disturbed. Identifying sites and protecting them from development will be an ongoing challenge as the County and its communities plan for the future.

Local Historical Societies and Museums Issue

Local historical societies and museums provide County residents and visitors with the opportunity to experience Ozaukee County's history and heritage. They also provide the public with materials and facilities to conduct research for community, professional, and individual purposes that may further the understanding of the County's history and development. While some of the museums and facilities are housed in structures with historical significance, those that are not are cultural resources because they provide the facilities that make displays of historical exhibits and historical research possible.

Cultural Venues, Events, and Organizations Issue

Performing arts and exhibits that highlight Ozaukee County's history also provide the County and its communities with a sense of heritage. These types of displays provide both an educational and recreational outlet for County residents and visitors to the County. While many of the cultural venues in the County are not historical resources in themselves, they provide the facilities that make performances and exhibits possible. Cultural events also provide an avenue for a wide range of performances, artistic displays, historical and informational exhibits, crafts, educational opportunities, and community gatherings. These events provide recreation for County residents and can attract tourism to the County and its communities. Operation of these cultural venues and events would not be possible without the support of the cultural organizations present in the County. These organizations provide staffing, fundraising, and promotion for the cultural venues and events that, in many cases, help to define the image of a community and its heritage.

Cultural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to a cultural resources issue statement in the preceding section. Cultural resources recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments will have additional influence over cultural resources in the County, especially with regards to providing protection for historical and archaeological sites against degradation and destruction. This is because local governments have primary control over zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building codes and are authorized under State law to adopt local historic preservation ordinances and create historic preservation commissions. Each participating community should refine the local recommendations through the development of goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element of their local comprehensive plan to meet specific community needs. Local governments may also choose not to include local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's needs.

General Cultural Resources Issue (from Chapter VI)

- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage preservation of historic and cultural structures and districts and archaeological sites.
 - **Objective:** Encourage new development and redevelopment that is compatible with existing neighborhoods.
 - **Objective:** Capitalize on tourism amenities.

Historical Resources Issue

- **Goal:** Preserve historical resources that contribute to Ozaukee County's rural and small town character.
- **Goal:** Preserve historical resources that contribute to Ozaukee County's heritage.
- **Goal:** Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.
 - **Objective:** Preserve historic structures and sites in the County.
 - **Objective:** Preserve historic districts in the County.
 - **Objective:** Preserve historical resources that attract tourists to the County.
 - **Policy:** Preserve historic structures and sites that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - **Policy:** Preserve historic structures and sites that have been listed on the State Register of Historic Places.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the preservation of local landmarks.
 - **Program:** Study the requirements for Ozaukee County to become a Certified Local Government by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
 - **Program:** Develop a model historic preservation ordinance for cities and villages under the provisions of Section 62.23 (7) (em) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (consult the State Historical Society Division of Historic Preservation model ordinance).
 - **Program:** Develop a model historic preservation ordinance for towns under the provisions of Section 60.04 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (consult the State Historical Society Division of Historic Preservation model ordinance).
 - **Program:** Develop model design guidelines for historic districts.
 - **Program:** Preserve and maintain structures with significant historical value owned by the County. An example is the current effort to restore the County Courthouse.

- **Program:** Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires local governments, including counties, to consider how a project may affect historic properties and archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State Register of Historic Places.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding Wisconsin’s Historic Building Code, which can be used in lieu of the prevailing code for eligible buildings to retain historical features not permitted by the prevailing code.
 - **Program:** Study the development and funding of a historical preservation covenant program in Ozaukee County to protect historical structures.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding Federal and State Investment Tax Credits available for rehabilitation of historic properties.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding historic buildings that may be exempt from general property taxes under Section 70.11 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Eligible properties could include: properties listed on the National and State Registers; properties subject to a preservation easement or covenant held by the State Historical Society or an entity approved by the State Historical Society; properties used for a civic, governmental, cultural, or educational use; and properties owned or leased by a tax-exempt organization.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding grants available for historic preservation and rehabilitation, with a concentration on programs that focus on smaller communities and rural areas such as the Jeffris Family Foundation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation/Jeffris Preservation Services Fund, and Wisconsin Humanities Council Historic Preservation Program Grants.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to promote historical sites located in Ozaukee County to tourists, and staff the Ozaukee County Tourism Council.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the preservation of historical resources that contribute to the heritage and economy of Ozaukee County, but have not been recognized or designated by a Federal, State, or local unit of government.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to support cultural organizations, such as those listed in Table 61 in Chapter III, that sponsor or provide assistance to cultural venues and events in the County.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** There are many measures communities in Ozaukee County can take to ensure the preservation of historic structures through local ordinances and review procedures and State and Federal programs. One of the key steps a local government can undertake to preserve historical structures and districts is to adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the provisions of Section 62.23 (for cities and villages), or Section 60.04 (for towns) of the State Statutes. By adopting a historic preservation ordinance a community is entitled to form a landmarks commission or historic preservation commission. These bodies can confer local landmark status on structures with historical significance. Once a structure has been designated a local landmark, the landmarks or historic preservation commission can regulate alterations, new construction, or demolitions that affect the site. This is especially important for communities with sites or districts listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places. Landmark status will provide these sites with some measure of legal protection against degradation and destruction. A local historical plaque program can be established to further identify local landmarks to the public.

Local government plan commissions should also review demolition projects that may affect a designated site. In addition, local governments should review their zoning ordinances to ensure they are consistent

with historic preservation goals and objectives stated in the agricultural, natural, and cultural resource element of the local comprehensive plan. The local zoning ordinance may need to be amended to ensure consistency. Additional design guidelines for historical areas of the community can also be developed to ensure future development is compatible with the area's historical resources.

Local governments that adopt a historic preservation ordinance should also seek Certified Local Government status from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Certified Local Governments receive several benefits regarding the preservation of historic sites including: the ability to authorize the use of the Wisconsin Historic Building Code for locally designated structures, ability to comment on National Register nominations, and eligibility for Wisconsin's Historic Preservation subgrants.

There are several programs available to local governments, businesses, and property owners that assist with historic preservation funding. The Main Street Program is designed to promote economic development (see Chapter XII) with historic preservation being one of the major components of the program. Funding is available through the program for projects such as façade improvements, and communities can receive technical assistance and training through the program. Businesses improvement districts (BID) are another method to raise funding for historic preservation projects like façade improvements. Communities with historic districts may also establish an architectural conservancy district, which functions similar to a BID. Ozaukee County communities also have a competitive advantage for obtaining funding through the Jeffris Family Foundation Preservation Services Fund, which focuses on historic preservation in smaller communities throughout the State.

Archaeological Resources Issue

- **Goal:** Preserve archaeological resources that contribute to Ozaukee County's rural and small town character.
- **Goal:** Preserve archaeological resources that contribute to Ozaukee County's heritage.
- **Goal:** Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.
 - **Objective:** Preserve known archaeological sites in the County.
 - **Objective:** Identify and preserve additional archaeological sites in the County.
 - **Objective:** Preserve archaeological sites that attract tourists to the County.
 - **Policy:** Preserve archaeological sites inventoried in Chapter III of this report.
 - **Policy:** Preserve archaeological sites inventoried or identified through various surveys, studies, and reports prepared for the County or areas within the County through the plan design year of 2035.
 - **Policy:** Encourage land use and development patterns that conserve land where archaeological features are located.
 - **Program:** Develop a model archaeological ordinance for local government use. This model ordinance is similar to a historic preservation ordinance; however, its focus is preservation of archaeological sites.¹⁸
 - **Program:** Study the use of methods such as land trust programs in Ozaukee County for archaeological preservation purposes.
 - **Program:** Study the development and funding of an archaeological preservation easement program in Ozaukee County to protect archaeological sites.

¹⁸ *The City of La Crosse has adopted an archaeological preservation ordinance that may serve as a model.*

- **Program:** Obtain records from the State Division of Historic Preservation regarding all State inventoried archaeological sites and lands that have been surveyed. Consider conducting additional archaeological survey work in areas that have not yet been surveyed. The UW-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory should be contacted to assist in this effort.
 - **Program:** Preserve and maintain sites owned by the County that have significant archaeological value.
 - **Program:** Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires local governments, including counties, to consider how a project may affect historic properties and archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State Register of Historic Places. There are no archaeological sites in Ozaukee County listed on the National or State Registers; however, there are many sites of significant value that should be considered in the same manner.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local government and property owners regarding the archaeological tax exemption available under Section 70.11 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. This exemption may prompt owners of significant archaeological sites in the County to nominate the site for the State and National Registers of Historic Places (only sites listed on the State and National Registers are eligible for the exemption, currently there are none in Ozaukee County).
 - **Program:** Develop methods to promote archaeological sites located in Ozaukee County to tourists.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments have a significant influence on archaeological resource protection through land use controls such as the zoning ordinance and land division ordinance. Zoning ordinances that include planned unit development (PUD) districts and zoning and subdivision ordinances that allow conservation subdivisions have the flexibility to allow for site and subdivision design that effectively protect archaeological resources, as well as historical and natural resources, by maintaining these sensitive areas in open space. Incentive zoning can also be used by local governments to protect archaeological features. Density bonuses may be awarded to a new development that protects archaeological features (or natural features or historic sites).

Land division and subdivision ordinances can also be used to protect archaeological sites. Requirements relating to archaeological preservation can be included in the design requirements of these ordinances. Local governments should review their zoning and land division ordinances to ensure they are consistent with archaeological preservation goals and objectives stated in the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element of the local comprehensive plan. The ordinances may need to be amended to ensure consistency.

Local Historical Societies and Museums

- **Goal:** Support the efforts of local historical societies to provide a greater understanding of Ozaukee County’s history and heritage to the public.
- **Goal:** Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.
 - **Objective:** Support the efforts of local historical societies to research and display Ozaukee County’s history and heritage to the public.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the development and maintenance of facilities such as museums and research centers in the County.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local historical societies and the public regarding agencies, such as the State Historical Society Office of Local History, and funding sources that may support the work and facilities of local historical societies in Ozaukee County.

- **Program:** Develop methods to support local historical societies, museums, and research facilities through funding.
- **Program:** Develop methods to promote museums located in Ozaukee County to tourists.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should support the development, maintenance, and expansion of local historical society facilities and museums through expedited permitting and reduced permit fee programs. Local governments should also study methods to promote museums located in the community to tourists and support local historical societies.

Cultural Venues, Events, and Organizations Issue

- **Goal:** Support a wide range of artistic performances, displays, and educational programs in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Support a wide range of entertainment and recreational opportunities in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage the development and maintenance of cultural venues in the County.
 - **Objective:** Support cultural events held in the County.
 - **Policy:** Support the efforts of cultural organizations to staff, fund, and promote cultural venues and events in the County.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to support cultural venues through funding and in-kind contributions (such as providing golf carts for events).
 - **Program:** Study expansion, renovation, or relocation of the Ozaukee County fairgrounds.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to promote cultural venues and events located in Ozaukee County to tourists, and provide support to the Ozaukee County Tourism Council and the Ozaukee County Historical Society.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should support the development, maintenance, and expansion of cultural venues and cultural events through expedited permitting and reduced permit fee programs. Local governments should also study methods to promote cultural venues and events located in the community to tourists and support local cultural organizations through funding and in-kind contributions.

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Chapter VIII

LAND USE ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The land use element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (e) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps to guide future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The *Statutes* also require an analysis of data and maps regarding existing land use, land use trends, and land use projections to develop land use goals, objectives, policies, and programs for the County including:

- Information regarding the amount, type, and intensity or density of existing land uses in the County.
- Land use trends in the County.
- Projected land use needs in five year increments to the plan design year 2035.
- Maps showing existing and future land uses, productive agricultural soils, natural limitations to building site development, floodplains, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive lands.¹

In addition, 14 general comprehensive planning goals, which are related to each of the nine comprehensive plan elements, set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* must be addressed as part of the County comprehensive planning process.² The Land Use Element, and particularly the 2035 planned land use map, relates to each of the other comprehensive plan elements, and therefore relates to all 14 State comprehensive planning goals. Goals that are most directly related to the Land Use Element include:

- Promotion of the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
- Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

¹*Separate maps are not required by the Statutes for each of the items listed under this bullet. Multiple items may be combined on one or more maps, and some maps included in earlier chapters are referenced where appropriate.*

²*Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.*

- Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
- Balancing property rights with community interests and goals.
- Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

Part 1 of this Chapter includes an analysis of existing land use conditions and trends. Part 2 of this Chapter sets forth goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps intended to guide the future development of public and private property in Ozaukee County through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035. The Land Use Element, in particular the 2035 planned land use map, serves to support the goals and objectives set forth in other elements of the comprehensive plan, including the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Transportation, Housing, and Economic Development Elements. The 2035 planned land use map also serves as a visual representation of the comprehensive plan.

PART 1: EXISTING LAND USE CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

Data regarding the amount, type, and intensity of land uses in the planning area in 2000 is set forth in Chapter IV of this report. Major development projects that occurred between 2000 and 2006 are also identified in Chapter IV. Chapter IV also includes a map and description of development trends in the planning area over the last 150 years.

In an effort to obtain the most current information available prior to developing the Land Use Element, the 2000 land use inventory was updated to 2007. The 2007 information is presented in this section.

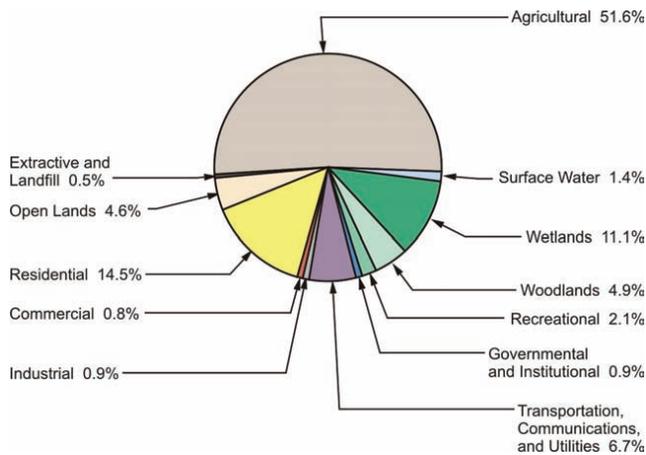
Existing Land Use Conditions

The existing land uses inventoried for the Ozaukee County planning area in Chapter IV are based on the SEWRPC land use inventory conducted in 2000. The land use classification system used in the inventory includes 66 categories, which include specific land use types and varying intensities for applicable land uses such as residential. Land uses in 2000 are shown on Map 49 and quantitatively summarized in Table 66 in Chapter IV. Nonurban land uses encompassed about 78 percent of the planning area. Agricultural land uses were the predominate nonurban and overall land uses in the planning area, encompassing 85,799 acres, or 69 percent of nonurban land and 54 percent of the total planning area. Urban land uses encompassed about 22 percent of the planning area in 2000. Residential was the predominate urban land use, encompassing about 18,900 acres, or 55 percent of urban land uses and 12 percent of the total planning area. Single-family residential comprised about 95 percent of the residential land.

Recent major developments were also inventoried in Chapter IV. Residential development activity in the planning area between 2000 and 2006 is shown on Map 50 and Table 67 in Chapter IV. There were 101 subdivisions platted or developed over this time period, encompassing about 3,750 acres and 2,507 new parcels. Other major development projects, including multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional projects undertaken between 2000 and 2006 were also inventoried in Chapter IV. The 2000 SEWRPC land use inventory and the 2000 to 2006 major development inventory form the basis of the 2007 generalized land use inventory update prepared for the planning area as part of the comprehensive planning process. The 2007 generalized land use inventory is shown on Map 89 and Figure 13 and quantitatively summarized in Tables 97 and 98 for the County and planning area, respectively. Appendix O provides a summary of land uses in 2007 for each community participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Figure 13

EXISTING LAND USES IN THE
OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: SEWRPC.

the County. This type of urban development is in conflict with the vision for land use of the regional land use plan and public input received during the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

The regional land use plan envisions that urban development will increase as necessary to accommodate growth in the regional population and economic base; with most new urban development accommodated through infilling and renewal of existing urban areas and through the orderly expansion of existing urban areas. The recommended regional plan would result in a relatively compact and efficient overall settlement pattern that can be readily served by basic urban services, maximize the use of existing urban service and facility systems, and promote ease and efficiency in travel. Lands beyond planned urban service areas would be retained in essentially rural uses with highly productive farmlands and rural character being preserved. The land development needs of the Region would be met while preserving the best remaining elements of the natural resources base, most of which are located in environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and preserving productive farmland, resulting in an interconnected system of open space land within the Region.

The vision for land use of the regional land use plan is supported by the public input regarding land use issues in the County received during the comprehensive planning process. The preservation of rural and small town character, natural resource areas, and productive agricultural areas and the provision of efficient and equitable transportation services have been identified as priorities during the planning process through several public input efforts including the countywide public opinion survey and the SWOT analysis. Various comprehensive planning committees and workgroups have also identified these issues and issues such as the provision of affordable housing for the County's workforce, young families, and aging population as critical to the future development of the County. These issues were considered during the development of the Land Use Element to help Ozaukee County achieve its comprehensive planning vision to **"create plans and policies that sustain and enhance the quality of life for all citizens of Ozaukee County."**

³Existing land use acreages in the Ozaukee County planning area have been recalculated based on 2007 city and village boundaries. The recalculated acreages are generally comparable to the 2000 land use inventory set forth in Chapter IV; however the total planning area resulting from the use of 2007 cadastral information has been reduced from 158,796 acres to 158,654 acres, a change of 142 acres.

⁴Planned urban service areas for 2035 located in Ozaukee County are shown on Map 4 in Chapter II and incremental urban development located in areas not consistent with the 2020 regional land use plan between 1990 and 2000 is shown on Map 5 in Chapter II. Urban Service Areas are areas that provide basic urban services including public sanitary sewer service and typically also including public water supply service and local parks, schools, and shopping areas.

Significant urban development has occurred in the planning area between 2000 and 2007.³ The percentage of land in nonurban uses has been reduced from 78 percent in 2000 to about 74 percent in 2007. Agricultural land use, while still the predominate use in the planning area, has dropped from 85,799 acres to 81,872 acres over the same time period. This represents a decrease of about 4 percent. Urban land uses have increased in the planning area as nonurban land uses have decreased. Urban land uses have increased by 6,632 acres to encompass almost 26 percent of the planning area.

Regional Land Use Plan

A significant portion of the additional urban development, about 2,418 acres or 36 percent, has occurred outside of the planned urban service areas⁴ in the County, as shown on Map 90 and Table 99. Most of this development has occurred in the form of single-family residential subdivisions in rural areas of

GENERALIZED LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

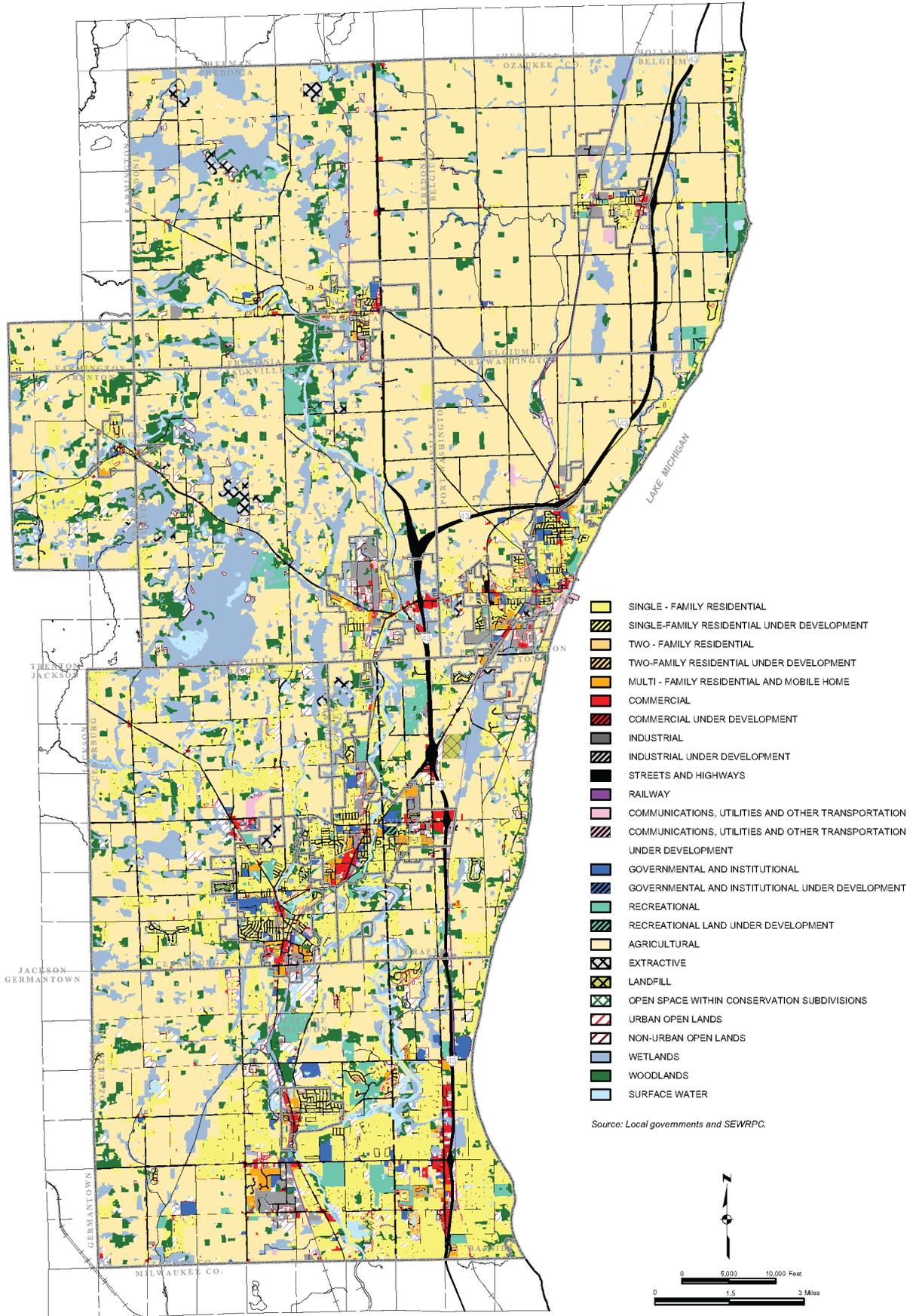


Table 97

LAND USES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	20,906	52.7	13.9
Two-Family.....	512	1.3	0.3
Multi-Family.....	790	2.0	0.5
Mobile Homes	13	-- ^b	-- ^b
Subtotal	22,221	56.0	14.7
Commercial.....	1,233	3.1	0.8
Industrial	1,491	3.8	1.0
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	3,961	10.0	2.6
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	5,276	13.3	3.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	452	1.1	0.3
Communications and Utilities	431	1.1	0.3
Subtotal	10,120	25.5	6.7
Governmental and Institutional ^c	1,352	3.4	0.9
Recreational ^d	3,274	8.2	2.2
Urban Subtotal	39,691	100.0	26.3
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	7,116	6.4	4.7
Wetlands	16,684	15.0	11.1
Surface Water	2,145	1.9	1.4
Subtotal	25,945	23.3	17.2
Agricultural.....	77,440	69.9	51.4
Extractive and Landfill.....	792	0.8	0.5
Open Lands ^e	6,702	6.0	4.6
Nonurban Subtotal	110,879	100.0	73.7
Total^f	150,570	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

^fTotal acreage is based on 2007 civil division boundaries provided Ozaukee County.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 98

LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007^a

Land Use Category ^b	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	21,802	53.1	13.7
Two-Family.....	538	1.3	0.3
Multi-Family.....	815	2.0	0.5
Mobile Homes	13	-- ^c	-- ^c
Subtotal	23,168	56.4	14.5
Commercial.....	1,243	3.0	0.8
Industrial	1,501	3.7	0.9
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	4,097	10.0	2.6
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	5,491	13.3	3.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	452	1.1	0.3
Communications and Utilities	433	1.1	0.3
Subtotal	10,473	25.5	6.7
Governmental and Institutional ^d	1,378	3.4	0.9
Recreational ^e	3,308	8.0	2.1
Urban Subtotal	41,072	100.0	25.9
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	7,829	6.7	4.9
Wetlands.....	17,520	14.9	11.1
Surface Water	2,279	1.9	1.4
Subtotal	27,628	23.5	17.4
Agricultural.....	81,872	69.6	51.6
Extractive and Landfill.....	800	0.7	0.5
Open Lands ^g	7,283	6.2	4.6
Nonurban Subtotal	117,583	100.0	74.1
Total^{h,a}	158,654	--	100.0

^aIncludes all of Ozaukee County, the entire Village of Newburg, and portions of the Towns of Trenton and Farmington in Washington County within a 1.5 mile radius of the Village of Newburg.

^bIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^eIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^fAcreage based on 2000 land use inventory data and the 2007 generalized land use inventory update.

^gOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

^{h,a}Total acreage is based on 2007 civil division data provided by Ozaukee County.

Source: SEWRPC.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE OF PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 - 2007

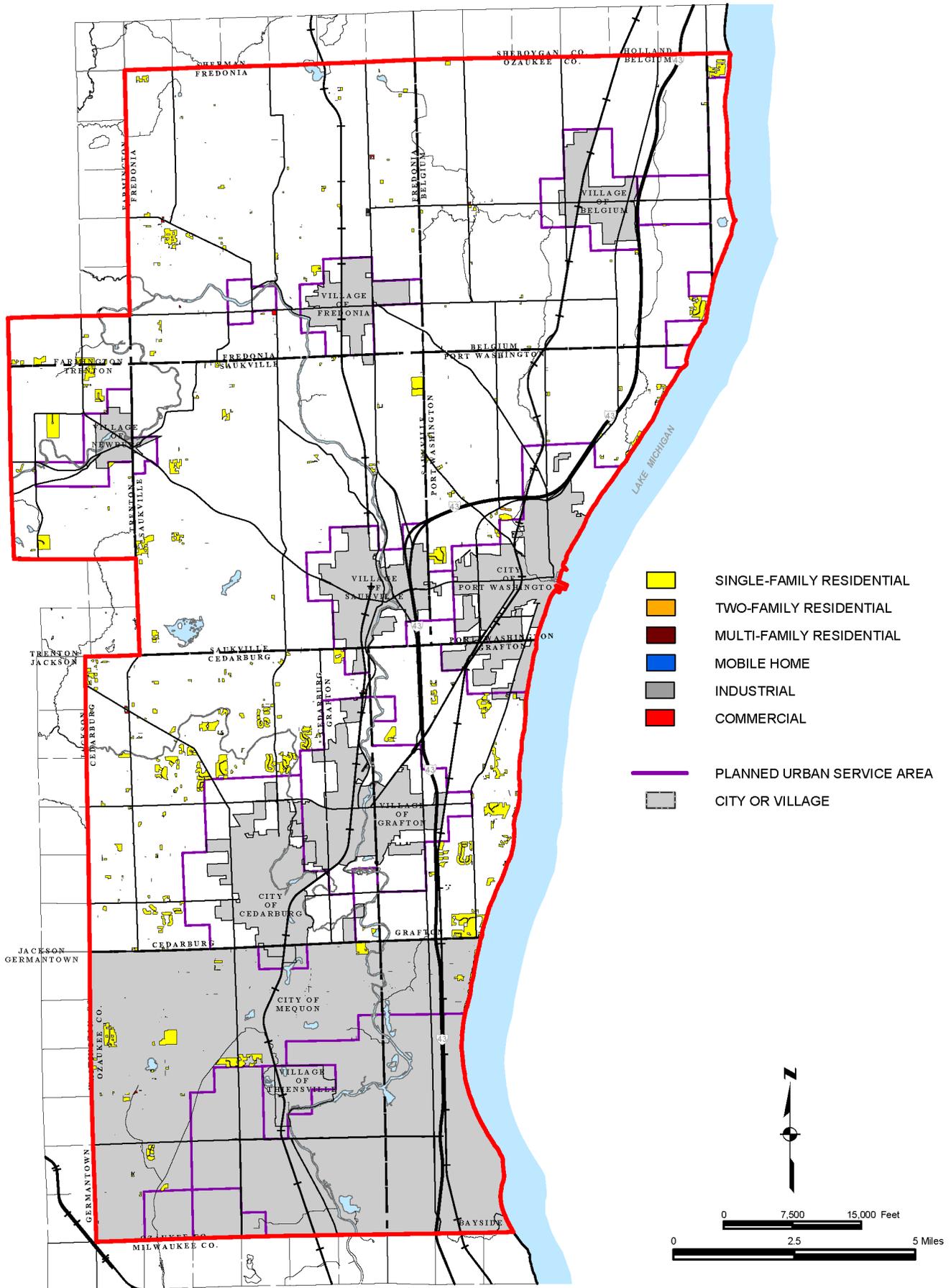


Table 99

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE OF PLANNED URBAN
SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 – 2007**

Land Use Category ^a	City of Mequon	Town of Belgium	Town of Cedarburg	Town of Fredonia	Town of Grafton	Town of Port Washington	Town of Saukville	Other	Ozaukee County
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	323.9	142.6	615.7	145.5	506.2	164.2	217.3	264.3	2,379.7
Two-Family	0	0	0	0	0	5.2	0	0	5.2
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0.5	3.8	0	0	0	4.3
Mobile Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0.8
Subtotal	323.9	142.6	615.7	146.0	510.0	170.2	217.3	264.3	2,390.0
Commercial	1.5	1.9	3.9	10.5	1.5	0	0	0	19.3
Industrial	1.4	0	0.1	6.9	0	0	0	0	8.4
Total	326.8	144.5	619.7	163.4	511.5	170.2	217.3	264.3	2,417.7

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Land Use Trends

Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* requires an analysis of past land use trends in addition to the inventory of existing land uses. The analysis includes trends in land supply, land demand, land price, opportunities for redevelopment, and the identification of existing and potential land use conflicts.

Land Supply and Demand

Land use trends in Ozaukee County between 1980 and 2000 have been inventoried and are set forth for the County in Table 100 and for each of the participating communities in Appendix P. Between 1980 and 2000, all urban land uses, with the exception of railroad right-of-ways, experienced an increase in acreage. Residential land uses experienced an increase of 5,181 acres, which was the largest increase of all land use categories in the County. Single-family residential accounted for 4,706 acres, or about 91 percent of the total residential land increase. The second largest urban land use increase was transportation. Transportation-related land uses, increased by 1,632 acres. Street and highway right-of-ways accounted for almost all of the increase in transportation land uses between 1980 and 2000. The third largest increase in urban land use was recreational land uses. Recreational land use increased by 656 acres. Industrial land use increased by 429 acres (fourth largest increase) and commercial land use increased by 381 acres (fifth largest increase).

Between 1980 and 2000, nonurban land uses decreased by 13,677 acres, or by about 11 percent, due to a decrease in agricultural land uses. Agricultural land use was the only nonurban land use to experience a decrease in acreage. All other nonurban land uses, including natural resource areas, quarries, and open lands, experienced an increase in acreage. The agricultural land use decrease was significant. Agricultural lands decreased by 17,959 acres, or by about 18 percent, between 1980 and 2000.

These trends show that there is a demand for additional land to accommodate urban land uses, especially for single-family residential and the transportation infrastructure that serves it, in Ozaukee County. There is also a decreasing supply of land for agricultural use, primarily due to the expansion of relatively low-density single-family residential developments outside the planned urban service areas of the County. This trend poses several challenges to the desire of County residents to preserve productive farmland and rural character, including identifying an adequate amount of land to accommodate the projected increase of 9,300 additional households and 11,600 additional jobs expected in the County by 2035.

Land Price

Equalized value trends by real estate class in the County and Village of Newburg in 2002 and 2006 are set forth in Table 101. Information specific to each of the participating communities is provided in Appendix Q. Residential properties experienced the greatest increase in equalized value in the County between 2002 and 2006, which was an increase of almost 40 percent. Commercial and industrial properties also experienced increases over the same

Table 100

LAND USE TRENDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	12,733	14,318	17,439	1,585	12.4	3,121	21.8	4,706	37.0
Two-Family	212	295	429	83	39.2	134	45.4	217	102.4
Multi-Family	308	379	563	71	23.1	184	48.5	255	82.8
Mobile Homes	9	12	12	3	33.3	--	--	3	33.3
Subtotal	13,262	15,004	18,443	1,742	13.1	3,439	22.9	5,181	39.1
Commercial	594	793	975	199	33.5	182	23.0	381	64.1
Industrial	655	813	1,084	158	24.1	271	33.3	429	65.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	3,252	3,283	3,884	31	1.0	601	18.3	632	19.4
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	3,918	4,161	4,922	243	6.2	761	18.3	1,004	25.6
Railroad Rights-of-Way	547	548	459	1	0.2	-89	-16.2	-88	-16.1
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	335	405	419	70	20.9	14	3.5	84	25.1
Subtotal	8,052	8,397	9,684	345	4.3	1,287	15.3	1,632	20.3
Governmental and Institutional	1,122	1,213	1,263	91	8.1	50	4.1	141	12.6
Recreational	1,780	1,866	2,436	86	4.8	570	30.5	656	36.9
Urban Subtotal	25,465	28,086	33,885	2,621	10.3	5,799	20.6	8,420	33.1
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	6,620	6,993	7,150	373	5.6	157	2.2	530	8.0
Wetlands	15,988	16,334	16,914	346	2.2	580	3.6	926	5.8
Surface Water	1,986	2,063	2,147	77	3.9	84	4.1	161	8.1
Subtotal	24,594	25,390	26,211	796	3.2	821	3.2	1,617	6.6
Agricultural	93,832	89,410	81,201	-4,422	-4.7	-8,209	-9.2	-12,631	-13.5
Landfills	95	164	118	69	72.6	-46	-28.0	23	24.2
Nonmetallic Mining Sites	448	422	536	-26	-5.8	114	27.0	88	19.6
Open Lands	6,019	6,988	8,754	969	16.1	1,766	25.3	2,735	45.4
Nonurban Subtotal	124,988	122,374	116,820	-2,614	-2.1	-5,554	-4.5	-8,168	-6.5
Total	150,453	150,460 ^b	150,705 ^c	--	--	--	--	--	--

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. At the county level, the most significant effect of the change is to increase the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

^bThe reported size of the County increased by seven acres between 1980 and 1990 due to changes in mapping along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

^cThe reported size of the County increased by 245 acres between 1990 and 2000 due to the use of more precise cadastral maps.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 101

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA^a: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	\$1,891,572,100	\$4,437,110,500	\$6,328,682,600	\$2,818,214,500	\$5,962,837,700	\$8,781,052,200	\$2,452,369,300	38.8
Commercial	\$229,544,800	\$774,868,900	\$1,004,413,700	\$327,827,200	\$957,358,300	\$1,285,185,500	\$280,771,800	28.0
Manufacturing	\$37,597,200	\$249,256,400	\$286,853,600	\$52,292,900	\$243,266,700	\$295,559,600	\$8,706,000	3.0
Agricultural	\$17,391,900	N/A	\$17,391,900	\$12,477,800	N/A	\$12,477,800	\$(4,914,100)	(28.3)
Undeveloped	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$28,909,200	N/A	\$28,909,200	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$15,435,500	N/A	\$15,435,500	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste	\$14,169,500	N/A	\$14,169,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	\$17,044,700	N/A	\$17,044,700	\$11,191,000	N/A	\$11,191,000	\$(5,853,700)	(34.3)
Other	\$23,667,700	\$88,379,500	\$112,047,200	\$24,643,700	\$72,232,200	\$96,875,900	\$(15,171,300)	(13.5)
Total ^b	\$2,230,987,900	\$5,549,615,300	\$7,780,603,200	\$3,290,991,800	\$7,235,694,900	\$10,526,686,700	2,746,083,500	35.3

^aIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

experienced a moderate increase of 3 percent. The County experienced an overall increase in equalized value of 35 percent between 2002 and 2006, which was slightly less than that of the State as a whole. The State of Wisconsin experienced a 39 percent increase over the same time period.

Agricultural land, forest land, and other lands all experienced a decrease in value between 2002 and 2006. The decrease in the total value of agricultural lands can be explained by the decrease in acreage in agricultural land. Although the equalized value of agricultural land has decreased, the sale price of agricultural land increased substantially in the County between 2002 and 2006, and over the last three decades, as shown on Table 62 in Chapter III. Between 2002 and 2005 the average agricultural land sale price increased from \$6,602 per acre to \$13,996 per acre. This dramatic increase in sale price parallels the decrease in agricultural land acreage and the increase in residential development outside of urban service areas the County experienced between 2000 and 2007.

Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas

The greatest opportunities for redevelopment in the County exist where there is available land served by existing infrastructure. Areas identified for commercial and industrial redevelopment are shown on Table 171 in Chapter XII, *Economic Development Element*. These are environmentally contaminated areas that are served by existing infrastructure and identified by local officials as without a current economically viable use. These sites are eligible for a number of the various Brownfield grant programs inventoried in Chapter XII to offset site cleanup costs. Opportunities for commercial redevelopment and infill development can also be found in the older and underutilized commercial buildings and parcels located in and adjacent to the traditional downtowns of the cities and villages located in the County. Several communities had undertaken downtown redevelopment efforts, most notably the Village of Grafton, during the County comprehensive planning process. Several economic development programs that can help to facilitate downtown commercial district rehabilitation are inventoried and recommended for further study and implementation by the County in Chapter XII. Additional opportunities for commercial, mixed use, multi-family, or light industrial redevelopment may occur in some of the older shopping districts located on urban service area fringes. One example of this type of area that has already been identified for redevelopment is the southern commercial district in the Village of Grafton.

As shown on Table 121 in Chapter IX, the *Housing Element*, the condition of the existing housing stock in the County is generally in excellent shape; however, the opportunity for residential redevelopment still exists in the County. One possible opportunity for residential redevelopment and infill development lies in mixed use and high density residential developments on underutilized parcels in and adjacent to the traditional downtown areas of the County. Recent examples of this type of development can be found in the Villages of Grafton and Thiensville and the City of Port Washington. Another possibility for residential redevelopment is to rehabilitate the few residential structures identified in the County as being in unsound or poor condition, as identified in the Housing Element chapter. An opportunity also exists to increase the provision of affordable housing in the County through the maintenance of existing housing stock as opposed to redevelopment, due to the excellent condition of the existing housing stock in the County. Many of the older neighborhoods and housing units within the County that might be targeted for residential redevelopment are still in good condition. The housing units in these areas are generally smaller in size and located on smaller lots than newer single-family housing units. Smaller homes on smaller lots are typically more affordable than newer, larger homes that are typically located on larger lots.

Smart Growth Areas, as defined by Section 16.965 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, must be identified as part of the County's comprehensive plan to meet the requirements of the comprehensive planning grant awarded to the County by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Smart growth areas are defined by the *Statutes* as "an area that will enable development and redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and municipal, State, and utility services, where practicable, or that will encourage efficient development patterns that are both contiguous to existing development and at densities which have relatively low municipal, State governmental, and utility costs."

As set forth in the preceding paragraphs, the following "Smart Growth Areas" have been identified in Ozaukee County:

- Environmentally contaminated sites identified by local governments as suitable for redevelopment
- Underutilized parcels in and adjacent to traditional downtowns

- Aging commercial districts located on urban service area fringes
- Undeveloped land within planned urban service areas that is adjacent to existing development and does not encompass lands with significant environmental features or potential for long-term agricultural use⁵
- Hamlets located in refined and unrefined planned sewer service areas

The opportunities for redevelopment and smart growth areas envisioned under the County comprehensive plan are consistent with the land use design concepts developed under the regional land use plan. The regional land use plan was designed to accommodate new urban development in planned urban service areas, including infill development and redevelopment where appropriate. The regional plan envisions that about 90 percent of residential growth would be accommodated in medium and high density ranges within planned urban service areas. Residential development at these densities facilitates the efficient provision of basic urban facilities and services. Compact development in urban service areas also moderates the amount of agricultural land that has to be converted to urban use to accommodate anticipated growth in population and households. The regional land use plan also designates additional land for commercial and industrial growth, and associated employment, within planned urban service areas.

Existing and Potential Land Use Conflicts

Land use conflicts between communities in the County are most common in town areas directly adjacent to cities and villages. Conflicts arise as towns allow or plan for residential development near city and village borders at densities that are not cost efficient for cities and villages to provide with urban services, at such time as the city or village might annex that part of the town. Conversely, conflicts arise as cities and villages review and deny proposed subdivisions within extraterritorial plat review areas, which prevents residential development in the towns. Potential land use conflicts between communities have been identified on Map 126 in Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*. Extraterritorial plat review areas are shown on Map 82 in Chapter V. A boundary agreement between a town and an adjacent city or village is one way to avoid such conflicts. Boundary agreements will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter XIII.

Planning Areas

The potential for land use conflicts is greatest in the County within the portions of city and village planning areas that overlap with the towns. In accordance with Section 62.23 of the Statutes, a city or village planning area can include areas outside of its corporate limits, including any unincorporated land outside of the city or village boundaries that, in the plan commission's judgment, relates to the development of the city or village.⁶ Potential land use conflicts can arise in these areas because they may be planned for in both the town comprehensive plan and the city or village comprehensive plan, with different or conflicting land uses recommended by each plan. Map 91 shows the planning areas identified by cities and villages in Ozaukee County. City and village planning areas cannot overlap. Meetings were held during the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process with local officials to resolve overlapping planning areas once preliminary planning areas were determined by each city and village. An agreement between communities was arrived at in each instance. A joint planning area between the City of Port Washington and the Village of Saukville, as shown on Map 91, was the result of one such agreement.

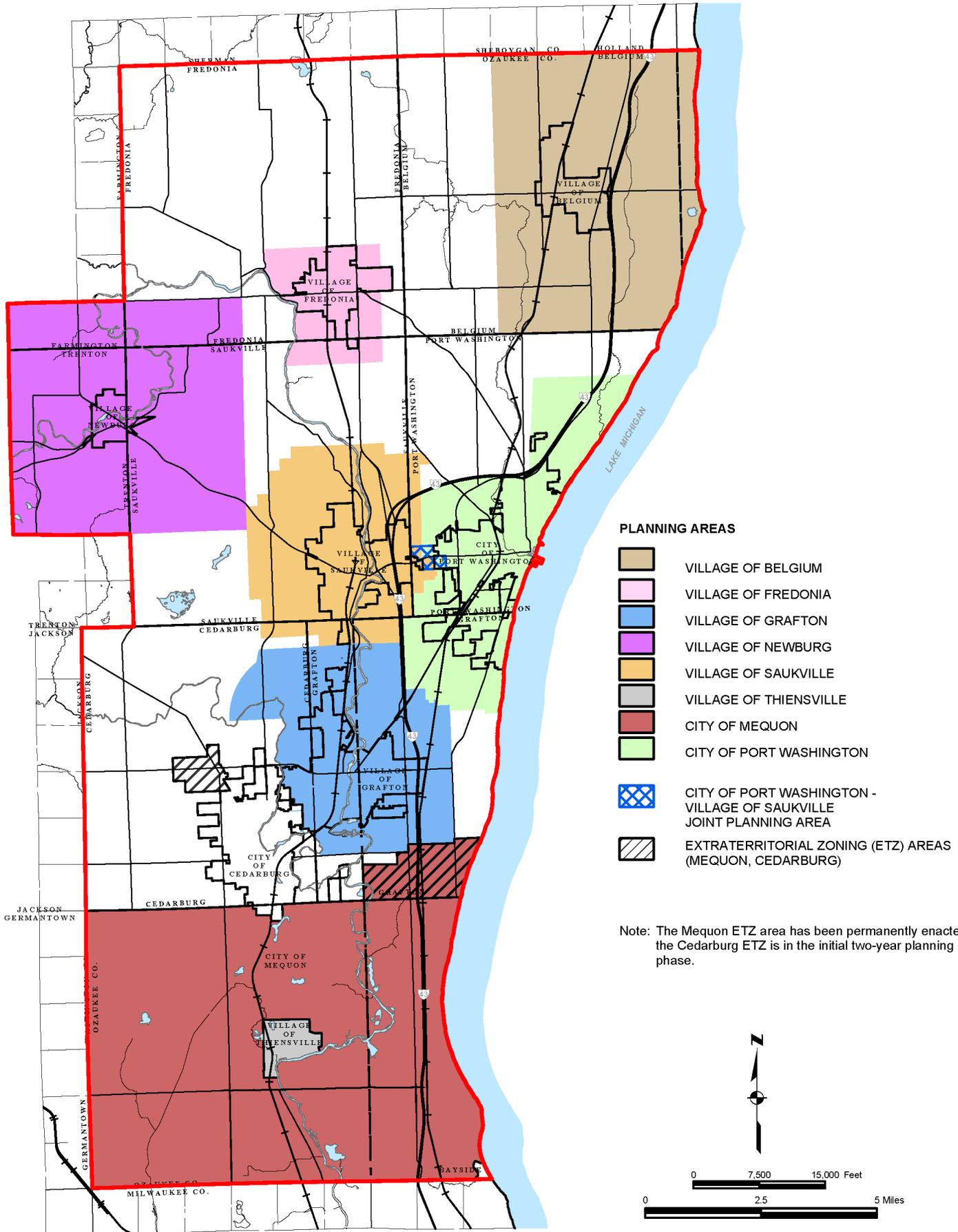
PART 2: LAND USE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND MAPS

This section sets forth land use goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve land use goals and objectives; and programs, which are

⁵*Lands with significant environmental features are defined by the Natural Limitations to Building Site Development Map and Environmentally Sensitive Lands Map, which are discussed later in this Chapter. Land with potential for long-term agricultural use is identified on Map 84, LESA Analysis Map, in Chapter VII.*

⁶*Land-use related city and village extraterritorial authorities are further defined and discussed in Appendix M.*

CITY AND VILLAGE PLANNING AREAS FOR THE
OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: 2035



Source: Cities and Villages and SEWRPC.

projects or services intended to achieve land use policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the land use data inventoried in Chapter IV and Part 1 of this Chapter, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to land use identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, and countywide design workshop, and existing plans, such as the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, were also reviewed to identify land use issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Land Use Issues

Each of the comprehensive planning issue statements identified in Chapter VI, *Issues and Opportunities Element*, is related to the land use element. The land use element also uses data and analysis from other comprehensive plan elements and public input to determine the amounts and types of development that are possible and desired within the County, and which natural resource features and productive agricultural lands need to be protected from future development. A land use issue statement has been developed for each of the other comprehensive planning elements to integrate the land use element with the other elements of the comprehensive plan.

The County Land Use Element is also integrated with each of the local comprehensive plans adopted by the local governments participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process and the City of Cedarburg comprehensive plan. This has chiefly been accomplished through the 2035 planned land use map for the County. The County planned land use map incorporates the local government planned land use maps. The goals and objectives developed under the County comprehensive plan have been addressed by the County planned land use map to the greatest extent possible, while incorporating the land uses and densities desired by local governments.

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Issue

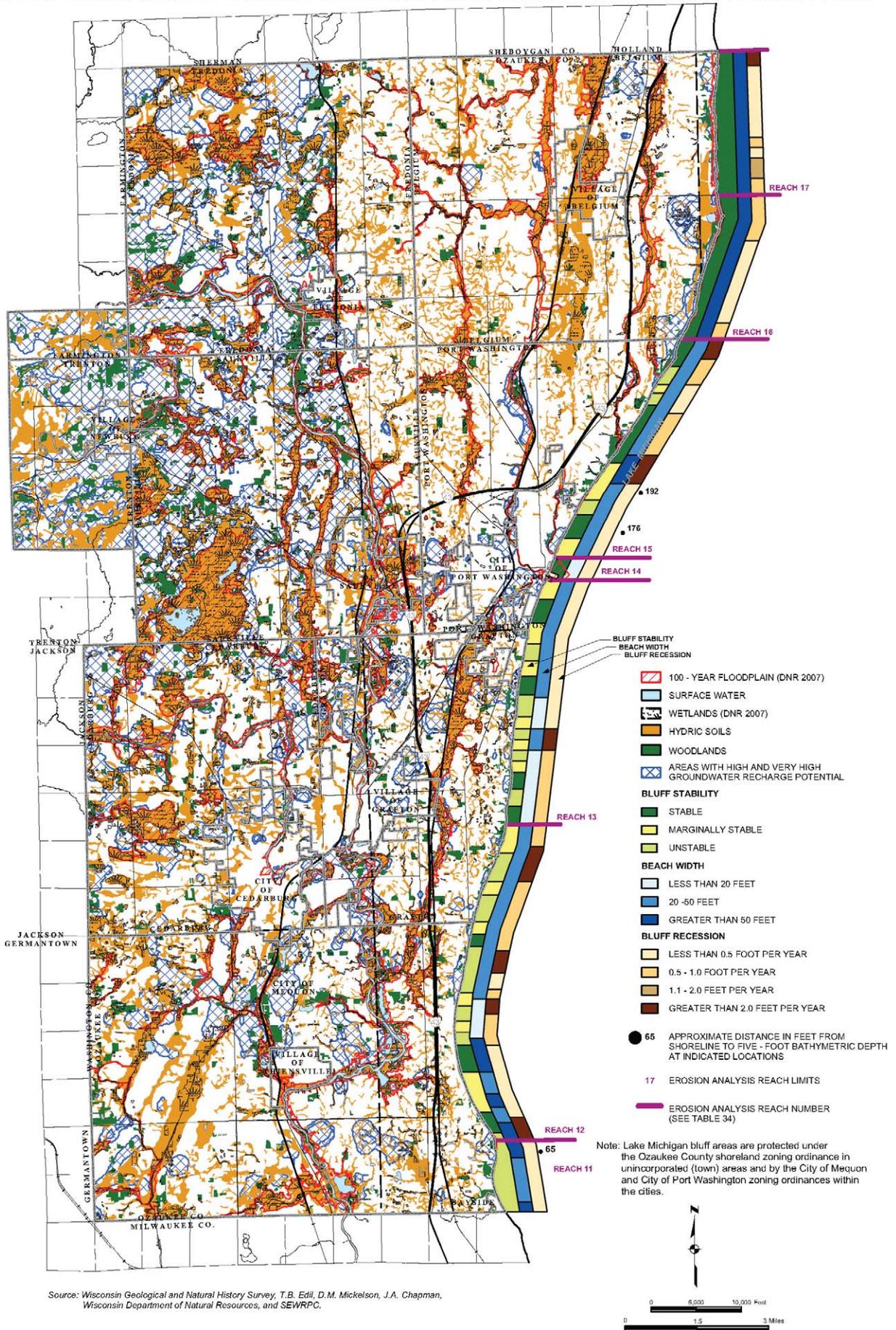
Ozaukee County residents have placed a high priority on farmland preservation, environmental preservation, and the preservation of the County's rural and small town character. Many of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resource goals and objectives identified in Chapter VII, *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*, to address these concerns are dependent on land use decisions.

Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* requires that productive agricultural soils be identified and mapped. A land evaluation and site assessment (LESA) analysis was conducted by the County to meet this requirement and to develop goals and objectives for farmland preservation in Chapter VII. Map 84 in Chapter VII shows the results of this analysis. One of the Farmland Protection and LESA Analysis Issue objectives in Chapter VII is to preserve parcels with a LESA score of 6.4 or above (67,192 acres) for long-term agricultural use. The County 2035 planned land use map, which is set forth on Map 96, reflects this objective where supported by the local government concerned.

Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* requires that natural limitations to building site development in the County be identified and mapped. The Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities (LUTU) Workgroup, CAC, and CPB have identified several natural resource features located in the County that limit building site development under the natural resources section of Chapter VII. These natural resources, shown on Maps 92 and 93, include: 100-year floodplains (flood fringe and floodways), high and very high groundwater recharge areas, hydric soils, Lake Michigan bluffs, surface water, wetlands, and woodlands. The characteristics of these natural resource features are important to land use, transportation, and utilities and community facilities planning. These conditions affect the construction costs of urban development such as streets, highways, and utilities, and the location of waste treatment sites. One of the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue programs in Chapter VII is to incorporate the lands identified on Map 92 into the County 2035 planned land use map. The planned land use map reflects this recommendation where possible.

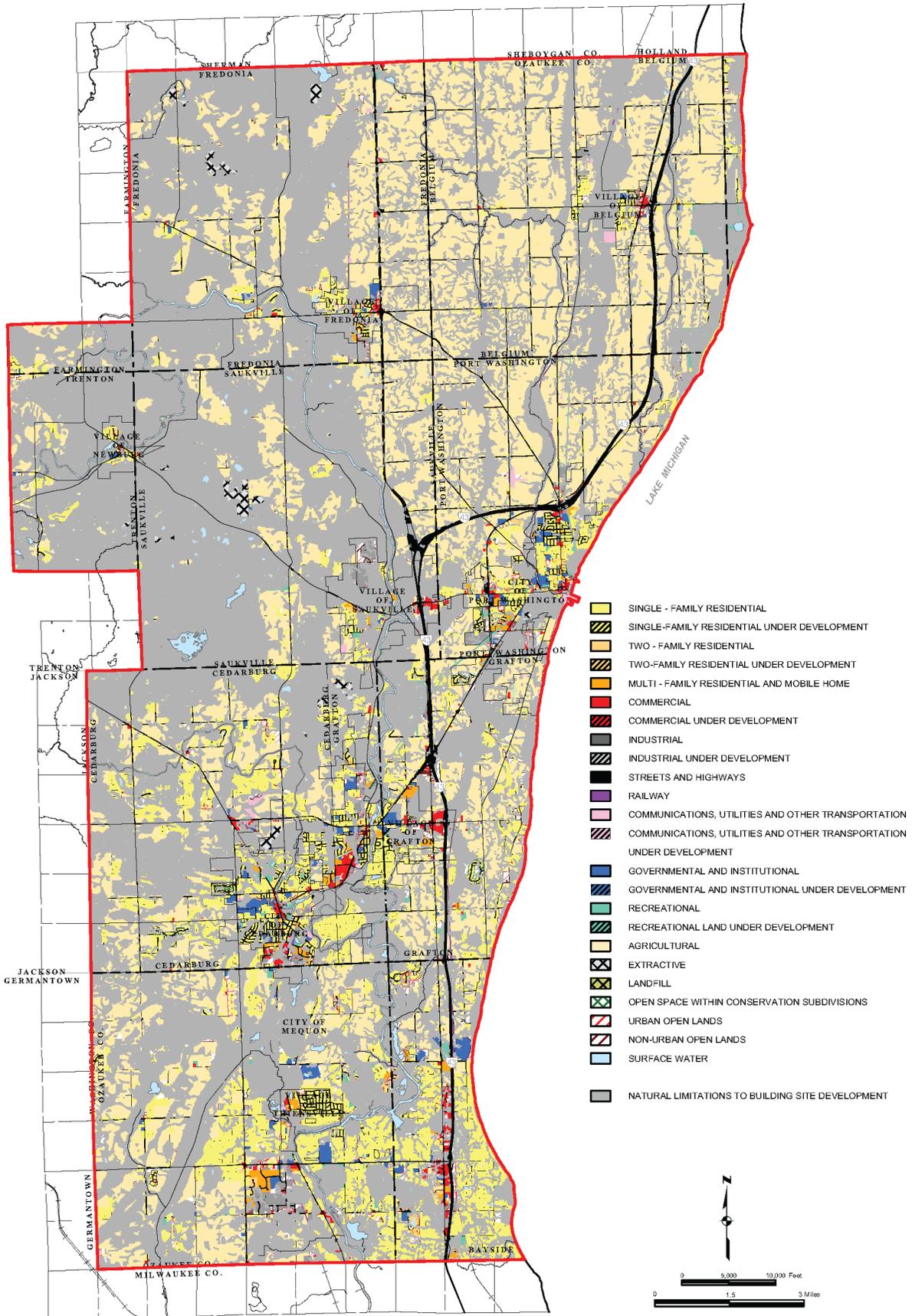
Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* requires that environmentally sensitive lands in the County be identified and mapped. The LUTU Workgroup, CAC, and CPB have identified several natural resource features located in the County as environmentally sensitive lands, shown on Maps 94 and 95, including: primary environmental

NATURAL LIMITATIONS TO BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



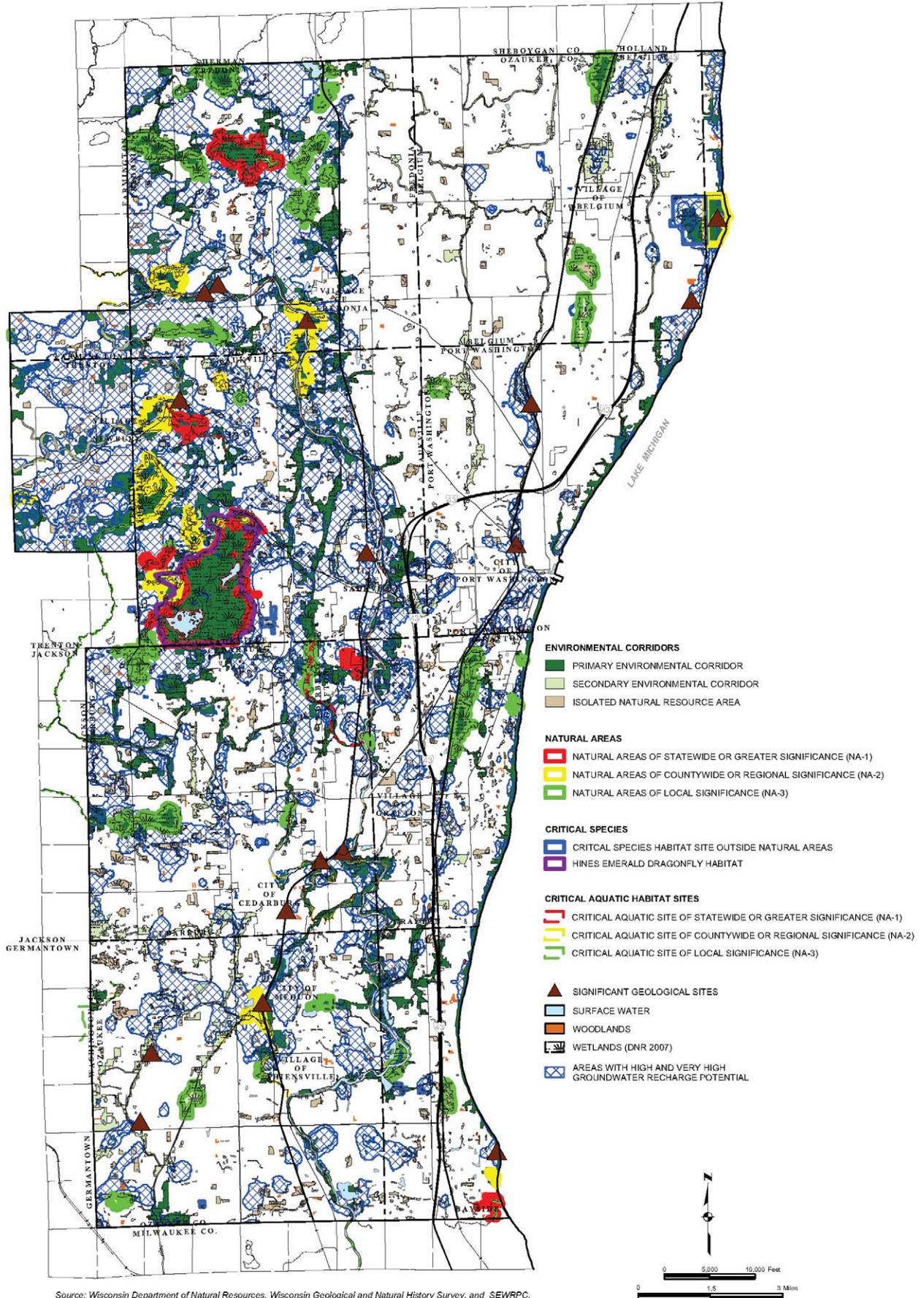
Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, T.B. Edil, D.M. Mickelson, J.A. Chapman, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and SEWRPC.

NATURAL LIMITATIONS TO BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT AND EXISTING LAND USE
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

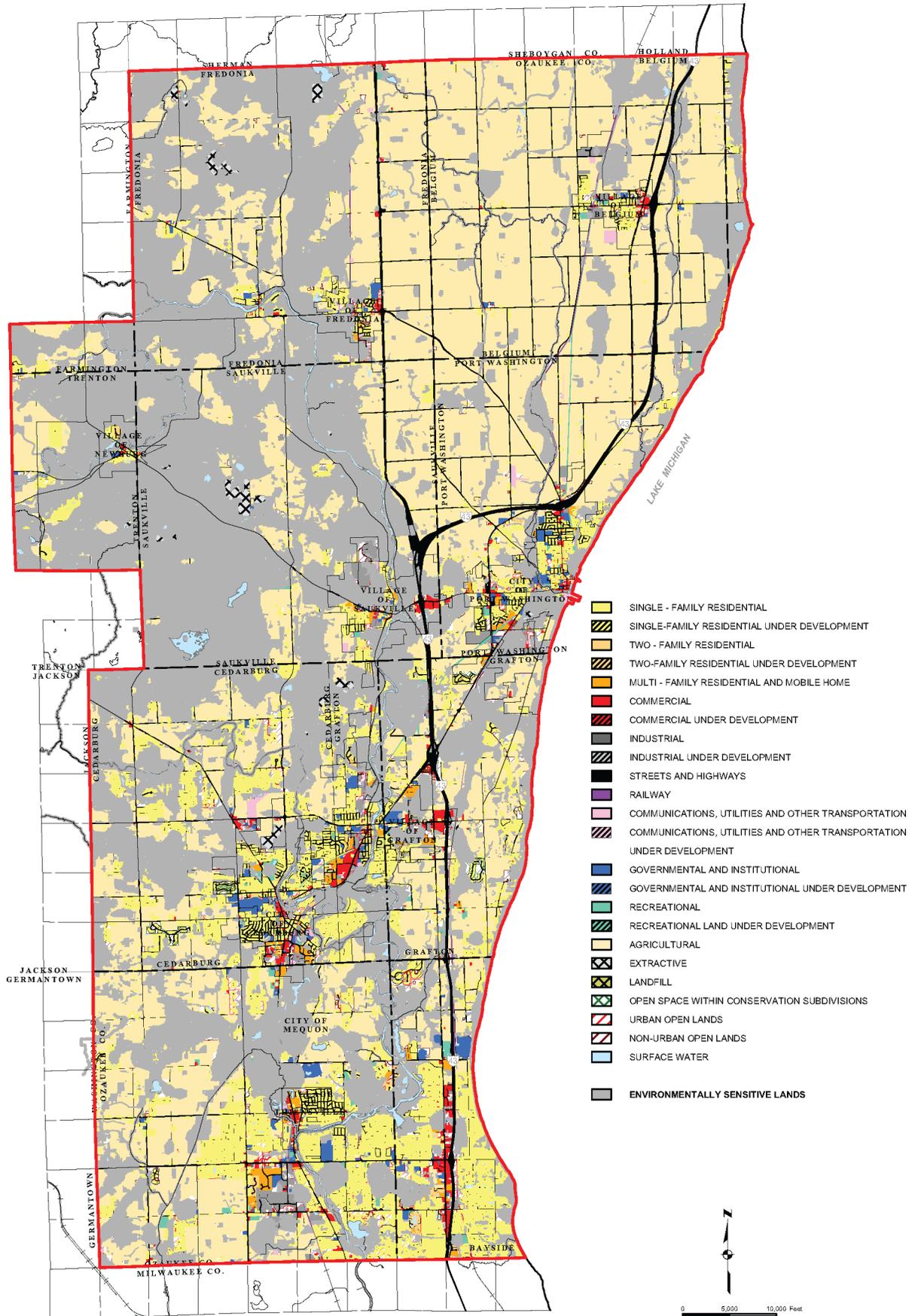


Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS AND EXISTING LAND USE IN THE OAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and SEWRPC.

corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, natural areas, critical species habitat sites and critical aquatic habitat sites, surface water, wetlands, woodlands, significant geological sites, high and very high groundwater recharge areas, and Hines Emerald Dragonfly habitat. Preservation of these resources has also been identified by the Agricultural and Natural Resources Workgroup, CAC, and CPB as vital to the character, bio-diversity, quality of life, and economy of the County. One of the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue programs is to incorporate the lands identified on Map 94 into the County planned land use map. The planned land use map reflects this recommendation where possible.

Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* also requires that floodplains and wetlands in the County be identified and mapped. Floodplains and wetlands have been identified and mapped on Map 23 in Chapter III, and are included as overlays on the County land use plan map (Map 96).⁷

Park and open space sites and cultural resources were also identified in Chapter VII as enhancing the quality of life in Ozaukee County by preserving rural and small town character, protecting natural resources, and by providing recreational, entertainment, and educational opportunities to County residents and those who visit the County. One of the Park and Open Space Preservation Issue programs in Chapter VII is to incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation and open space preservation elements of the Ozaukee County park and open space plan into the County planned land use map. The planned land use map reflects this recommendation.

Housing Issue

Respondents to the countywide survey and SWOT analysis participants favored a variety of housing choices for County residents, especially the County's aging population and young families and those who work in the County but cannot afford to live in the County. In addition, Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* requires the housing element of the comprehensive plan to promote the development of housing that provides a range of choices for all income levels, age groups, and special needs groups⁸ in the County and to promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of affordable housing in the County. Both of these requirements are addressed in the *Land Use Element*. The County planned land use map provides for a range of residential uses and densities to meet statutory requirements.

Several housing element objectives and policies affect the County planned land use map. An objective under the Housing Supply Issue in Chapter IX requires the planned land use map to accommodate an additional 9,300 housing units by 2035. A policy under the Housing Cost / Workforce Housing Issue encourages residential development in local governments, using flexible zoning districts such as PUDs, traditional neighborhood districts, and mixed use districts. The County planned land use map should include land use categories that allow for these various flexible zoning districts.

The Housing Preference Issue includes an objective to promote a variety of housing structures and types including single-family, two-family, and multi-family units and a variety of ownership options including conventional home ownership, condominiums, and rental units. The Housing Distribution Issue includes a goal to promote a variety of housing structures and types across Ozaukee County and an objective to provide an adequate amount of single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing units in each sewer service area in the County. The County planned land use map provides for land use categories to accommodate the Housing Preference Issue and Housing Distribution Issue goals and objectives in the specific areas of the County identified under these issue statements where supported by the local government concerned.

⁷The overlays reflect floodplains identified as part of the Ozaukee County Map Modernization project and wetlands that were identified as part of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory. These projects were completed in Ozaukee County in 2007. Similar projects were underway in Washington County, but not completed in time for inclusion on Map 96.

⁸Housing that is accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly should be available throughout the County through the implementation of design practices such as Universal Design and Visitability, which are discussed in more detail in Chapter IX, Housing Element, of this report.

Transportation Issue

Respondents to the countywide comprehensive planning survey placed a high priority on the development of bike paths, pedestrian access to open space, and increased bus service and a low priority on widening and major improvements to existing roads. In addition, SWOT participants identified improved transportation choices and infrastructure as a positive opportunity for the future development of Ozaukee County.

These transportation priorities can be supported, at least in part, by land use development patterns that are conducive to the development of bike, pedestrian, and transit systems. Higher-density residential infill development, redevelopment, mixed use development, and new development in urban service areas adjacent to existing development can reduce the need for new roads to serve residential development and can be more efficiently served by public transportation, such as the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, and alternative transportation systems, such as bike and pedestrian trails. The planned land use map reflects higher-density, compact development patterns where supported by the local government concerned.

CAC members also identified the need to encourage land use planning to correspond with transportation corridors and to encourage land use policies that address “aging in place,” such as compact development and development with access to public transportation during comprehensive planning brainstorming sessions. Higher-density, compact, and mixed-use development would be consistent with the results of the CAC brainstorming sessions.

Existing commercial and industrial development is generally located in traditional downtowns and along major arterials, including IH 43 interchanges, throughout the County, as shown on Map 89. This type of development pattern supports the use of alternative transportation, such as the Ozaukee County Express Bus System. This type of development pattern also increases accessibility of shopping and jobs to those in the County that may not drive or choose not to drive, such as the County’s aging population, if the proper pedestrian facilities are installed such as sidewalks and bus shelters. The existing pattern of commercial and industrial development should be continued through the comprehensive plan design year 2035, as reflected on the planned land use map.

Utilities and Community Facilities Issue

The boundaries of service areas of public utilities and community facilities are mapped in Chapter IV, *Inventory of Existing Land Uses, Transportation Facilities and Services, and Utilities and Community Facilities*. Specific utilities mapped include planned sewer service areas and areas served by sewer, public water utilities, stormwater management facilities, electric power lines and natural gas service, and wireless telecommunication facilities. Service area boundaries have also been mapped for police services, fire protection, and emergency medical services. Specific community facilities that have been mapped in Chapter IV include health care facilities, government and public institutional centers, public and private schools and school districts, cemeteries, child-care facilities, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities.

Members of several committees involved in preparing the Ozaukee County comprehensive plan, including the LUTU Workgroup, CAC, and CPB have identified the cost of extending urban services to new development as a concern. Compact residential development including infill development, redevelopment, mixed use development, and new development in existing urban service areas adjacent to existing development should be encouraged to decrease the cost of extending urban services such as sewer and water. This type of development pattern also supports the land use development patterns suggested under the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources issue; housing issue; and transportation issue and the regional land use plan. Additionally, most commercial and industrial uses should be located within urban service areas because of the demands they have for services such as public water. Towns that are considering the addition of significant commercial or industrial uses may consider pursuing a boundary agreement with a neighboring city or village to extend the necessary urban services. The planned land use map reflects these recommendations where supported by the local government concerned.

Economic Development Issue

Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* requires the economic development element of the comprehensive plan to designate an adequate number of sites to attract and retain desirable businesses and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses. Both of these requirements should also be

addressed through the Land Use Element. The County planned land use map should provide for adequate sites to attract and retain desirable businesses to the County and designate the environmentally contaminated sites identified for commercial or industrial use in the commercial or industrial land use categories. In addition, the planned land use map should accommodate the 12,000 additional jobs projected to be added in the County through the plan design year of 2035.

Several Economic Development Element goals, objectives, policies, and programs affect the County planned land use map. The goal under the Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue is to promote an adequate number of sites for business attraction, retention, and expansion in the County. Objectives under this goal include promoting an adequate amount of available and suitable land with infrastructure for these businesses in the County, protecting long-term agricultural land to provide the land base needed to maintain agricultural and associated agricultural industries in the County, promoting redevelopment of underutilized commercial and industrial land in the County, and to promote the use of 2,940 acres of land to support the projected 62,800 jobs to be located in the County by 2035.⁹ As of 2007, almost 2,940 acres were devoted to land uses that support employment. About 1,233 acres were in commercial land uses and 1,491 acres were in industrial land uses.¹⁰

The Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue also includes several policies and programs to support the goals and objectives listed above. Policies include the promotion of businesses in business/industrial parks, TIF Districts, traditional downtown areas, and environmentally contaminated sites throughout the County. Additional policies include the development of new businesses or expansion of businesses in areas with existing infrastructure or contiguous to areas with existing infrastructure, promoting boundary agreements to support business in areas identified as appropriate for commercial or industrial uses by towns in the County, and promoting agricultural uses on lands identified for long-term agricultural use. Several programs support these policies by recommending the areas listed above for commercial, industrial, or agricultural use on the County planned land use map. The planned land use map reflects these economic development goals, objectives, policies, and programs where possible.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue

Land use conflicts are most likely to occur in town areas adjacent to city and village boundaries. An open dialogue between local governments, and where possible joint land use planning is a desired result of the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. Agreements between participating cities and villages on the boundaries of planning areas and the joint comprehensive planning area identified by the City of Port Washington and the Village of Saukville are examples of intergovernmental cooperation resulting from the preparation of this plan.

Land Use and Implementation Issue

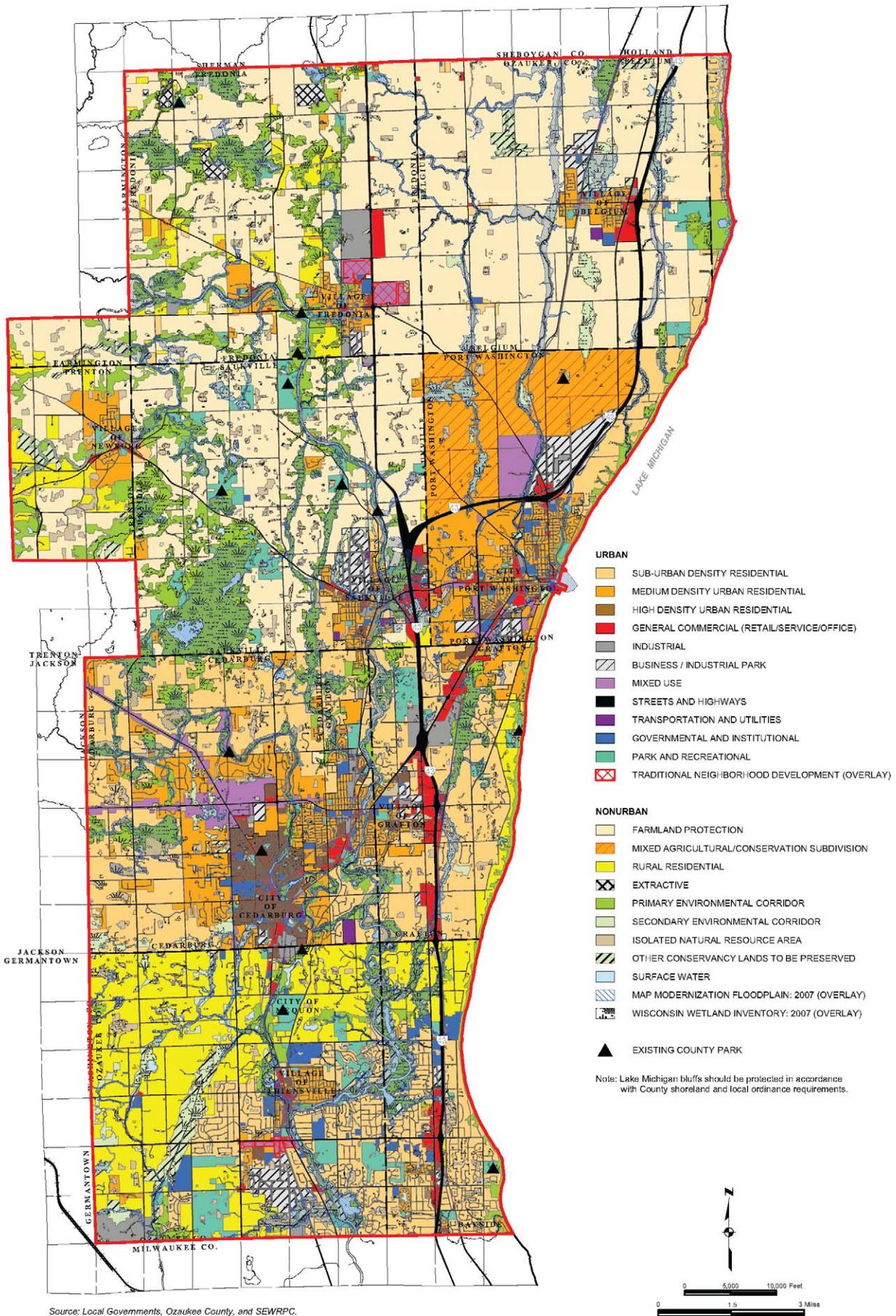
The County Land Use Element is intended to accommodate projected growth in the County's population, number of households, and employment through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. The Land Use Element is also intended to guide this projected growth in a manner that protects the County's agricultural and natural resource base; that promotes efficient development patterns with low municipal government, State government, and utility costs; and addresses public input gathered during the comprehensive planning process, such as the desire to preserve the rural and small town character of the County. Each of the comprehensive planning elements has been integrated into the Land Use Element through issue statements that identify how these elements will affect the desired development pattern of the County through 2035.

The County 2035 planned land use map (Map 96) sets forth the desired development pattern for the County over the comprehensive planning period. The planned land use map is designed to accommodate projected

⁹The acreage is based on the Recommended Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, which is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report Number 48, A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, June 2006.

¹⁰Acreages are from Table 97, which includes totals for Ozaukee County only.

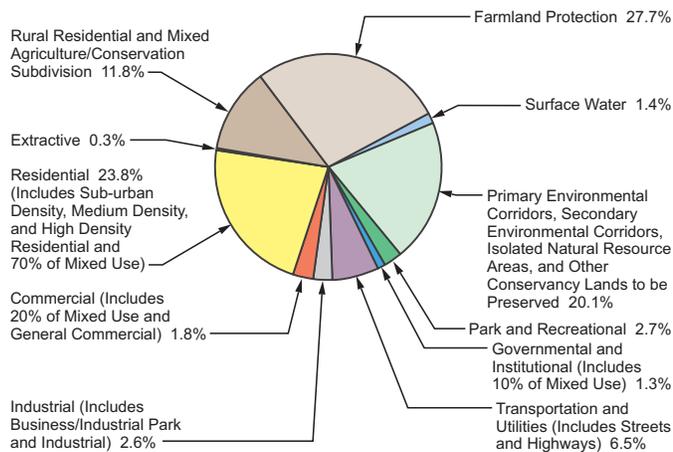
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



Source: Local Governments, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Figure 14

**PLANNED LAND USES IN THE
OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035**



Source: SEWRPC.

planning law states that any local government that engages in official mapping, general or shoreland zoning, or subdivision regulation must carry out those actions in a way that is consistent with “that local governmental unit’s¹¹ comprehensive plan.” This requirement applies most directly to the land use element, and the planned land use plan map, of local comprehensive plans. The County comprehensive plan incorporates the planned land use map of the unit of government that has zoning authority for the area in question, provided the local map is consistent with the County’s goals, objectives, policies, and programs, because the *Statutes* require the regulatory ordinances of a local government to be consistent with the local government’s comprehensive plan. Although subdivision and official mapping ordinances can also regulate the use of land, zoning is the primary regulatory tool used by local governments to determine and control land use.

Based on this methodology, and assuming a city, village, or town plan is consistent with county goals, objectives, policies, and programs, the following applies:

- Town planned land use maps are included in the County planned land use map for areas of the County where the town zoning ordinance and map control.
- City and village planned land use maps are included in the County planned land use map for those areas of the County where the city or village zoning ordinance and map control. This applies within city and village incorporated areas, and where a city or village extraterritorial zoning ordinance has been adopted under Section 62.23(7a) of the *Statutes*.
- Ozaukee County determines planned land uses, in consultation with the affected town, for those areas of the County where the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and map control.
- Primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas are included to their full extent in the County plan.
- In cases where a boundary agreement has been approved by a town and an adjacent city or village, the future land uses agreed upon under the terms of the agreement are included in the County plan.
- City and village planned land use maps are shown to the full extent of their respective planning areas in Chapter XIII.

¹¹Section 66.1001 (1)(b) of the *Statutes* defines a “local governmental unit” as a city, village, town, county, or regional planning commission.

population, household, and employment growth; the infrastructure and institutions required to serve residential, commercial, and industrial uses in the County, and the County’s agricultural and natural resource base. The map also incorporates each of the local government planned land use maps developed through the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process and the planned land use map developed by the City of Cedarburg. Uses considered consistent with the land use categories shown on Map 96 are described in Figure 14. Appendix R provides a comparison of the land use categories shown on each city, town, and village land use plan with the categories shown on the County land use plan map.

The incorporation of these maps is critical to the implementation of the County comprehensive plan because the consistency requirement in Section 66.1001(3) of the comprehensive

Amendment 01-2009 to the Adopted “A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035”

The Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors adopted the County comprehensive plan by ordinance at its April 2, 2008, meeting. The County planned land use map adopted on that date was a reflection of the preliminary planned land use maps submitted to the County by the City of Cedarburg and the remaining 14 cities, villages, and towns, which participated with the County in preparing the multi-jurisdictional plan. Following adoption of the County plan, local governments continued to prepare and refine their local comprehensive plans for adoption by each Common Council, Village Board, or Town Board. As of April 14, 2009, all of the local plans had been adopted by the local governing body. As part of the local adoption process, changes were made to the preliminary land use plan maps that were used to prepare the County planned land use map.

The Ozaukee County Board adopted an ordinance amending its comprehensive plan on May 6, 2009. The amendment revised the County planned land use map to reflect the final plan maps adopted by each local government. The amended County planned land use map is shown on Map 96. Tables 102 through 105 and Figures 14 and 15 in this chapter also reflect the amended planned land use map adopted on May 6, 2009.

The planned land use maps adopted by each local government are shown in Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*. Map 126 (summary of land use conflicts) in Chapter XIII also reflects the adopted local government land use plan maps.

The Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB) resolution amending the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 and recommending adoption of the amendment to the County Board, and the County Board ordinance adopting the amendment, are included in Appendix W of this report. The County planned land use map adopted by the County Board on April 2, 2008, is also included in Appendix W for informational purposes.

Land Use Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to an issue statement in the preceding section. Land use recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments control over land use regulation through local zoning and land division ordinances in all areas except shoreland areas in unincorporated areas which are under County jurisdiction. Each participating community should refine the local recommendations through the development of goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the land use element of their local comprehensive plan to meet specific community needs. Local governments may also choose not to include local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's needs.

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Issue

- **Goal:** Preserve the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Discourage urban development within the rural areas of Ozaukee County. Encourage the location of major retail, service, institutional, and other urban uses within urban service areas.
- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County's agricultural resource base.
 - **Objective:** Preserve a sufficient amount of agricultural land to ensure farming remains viable in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Promote agricultural use on parcels receiving a LESA¹² score of 6.4 or greater (the total acreage of these parcels was 67,192 in 2007, of which 54,675 acres were in active agricultural use).

¹²The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) analysis for agricultural productivity is outlined in Chapter III and VII of this report. A detailed description of the LESA analysis is outlined in the Ozaukee County LESA Analysis Report, which can be obtained by contacting the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department at (262) 284-8270 or SEWRPC at (262) 547-6721. The report is also available on the SEWRPC website at www.sewprc.org/publications/search.asp. The LESA analysis includes parcels located outside of 2020 planned sewer service areas with more than 2 percent of the land in agricultural use.

Table 102

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Sub-urban Density Residential ^b	22,240	36.2	14.0
Medium Density Urban Residential ^c	11,993	19.5	7.6
High Density Urban Residential ^d	1,895	3.1	1.2
General Commercial (retail/service/office).....	2,323	3.8	1.5
Industrial.....	1,753	2.8	1.1
Business/Industrial Park.....	2,385	3.9	1.5
Mixed Use.....	2,409	3.9	1.5
Streets and Highways.....	9,713	15.8	6.1
Transportation and Utilities.....	704	1.1	0.4
Government and Institutional ^e	1,729	2.8	1.1
Park and Recreational.....	4,344	7.1	2.7
Urban Subtotal	61,488	100.0	38.7
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection ^f	43,938	45.3	27.7
Mixed Agriculture/Conservation Subdivision.....	5,157	5.3	3.3
Rural Residential ^g	13,487	13.9	8.5
Extractive.....	389	0.4	0.3
Primary Environmental Corridor ^h	19,648	20.2	12.4
Secondary Environmental Corridor ^h	4,781	4.9	3.0
Isolated Natural Resource Area ^h	3,710	3.8	2.3
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved ^d	3,775	3.9	2.4
Surface Water.....	2,281	2.3	1.4
Nonurban Subtotal	97,166	100.0	61.3
Total^j	158,654	--	100.0
Overlay Categories			
Traditional Neighborhood Development.....	428	--	--
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007.....	18,565	--	--
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007.....	21,205	--	--

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bAverage density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres.

^cAverage density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet.

^dAverage density of less than 10,000 square feet per home.

^eIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^fMinimum parcel size of 35 acres.

^gAverage density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres.

^hDoes not include street and highway rights-of-way.

ⁱIncludes woodlands, wetlands, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, lands owned by non-profit conservation organizations outside primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, significant geological sites.

^jTotal acreage is based on 2007 civil division boundary data provided by Ozaukee County.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 103

INCREMENTAL LAND USE PROJECTIONS FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007 – 2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2007		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2007 – 2035		5-Year Increment (acres)
	Acres	Percent of County	Acres	Percent of County	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential ^a	23,168	14.5	37,814	23.8	14,646	63.2	2,441
Commercial ^b	1,243	0.8	3,759	2.4	2,516	202.3	419
Industrial ^c	1,501	0.9	3,184	2.0	1,683	112.0	281

^aIncludes the Sub-urban Density, Medium Density Urban, and High Density Urban Residential categories shown on Map 96, and 70 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category.

^bIncludes the General Commercial category shown on Map 96, 40 percent of lands in the Business/Industrial Park category, and 20 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category. (Note – 10 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category are estimated to be developed with institutional uses).

^cIncludes the Industrial category shown on Map 96 and 60 percent of lands in the Business/Industrial Park category.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 104

PLANNED COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL LAND USE ANALYSIS FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035

2035 Planned Land Use	Acres	Number of Jobs Accommodated Per Acre ^a	Total Number of Jobs Accommodated Under the County Plan	Projected Number of Jobs Under the Regional Plan ^b
General Commercial	2,323	16.6	38,545	--
Industrial	1,753	8.3	14,558	--
Business/Industrial Park ^c	2,385	8.3 (industrial) 16.6 (service)	11,877 7,918	-- --
Mixed Use ^d	482	25.0 (office) 16.6	11,925 8,001	-- --
Total	6,987	--	92,824	62,747

^aThe number of jobs accommodated per acre was determined through the methodology used by SEWRPC to prepare the 2035 regional land use plan.

^bThe projected number of jobs was developed for the 2035 regional land use plan prepared by SEWRPC.

^cUsing SEWRPC projection methodology, 60 percent of the planned business/industrial park would accommodate industrial uses (1,431 acres), 20 percent would accommodate service uses (477 acres), and 20 percent would accommodate office uses (477 acres).

^dThe acreage in the Mixed Use category represents 20 percent of the total planned Mixed Use lands shown on Map 96, 20 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category are considered general commercial.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 105

PLANNED RESIDENTIAL LAND USE ANALYSIS FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035

2035 Planned Land Use	Acres	Number of Housing Units Accommodated Per Acre ^a	Total Number of Housing Units Accommodated Under the County Plan	Projected Number of Households Under the Regional Plan ^b
Sub-urban Density Residential.....	22,240	0.6	13,344	--
Medium Density Urban Residential	11,993	2.7	32,381	--
High Density Urban Residential	1,895	4.5	8,528	--
Mixed Use ^c	1,686	4.5	7,587	--
Total	37,814	--	61,840	40,632

^aThe number of units shown is the mid-range density of the Sub-urban Density and Medium Density Urban residential categories and the minimum density of the High Density Urban residential category. The High Density Urban residential category density was used for the Mixed Use category density.

^bThe projected number of households was developed for the 2035 regional land use plan prepared by SEWRPC.

^cThe acreage in the Mixed Use category represents 70 percent of the total planned Mixed Use lands shown on Map 96, 70 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category are considered residential.

Source: SEWRPC.

- **Policy:** Discourage land divisions on agricultural parcels with a LESA score of 6.4 or greater.
- **Policy:** Discourage incompatible uses near farms and large contiguous areas of agricultural use.
 - **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels receiving a LESA score of 6.4 or greater on the Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 (LESA scores are shown on Map 84 in Chapter VII), if designated for agricultural use on the applicable local government planned land use map.
 - **Program:** Incorporate parcels designated for agricultural use by local government comprehensive plans on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
 - **Program:** Develop a County Land Division Ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect identified agricultural resource areas.
- **Policy:** Encourage niche farming operations in Ozaukee County, such as organic farming and orchards.
 - **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels identified as orchards, nurseries, and special agricultural and agriculture-related uses in the 2000 SEWRPC land use inventory (Map 49) and inventoried as agricultural use in the 2007 Ozaukee County land use inventory update (Map 89) on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, if designated for agricultural use on the applicable local government planned land use map.

Figure 15

**DESCRIPTION OF LAND USE CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE
OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035¹**

- **Farmland Protection:** Farmland Protection areas occupy 43,938 acres, or about 28 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. The farmland protection category allows for all agricultural uses and recommends a minimum parcel size of 35 acres or a LESA score of 6.4 or greater. The plan encourages continuation of agricultural activity in this area, including dairy farming, row crops, and niche agriculture such as orchards and organic farming.
- **Mixed Agriculture/Conservation Subdivision:** Mixed Agriculture/Conservation Subdivision areas occupy 5,157 acres, or about 3 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. The intent of this land use category is to preserve productive farmland in areas of the County experiencing residential development pressure. The plan encourages continuation of agricultural activity in this area, including dairy farming, row crops, and niche agriculture such as orchards and organic farming. The plan also allows for residential development in this area at a density of at least 3.5 acres per dwelling unit, utilizing conservation subdivision design to preserve high-quality agricultural, natural, and cultural resources as part of the open space area of such subdivisions.
- **Rural Residential:** Rural Residential uses occupy 13,487 acres, or about 9 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. Rural-density residential development with an average density of one home for each five to 34.9 acres could be accommodated in this category. Local governments are encouraged to require the use of conservation subdivision design or lot-averaging techniques to help preserve rural character in areas where rural residential development is allowed. Niche agricultural uses such as orchards, hobby farms, and the keeping of horses may also be allowed for in Rural Residential areas.
- **Sub-urban Density Residential:** Sub-urban Density Residential uses occupy 22,240 acres, or about 14 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. This category includes single-family homes at densities equating to lot sizes between one acre and 4.9 acres. Sub-urban Density Residential land is neither truly urban nor rural in character. Development at this density generally precludes the provision of centralized sanitary sewer service, water supply service, and other urban amenities if allowed in or near urban service areas and may reduce the rural character of the County if allowed in rural areas.
- **Medium Density Urban Residential:** Medium Density Urban Residential uses occupy 11,993 acres, or about 8 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. Medium Density Urban Residential is envisioned to occur in a variety of residential neighborhoods, located within the urban service areas of the County planning area, providing a full complement of basic neighborhood amenities including a school, park, and shopping area and possibly more mixed use areas. The average density of Medium Density Urban Residential areas should be one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet, predominantly allowing for single family and two-family homes.
- **High Density Urban Residential:** High Density Urban Residential areas occupy 1,895 acres, or about 1 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. High Density Urban Residential is envisioned to occur in a variety of residential neighborhoods, located within the urban service areas of the County planning area, providing a full complement of basic neighborhood amenities including a school, park, and shopping area and possibly more mixed use areas. The average density of High Density Urban Residential areas should be less than one home per 10,000 square feet, allowing for single-family homes, and two-family homes, and multi-family development.
- **General Commercial (retail/service/office):** General Commercial uses occupy 2,323 acres, or about 2 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. This category includes retail stores; services, such as drycleaners, barber shops, banks, and restaurants; and business and professional offices, such as doctors, dentists, architects, engineers, attorneys, computer programmers, graphic artists, insurance agents, travel agents, financial planners, and other similar recognized professions and consultation services. This category may also include downtown business districts, neighborhood shopping centers, corporate headquarters, financial institutions, and medical facilities.
- **Industrial:** The plan envisions that the areas devoted to industrial land uses would occupy 1,753 acres, or about 1 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. This category accommodates manufacturing and other industrial uses, such as warehouses and outdoor storage of commercial vehicles and building materials.
- **Business/Industrial Park:** The Business/Industrial Park category occupies 2,385 acres, or about 2 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. This category would allow a mix of industrial, office, retail, and services uses, and reflects the modern business park where a mix of office and industrial uses are typically accommodated. It is anticipated that these areas would be developed in a park-like setting with landscaping, consistent signage, and similar building materials and design to present an integrated image to customers.

¹ Reflects plan amendment adopted on May 6, 2009.

Figure 15 (continued)

- **Mixed Use:** The Mixed Use category occupies 2,409 acres, or about 2 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. The category includes a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional uses. Parcels designated for mixed use should be developed in accordance with a site plan approved by the local government concerned, and typically should be subject to planned unit development (PUD) or traditional neighborhood development regulations in the local zoning ordinance. Mixed use areas are typically located in the identified “Smart Growth” areas of the County. Examples include the traditional downtown areas of the County, infill development sites, and adjacent to arterial streets and highways within urban service areas of the County. This category would also be compatible with future transit oriented developments (TOD).
- **Extractive:** Extractive land uses involve on-site extraction of surface or subsurface materials. Extractive uses in Ozaukee County include non-metallic mining areas such as rock quarries, sand and gravel operations, and peat mining. Extractive lands identified on the 2035 planned land use map include existing and planned areas to be used for non-metallic mining operations, and encompass 389 acres, or about 0.3 percent of the County planning area. All extractive uses require the preparation of a reclamation plan for re-use of the site when mining is completed.
- **Streets and Highways:** All existing street and highway rights-of-way (as of January 1, 2007) are shown on Map VIII-8 as a separate category, which occupy 9,713 acres,² or 6 percent of the planning area. Chapter X provides additional information regarding transportation facilities in the Ozaukee County planning area.
- **Transportation and Utilities:** This category includes transportation facilities other than street rights-of-way, such as airports, park-ride lots, and railroad rights-of-way. It also includes parcel used for private and public utility facilities. Such facilities provide residents and businesses with electric power, natural gas, communications, water, and sewage and solid waste management facilities and services. This category occupies 704 acres, or about 0.4 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map.
- **Governmental and Institutional:** The Governmental and Institutional land use category includes governmental and institutional buildings for which the primary function involves administration, safety, assembly, or educational purposes. This includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities. The plan envisions that the areas devoted to such uses would occupy 1,729 acres, or about 1 percent, of the County planning area.
- **Park and Recreation:** The Park and Recreation category includes areas used for public and private outdoor recreation. It includes both public parks and privately owned recreational areas, such as golf courses. The plan envisions that the areas devoted to park and recreational uses would occupy 4,344 acres, or about 3 percent, of the County planning area.
- **Primary Environmental Corridor:** Primary environmental corridors, more fully described in Chapter III, are linear areas in the landscape that contain concentrations of high-value elements of the natural resource base. Primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas, as well as floodplains and steeply sloped areas where intensive urban development would be ill-advised. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by urban development is one of the principal objectives of this plan. Primary environmental corridors are at least 400 acres in size, two miles long, 200 feet wide, and occupy 19,648 acres, or about 12 percent of the County planning area.
- **Secondary Environmental Corridor:** Secondary environmental corridors also contain concentrations of high-value elements of the natural resource base, but are smaller in area than primary environmental corridors. Secondary corridors serve to link primary corridors, or encompass areas containing concentrations of natural resources between 100 and 400 acres in size. The plan recommends that these areas be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses whenever possible, since these areas sometimes serve as the only available wildlife habitat in an area and provide natural diversity to the landscape. Secondary environmental corridors also lend themselves for certain uses such as parks, drainageways, or stormwater detention or retention areas. Secondary environmental corridors occupy 4,781 acres, or about 3 percent of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map.
- **Isolated Natural Resource Area:** Isolated natural resource areas consist of areas with important natural resource values that are separated geographically from primary and secondary environmental corridors. Most of the isolated natural resource areas in the County planning area are wetlands or tracts of woodlands that are at least 200 feet wide and five acres in area. Isolated natural resource areas occupy 3,710 acres, or about 2 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. The plan recommends that these areas be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses whenever possible, since these areas sometimes serve as the only available wildlife habitat in an area and provide natural diversity to the landscape. Isolated natural resource areas also lend themselves for certain uses such as parks, drainageways, or stormwater detention or retention areas.

²The total includes planned street right-of-ways in the Village of Saukville.

Figure 15 (continued)

- **Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved:** The plan also recommends other open lands to be preserved. This land use category includes woodlands, wetlands, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites located outside of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas; significant geological sites; and common open areas of residential developments, including conservation subdivisions. These sites may be environmentally significant in the sense that they contain soils poorly suited for urban uses, woodlands, or floodplains even though they do not qualify as part of a primary or secondary environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area. The Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved category occupies 3,775 acres, or 2 percent, of the County planning area on the 2035 planned land use map. The preservation of these areas may provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area and lend unique character and natural diversity to the community in a manner similar to isolated natural resource areas. If natural vegetation develops on some of this land the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area.
- **Surface Water:** The Surface Water land use category includes lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, and streams. Surface waters encompass 2,281 acres, or about 1 percent of the County planning area.
- **Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (overlay):** The Floodplain Overlay includes areas adjacent to rivers, streams, and lakes that are subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. The floodplains shown on the Ozaukee County portion of the planned land use map are based on floodplains identified through the Map Modernization program, which took effect in Ozaukee County on December 4, 2007. The floodplains shown on the Washington County portion of the planned land use map are based on the Washington County shoreland zoning maps adopted in 2002. Floodplain mapping for Washington County was being updated by FEMA and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the comprehensive plan was being prepared. It is anticipated that new floodplain maps for Washington County will be approved by FEMA and DNR in late 2008. Floodplains encompass 18,565 acres in the planning area.
- **Traditional Neighborhood Development (overlay):** The purpose of the Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay is to provide for areas with development design that creates unified neighborhoods with a mix of land uses with open space and access to various transportation modes integrated into the neighborhood. This overlay is compatible with some of the flexible zoning regulations used by communities located in the Ozaukee County planning area, such as planned unit development (PUD), traditional neighborhood development, and mixed use development. This overlay would also be compatible with future transit oriented developments (TOD). About 428 acres are included in this category.
- **Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (overlay):** An updated wetland inventory was completed for Ozaukee County in 2007, which includes wetlands of ¼ acre or larger. Wetlands identified in the 2007 inventory are shown as an overlay on the plan map. About 80 percent of these wetlands are located within the Primary Environmental Corridor, Secondary Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, or Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved land use categories and encompass 21,205 acres. Wetlands are regulated under State and Federal laws and County and local ordinances. Development of wetlands (usually requiring them to be filled) is limited. Permits to allow development in wetlands generally require “mitigation,” which requires new wetlands to be created or existing degraded wetlands to be restored. Mitigation may be required on the same development site or in a different location.
- **Conservation Subdivisions:** Conservation subdivisions reduce the minimum lot size that would be required for each home in a conventional subdivision and locate homes on a portion of a development parcel in order to preserve the remainder of the parcel in open space or agriculture. In addition, a conservation subdivision can be designed to preserve areas of the development parcel that contain unique or high-quality natural or cultural resources. While conservation subdivisions have not been identified as a land use category or an overlay category on the County planned land use map, several Ozaukee County communities strongly encourage the use of conservation subdivision design through their local comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances.

Source: SEWRPC.

- **Program:** Study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect agricultural parcels identified as high priority by the LESA analysis.
- **Program:** Develop a model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas.
- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County’s natural resource base.
 - **Objective:** Guide urban land uses to land that can sustain urban development.
 - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with natural limitations for building site development on Map 92.
 - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as environmentally sensitive on Map 94.

- **Program:** Incorporate lands identified on Maps 92 and 94 into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, if consistent with the applicable local government planned land use map. An exception will be made for wetlands, surface waters, floodplains, and protected environmental corridors, which are shown on the County land use plan map regardless of the local plan designation.
- **Program:** Incorporate lands identified as natural limitations to building site development and environmentally sensitive lands on local government planned land use maps into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** Study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect natural resource areas identified on Maps 92 and 94.
- **Program:** Develop a model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of natural resource areas.
- **Policy:** Discourage incompatible uses in environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Develop model lowland conservancy and upland conservancy zoning districts based on Table 95, *Guidelines for Development Considered Compatible with Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas*, in Chapter VII for use in local government zoning ordinances.
 - **Program:** Protect environmental corridors through the County plat review process.
 - **Program:** Protect natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan.
 - **Program:** Develop a County Land Division Ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect identified natural resource areas.
 - **Program:** Promote model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the *Rural Cluster Development Guide*,¹³ to local governments. Assist local governments in interpreting and implementing conservation subdivision ordinances.
- **Policy:** Protect floodplains and wetlands from incompatible uses.
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and ensure the Ordinance is consistent with the County comprehensive plan.
- **Policy:** Discourage urban development in the County from being located on soils that are unsuitable for development.
 - **Program:** Develop educational materials regarding saturated (hydric) soils and distribute saturated soil mapping to local governments.
- **Policy:** Protect the Lake Michigan shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and ensure the Ordinance is consistent with the County comprehensive plan.
 - **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance setback regulations with the assistance of the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) and Wisconsin Sea Grant.
- **Policy:** Encourage the wise management of potential aggregate resources in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Work with local governments and aggregate producers to identify suitable areas with commercially viable sources of sand and gravel using Maps 87 and 88 in Chapter VII and the Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. Suitable areas should be located in sparsely populated areas and not have significant natural resources.

¹³See SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 7, Rural Cluster Development Guide, December 1996, or www.sewrpc.org/communityassistance/conservationsubdivisions for more information.

- **Program:** Work with aggregate producers and local governments to expand existing nonmetallic mining sites where possible.
- **Objective:** Preserve and enhance the park and open space system within Ozaukee County.
- **Policy:** Implement the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County park and open space plan.¹⁴
 - **Program:** Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County park and open space plan into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local government comprehensive plans, and consequently planned land use maps for 2035, should reflect land use categories that will preserve desired agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the appropriate locations. These types of resources contribute greatly to the economy, quality of life, and health of a community and generally can not be replaced once they are disturbed or destroyed. Local governments should also ensure that local subdivision ordinances, official mapping ordinances, and particularly zoning ordinances are consistent with the local comprehensive plan and planned land use map.

Communities are required to map agriculturally productive lands as part of the local land use element. Communities with agricultural resources, specifically the Towns and the City of Mequon, should use the County LESA map, with additional local input, to identify and map productive agricultural lands within their communities. Communities should designate agricultural land that receives a score of 6.4 or greater as land to be preserved for long-term agricultural use. This should in turn be incorporated into the local government planned land use map, which has regulatory implications as the local zoning ordinance and map must be consistent with the planned land use map by January 1, 2010. Communities should also identify niche agricultural lands, such as orchards and small organic farms, and designate those areas in an agricultural use category on the planned land use map. Other cities and villages in the County should use the County LESA map to identify agriculturally productive lands within their planning areas. Agricultural land uses may not be relevant to these communities within their corporate boundaries; however, these communities should use the LESA map to guide future development away from areas identified by the County and the Towns as productive agricultural lands or land appropriate for niche agriculture.

Communities are required to map natural limitations to building site development and environmentally sensitive lands as part of the land use element. Potential natural resource features that should be considered during the identification process include:

- Primary Environmental Corridors
- Secondary Environmental Corridors
- Isolated Natural Resource Areas
- Natural areas
- Critical species habitat sites
- 100-year floodplain
- Floodway
- Hydric soils
- Nonmetallic mining sites (existing)
- Sand and gravel resource areas
- Bedrock within 50 feet of surface (crushed and building stone)
- Significant geological sites
- Lake Michigan bluffs

¹⁴See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd Edition, A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, June 2001.

- Surface water
- Wetlands
- Woodlands
- Groundwater recharge areas
- Butler’s Garter Snake habitat, upon availability
- Hines Emerald Dragonfly habitat
- Navigable streams, rivers, lakes, and waterways

Communities should also consider incorporating appropriate natural resources identified on the County natural limitations to building site development and environmentally sensitive lands maps in the local land use element. Communities should determine which resources are mapped for informational purposes and which resources they wish to preserve. Resources identified for preservation should be incorporated into the local planned land use map, which has regulatory implications. The local zoning ordinance must be consistent with the comprehensive plan; however, different levels of restriction may be appropriate for various resources. Communities should incorporate the County model lowland conservancy and upland conservancy zoning district language into their zoning ordinances to ensure an adequate level of protection is given to those natural resources the community wants to preserve. In addition, communities should ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to park and open space uses on the local planned land use map to serve the projected 2035 population. Rural towns should provide one community (town) park. Towns that accommodate urban-density residential development and cities and villages should provide community and neighborhood parks.

Housing Issue

- **Goal:** Promote the addition of an adequate number of housing units to the current housing stock in Ozaukee County to meet housing demand through 2035.
 - **Objective:** Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and special needs groups in the County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage sustainable development of land for residential use.
 - **Policy:** Promote a countywide owner-occupied vacancy rate of 1.5 to 2.0 percent and a renter-occupied vacancy rate of 5.0 to 6.0 percent.
 - **Policy:** Maintain and enhance the number and variety of senior oriented housing units.
 - **Policy:** Promote a varying number of housing unit sizes, lot sizes, and structure types in each sewer service area in the County to meet the needs of County residents.
 - **Policy:** Promote the availability of land for development and redevelopment of affordable housing in the County.
 - **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to accommodate 9,300 additional dwelling units in the County by 2035 at the densities recommended by local government planned land use maps. A full range of housing structure types and sizes, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family dwelling units, should be planned for in sewer service areas to provide affordable housing options for households of all income levels, ages, and special needs projected for Ozaukee County in 2035.¹⁵

¹⁵Household income projections are documented in Chapter IX, Housing Element, and age structure projections are documented in Chapter II, Population, Household, and Employment Trends and Projections. As shown on Figure 8 in Chapter II, the number of Ozaukee County residents 65 years of age and older is projected to increase sharply between 2000 and 2035. This increase will likely increase the demand for smaller lots and single family housing units, multi-family housing units, and assisted living facilities in the County.

- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land to urban density and multi-family/high density residential land use categories¹⁶ within each sewer service area in the County to achieve an owner-occupied vacancy rate of 1.5 to 2.0 percent and a renter-occupied vacancy rate of 5.0 to 6.0 percent through 2035, if recommended by the concerned local government planned land use map.
 - **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category and a traditional neighborhood development land use category overlay on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to be consistent with local “flexible zoning districts,” such as the Central City Mixed Use District in the City of Port Washington and Traditional Neighborhood District in the Village of Fredonia.
 - **Program:** Encourage the use of conservation subdivision design for residential developments outside of urban service areas.
 - **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density, multi-family/high density, and mixed use in the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, if recommended by the concerned local government planned land use map.
 - **Program:** Allocate residential land in existing urban service areas to urban densities if recommended by the concerned local government planned land use map.
 - **Program:** Promote the use of accessible design practices in new housing including Universal Design and the Visitability design concept.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Each local comprehensive plan should identify the number of additional housing units required to meet the projected housing demand for 2035 and allocate an adequate amount of land on the local planned land use map to accommodate that number of housing units. A range of residential land use categories and densities should also be identified to provide for a variety of housing unit sizes, and types of structures. This will help to provide a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and special needs groups present in the community. Communities with urban service areas should provide for a range of residential land use categories, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family residential. These communities should also ensure that the land use categories provided for on the planned land use map can accommodate “flexible zoning districts” such as mixed use, traditional neighborhood, and PUD districts. Communities with an urban service area should include a mixed use land use category and traditional neighborhood overlays on the local planned land use map to provide design flexibility.

Communities with urban service areas should also identify residential smart growth areas that are similar to those identified by the County, which may be adjusted based on local conditions. Residential smart growth areas identified by the County include infill sites, mixed use areas in or adjacent to traditional downtowns, and undeveloped areas within sewer service areas that are adjacent to existing development (where urban services can be extended in a cost efficient manner). Additional residential smart growth areas could include older commercial areas in need of redevelopment on the urban fringe of a community, such as the south commercial district in the Village of Grafton. Communities with urban service areas should also plan for new residential development at urban densities including infill or redevelopment in traditional downtown neighborhoods, such as the residential redevelopment in the Village of Thiensville. These communities should also avoid the redevelopment of older urban density neighborhoods with non-residential uses. Generally, these neighborhoods include existing smaller (and more affordable) housing units on smaller lots that are in good condition (see Table 121 in Chapter IX). These types of neighborhoods can help provide workforce housing and “starter homes.”

¹⁶Urban density residential areas have an average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet and multi-family/high density residential areas have an average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home.

Cities and villages should also consider allocating residential land uses that are more conducive to affordable housing, such as multi-family/high density, on the local planned land use map based on the amount of land allocated to commercial uses as a way to provide for affordable workforce housing. Cities and villages that have adopted a policy regarding a desirable mix of housing types may want to revisit the policy during preparation of the local planned land use map based on the amount of land allocated to commercial land use. Several programs and incentives that should be considered as methods to provide affordable workforce housing are outlined in Chapter IX, *Housing Element*, of this report, including reduced or waived permit fees, streamlined permitting processes, density bonuses, and reduced impact fees for developments that include affordable housing.

Although towns typically do not have the urban services in place to support higher density housing, which is typically more affordable housing, the town comprehensive plan must address affordable housing. Areas with existing residential land uses should be identified on the existing land use map in the local land use element. These areas should then be allocated to residential land use on the planned land use map. These areas may contain older homes that are still in good condition, which may be more affordable for young families and older residents that wish to remain in the town. Towns could also evaluate allowing properly regulated accessory units (often referred to as “mother-in-law units” or “granny flats”) in single-family districts as a permitted or conditional use. In addition, towns should amend zoning and subdivision ordinances to allow conservation subdivisions, to provide smaller lot sizes and open space conservation.

Transportation Issue

- **Goal:** Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.
 - **Objective:** Encourage land use development patterns that reduce the need for new roads and major improvements to existing roads.
 - **Objective:** Encourage land use development patterns that can be efficiently served by public transportation, such as the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, and alternative transportation systems such as bicycle and pedestrian trails.
 - **Objective:** Encourage land use development patterns that are served by existing transportation corridors such as IH 43 and STH 57.
 - **Objective:** Encourage land use development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
 - **Objective:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
 - **Policy:** Ensure planned land uses are adequately served by street and highway networks.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the regional land use planning objective to create a spatial distribution of the various land uses which is properly related to the supporting transportation, utility and community facility, and public facility systems in order to assure the economical provision of transportation, utility, and public facility services.
 - **Policy:** Work to ensure balance and consistency between regional, County, and local land use and transportation plans so that the arterial street network, transit services, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities are appropriately sized and located to serve County residents.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the Ozaukee County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the recommendations of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. These include recommended street and highway maintenance and improvements, improvements and facilities for bicycle travel, and sidewalks and other facilities for pedestrian travel.

- **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density and multi-family/high density residential uses, to the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems.
- **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems.
- **Program:** Incorporate the existing commercial and industrial land use pattern in the County, as shown on Map 89, into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** Work with local governments in the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and local roadway access management/driveway ordinances.
- **Program:** Develop study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH 43 interchanges in Ozaukee County and work with local governments to prepare plans for these study areas. The plans should incorporate the land use development pattern set forth in Map 96 and the local 2035 planned land use maps.
- **Program:** Develop a model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances and develop model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions.
- **Program:** Identify and plan for animal migration corridor crossings below major highway corridors, based on the animal habitat areas identified in Chapters III and VII.
- **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to allow for future Transit Oriented Developments (TOD)¹⁷ in Ozaukee County.
- **Program:** Work with local governments to initiate a corridor study for the potential rapid transit guideway corridor and associated land use identified within Ozaukee County under the regional transportation system plan, shown on Map 101 in Chapter X.

Local Government Recommendation: Each local government should plan for transportation facilities and services as part of the comprehensive planning process. The land use element provides the framework for transportation facilities and services. Cities and villages should plan for compact development adjacent to existing transportation infrastructure. Compact development is more efficiently served by public transit and commercial traffic. Cities and villages should incorporate a land use category, such as mixed-use, into the local planned land use map to accommodate possible TODs in the future. Towns should limit residential growth to minimize the need for new and widened streets and highways in rural areas. Low density residential development is also difficult to cost-effectively serve by transit and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. A traffic impact analysis should be required by cities, villages, and towns as part of the review process for new residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

Each local government transportation element should incorporate the recommendations of the *Ozaukee County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan* and the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* to ensure the development of an area-wide transportation system to serve

¹⁷The term “transit-oriented development” refers to compact, mixed-use development whose internal design is intended to maximize access to a transit stop located within or adjacent to the development. Within the development, commercial uses and higher-density residential uses are located near the transit stop. The layout of streets and sidewalks provides convenient walking and bicycling access to the transit stop.

County residents. Local governments should also review and consider implementation of the model street plan and profile and street connectivity section to be developed by the County for use in local land division ordinances¹⁸ and work with the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and local roadway access management/driveway ordinances. Local governments should also consider developing neighborhood plans or a street network plan to provide proper guidance to developers for connectivity of collector and land access (minor) streets between subdivisions.

Utilities and Community Facilities Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage land uses and densities that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
 - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.
 - **Objective:** Encourage land use development patterns with utility infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
 - **Objective:** Guide urban land uses to land that can sustain urban development.
 - **Objective:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
 - **Policy:** Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to communication and utility uses, such as sewage disposal plants and treatment lagoons, water towers, water supply plants, and stormwater management facilities on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to efficiently serve County residents.
 - **Policy:** Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to institutional and governmental service uses such as governmental administration, safety, and assembly buildings; educational buildings and institutions; hospitals; and cemeteries on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to efficiently serve County residents. Major institutions, such as hospitals and secondary schools, should be located in sewer service areas.
 - **Policy:** Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the regional land use planning objective to create a spatial distribution of the various land uses which is properly related to the supporting transportation, utility and community facility, and public facility systems in order to assure the economical provision of transportation, utility, and public facility services.
 - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with natural limitations for building site development on Map 92.
 - **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to incorporate the programs recommended in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Element*, of this report.
 - **Program:** Allocate urban density and multi-family/high density residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental and institutional land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, and within Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps, to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Maps 92 and 94, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps.

¹⁸*Recommended street cross-sections have been developed by SEWRPC as part of its model land division ordinance. See SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 1, 2nd edition, Land Division Control Guide, July 2001, or www.sewrpc.org/modelordinances.*

- **Program:** Encourage and assist local governments to incorporate the UWM Groundwater Budget in the development review process.
- **Program:** Preserve groundwater recharge areas identified on Map 92 through the County subdivision review process and encourage local governments to preserve groundwater recharge areas through local comprehensive plans and consistent implementation of land use control ordinances, such as the zoning ordinance.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Each local government should plan for utilities and community facilities as part of the comprehensive planning process. Each plan should include an existing utilities and community facilities inventory, including sewer treatment plant capacity, water usage, and educational and governmental services data. The plans should also include projected 2035 demand for these utilities and services in the local utilities and community facilities element. The local land use elements and planned land use maps for 2035 should allocate an adequate amount of land to support these utilities and services based the projected demand and facilities needed to meet the projected demand. In addition, groundwater recharge areas should be identified on the local planned land use map to help preserve groundwater quantity.

Cities and villages should incorporate the land use patterns outlined above to promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs within their communities. This can be accomplished by allocating urban development, such as urban density and multi-family/high density residential land uses and commercial and industrial land uses, to the County Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter. Towns should discourage sub-urban density development,¹⁹ particularly in areas of the town located within planned urban service areas. Low density urban development can be cost prohibitive to serve with urban services such as sanitary sewer service, which may discourage urban density residential development in the identified Smart Growth Areas of the County. Conservation subdivision design should be incorporated if towns desire five plus acre residential densities outside of sewer service areas. In addition, cities, villages, and towns should seek opportunities to work together to obtain permits required under Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* to meet the stormwater management standards in NR 151.

Economic Development Issue

- **Goal:** Promote an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction in Ozaukee County through 2035.
 - **Objective:** Promote an adequate amount of available and suitable land with supporting infrastructure for business retention, expansion, and attraction through 2035.
 - **Objective:** Promote redevelopment of underutilized commercial and industrial land in the urban service areas of Ozaukee County through 2035.
 - **Objective:** Promote the use of 2,940 acres of land to support the 62,800 jobs projected to be located in Ozaukee County in 2035²⁰ (see Table 175 in Chapter XII for the average number of jobs by job category accommodated by each acre of land designated for commercial or industrial use from the 2035 regional land use plan).
 - **Objective:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business use.

¹⁹Sub-urban density areas have average densities of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres.

²⁰The acreage is based on the *Recommended Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035*, which is documented in *SEWRPC Planning Report Number 48, A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, June 2006*.

- **Policy:** Promote office and industrial development in business/industrial parks in the County.
- **Policy:** Promote retail, service, office, industrial, or mixed use development in TIF districts in the County as appropriate for the specific district and its location.
- **Policy:** Promote retail, service, office, and mixed use development and redevelopment in the traditional downtown areas and mixed use areas of cities and villages in the County.
- **Policy:** Promote the remediation and reuse of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial uses as identified on Table 171 in Chapter XII, *Economic Development Element*.
- **Policy:** Promote the development of new businesses, or business expansion, in areas with existing infrastructure and community services, or in areas near or contiguous to existing service areas that can readily be served by extending infrastructure. An exception should be made for home-based businesses that do not require urban services.
- **Policy:** Promote green buildings and infrastructure techniques in new and existing commercial and industrial developments in Ozaukee County.
- **Policy:** Promote boundary agreements as a means to extend urban services to areas allocated to commercial or industrial uses on the County and town planned land use maps that are near or contiguous to existing urban service areas.
- **Policy:** Promote agricultural use on parcels receiving a LESA score of 6.4 or greater (the total acreage of these parcels was 67,192 in 2007, of which 54,675 acres were in active agricultural use) in order to provide the land base needed to maintain agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Allocate a minimum of 2,940 acres to land uses that can support commercial and industrial employment on Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
 - **Program:** Allocate parcels identified on Table 171 as high priority redevelopment sites to commercial or industrial land uses on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps.
 - **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to encourage sustainable development of land for business use. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Maps 92 and 94, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the LEED rating system²¹ for commercial buildings to local governments in Ozaukee County. Encourage local governments to offer incentives for green buildings such as waiving permit fees or an expedited permit review process.
 - **Program:** Allocate lands identified in boundary agreements to be served by urban services for economic development purposes to the appropriate land use category on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
 - **Program:** Allocate parcels receiving a LESA score of 6.4 or greater to agricultural uses on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps.

²¹The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Rating system (LEED), developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, is designed for rating new and existing commercial, institutional, and high-rise residential buildings. It evaluates environmental performance factors such as sustainable site practices, water usage, energy efficiency, building materials, and indoor environmental quality.

- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local government comprehensive plans should identify the number of acres needed to support the number of jobs projected for local planning areas from Table 20 in Chapter II of this report. This number should be reflected on the local planned land use map. The acreages needed to support the projected jobs should be located in areas that are compatible with commercial and industrial development. Areas most likely to be compatible with these types of development include the commercial Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter and TIF districts established by the local governments for commercial, industrial, and mixed use development or redevelopment. These areas are located in planned urban service areas of cities and villages throughout the County. Lands shown on Maps 92 and 94 are generally not compatible with commercial or industrial uses, even if they are located within planned urban service areas.

The local zoning ordinance should be revised if necessary to be consistent with the community's planned land use map. Communities should also review and amend community zoning ordinances, if necessary, to allow home-based businesses that would be compatible with surrounding residential uses. In addition, communities should work with Ozaukee County to develop an incentive program to encourage green building practices and environmentally sustainable site design.

Towns should consider pursuing boundary agreements with neighboring cities or villages as a means of providing the infrastructure, such as sanitary sewer, required to support larger scale economic development. An example is the Town and City of Port Washington boundary agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, the City of Port Washington will extend sewer service to the Knellsville area of the Town, which the Town identified as an area for future commercial development.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation between local governments in land use planning for 2035.
 - **Objective:** Provide a forum for continuing dialog about land use planning and regulation issues and boundary issues between local governments in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Facilitate discussions between local governments regarding land use planning, water resources,²² boundary issues, and land-use related extraterritorial authorities during the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process and during the implementation of the County and local comprehensive plans.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to assist communities in Ozaukee County with cooperative planning for institutional uses such as hospitals, assisted living facilities, police service, fire service, and libraries.
 - **Program:** Provide maps of city and village comprehensive planning areas for 2035 (see Map 91) and city and village extraterritorial plat review areas and zoning areas (see Map 82 in Chapter V) to each local government in Ozaukee County. Provide updated maps every five years.
 - **Program:** Provide all inventory and additional planning maps produced by the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to local governments, including the 2007 existing land use inventory map update (see Map 89), to facilitate joint land use planning.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments, particularly incorporated communities and towns, should work together to plan for and regulate land uses in areas of shared interest. These areas generally include comprehensive planning areas identified by cities and villages that lie within the towns,

²²Water resources include surface waters such as lakes and streams, groundwater including the shallow and deep aquifers, water-related natural resources such as the Cedarburg Bog, and groundwater recharge areas.

extraterritorial plat review areas, and extraterritorial zoning areas. Local governments should use the mapping provided by the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to plan for lands in areas of shared interest jointly during the land use planning phase of the planning process and to regulate land uses during the implementation phase of the planning process. Several strategies for holding joint land use planning and regulation meetings are recommended in Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.

Land Use and Implementation Issue

- **Goal:** Accommodate the projected growth in Ozaukee County’s population, households, and employment through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Goal:** Accommodate the institutions and infrastructure required to effectively serve residential, commercial, and industrial development in Ozaukee County through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Goal:** Guide projected growth in a manner that protects Ozaukee County’s agricultural and natural resource base.
 - **Objective:** Encourage a balanced and sustainable allocation of space between various types of land use categories to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Objective:** Encourage a balance between development types.
 - **Objective:** Discourage urban development within the rural areas of Ozaukee County. Encourage the location of major retail, service, institutional, and other urban uses within urban service areas.
 - **Policy:** Integrate the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Economic Development; and Intergovernmental Cooperation issues of the Land Use Element.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Economic Development; and Intergovernmental Cooperation issues into Map 96, County Planned Land Use Map: 2035,²³ unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps.
 - **Program:** Incorporate each of the local government planned land use maps developed through the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process and the planned land use map developed by the City of Cedarburg, based on the unit of government that has zoning authority for the area in question into Map 96.²⁴
 - **Program:** Ensure Map 96 is in substantial agreement with the *Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035*.
- **Goal:** Ensure the “consistency” requirement of the State comprehensive planning law is fulfilled.
 - **Objective:** Ensure the Ozaukee County Shoreland Floodplain Zoning Ordinance is consistent with Map 96, in order to meet the requirements of Section 66.1001 (3) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.

²³The land use categories shown on Map 96 are quantitatively summarized for the County planning area on Table 102 and Figure 14. Permitted uses and densities are defined for each land use category in Figure 15. Residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial land use acreages for the County planning area are projected in five year increments between 2007 and 2035 in Table 103, based on Map 96 and Table 102. A comparison of planned commercial, industrial, and residential acreages from Map 96 and employment and household projections for the County planning area for 2035 is set forth in Tables 104 and 105.

²⁴City and village planned land use maps are shown to the full extent of their respective planning areas in Chapter XIII.

- **Objective:** Encourage each local government to ensure local zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances are consistent with the land use plan map adopted by the local governing body in order to meet the requirements of Section 66.1001 (3) of the *Statutes*.
- **Policy:** Consult the Ozaukee County comprehensive plan when implementing County zoning and land division functions.
- **Policy:** Encourage local governments to consult their comprehensive plans when carrying out local zoning, land division, and official mapping functions.
 - **Program:** The Environment and Land Use Committee of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors should review and revise the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to be consistent with the Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 upon the adoption of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan: 2035 by the County Board.
 - **Program:** Provide assistance to local governments in interpreting local zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances to ensure consistency with the locally-adopted comprehensive plan, provided such assistance is requested.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to provide developers and landowners with easy access to County and local government plans and implementation ordinances, which should be written in clear, simple language.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local government land use elements and planned land use maps should be designed to accommodate the projected growth in population, households, and employment for the community through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. The planned land use map should also be designed to guide projected growth away from natural and agricultural resources in the community and promote efficient land use development patterns with low municipal, State government, and utility costs. Public input gathered during the comprehensive planning process should also be taken into consideration during development of the local land use element and planned land use map. Communities should identify goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in the other comprehensive planning elements that affect land use and incorporate them into the planned land use map to achieve the above recommendations. Communities should also use data, mapping, and local government recommendations provided by the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to develop the local planned land use map.

Upon adoption of the local comprehensive plan, communities should review and, if necessary, revise existing land use regulation ordinances, including zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances, to ensure they are consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Town Board, Village Board, or Common Council. Local governments should also consider developing site and architectural design guidelines that preserve and enhance the small town or rural character of the community.

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Chapter IX

HOUSING ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The housing element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (b) of the *Statutes* requires the housing element to assess the age, structural condition, value, and occupancy characteristics of existing housing stock in the County and participating local governments. In addition, specific policies and programs must be identified that:

- Promote the development of housing for residents of the County and participating local governments and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and age groups and persons with special needs.
- Promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of affordable housing.
- Maintain or rehabilitate existing housing stock.

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the housing element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and must be addressed as part of the planning process:¹

- Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state government, and utility costs.
- Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

Part I of this chapter provides an inventory of existing housing stock, including age, structural condition, value, and occupancy characteristics. This information, along with housing demand inventory data such as household, income, and demographic information presented in Chapter II of this report, is used to analyze future housing needs for residents of the County and participating local governments.

¹Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.

Part 2 provides a description of government programs which facilitate the provision of housing, including affordable housing, and Part 3 includes information on community policies and ordinances affecting housing, including policies established for the percentage distribution of single-family, two-family, and multi-family units and zoning regulations for minimum home sizes, minimum lot sizes, and housing types established by local governments.

Part 4 of this chapter sets forth housing goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Recommended policies, defined as steps or actions to achieve housing goals and objectives; and programs, defined as projects or services necessary to achieve housing policies, are also identified in Part 4.

Census Data

Census 2000 Summary File 1 and Census 2000 Summary File 3 were used in the collection of the existing housing stock data presented in this chapter. Summary File 1 data was used when possible. Data from Summary File 1 is generally more accurate because it is based on 100 percent of the responses to the 2000 Census. In most cases, data from Summary File 3 were used because the data were not available from Summary File 1. Summary File 3 is generally less accurate because the data is based on a sampling of one in six households; however, Summary File 3 covers a greater range of topics. Because the sample sizes are different, the data reported by the Census may differ for each data source. Unfortunately, the Census does not make adjustments to reconcile the discrepancies. In addition, some of the data to follow in this chapter are based on total housing units and some are based on occupied units only, depending on how the Census data were reported. This distinction is footnoted on all applicable tables.

PART 1: INVENTORY

Housing Supply

The characteristics of the existing housing stock in the planning area have been inventoried to help determine the number and type of housing units that will best suit the needs of Ozaukee County residents through 2035. The existing housing stock inventory includes:

- Total housing units
- Vacancy rate
- Value of owner-occupied housing units
- Monthly cost of housing units by tenure
- Number of bedrooms
- Structure type and year built
- Condition of existing housing stock

Total Housing Units

The quantity and tenure (owner- or renter-occupied) of existing housing units in the planning area and each participating local government is one of the key inventory items needed to forecast the number of additional housing units the planning area will require in 2035. Table 106 and Figure 16 set forth the total number of housing units in the planning area and each participating local government in 2000.² There were 32,397 total

²Due to errors in Census data collection, approximately 143 multi-family housing units were incorrectly reported in the Town of Port Washington and 135 multi-family housing units were incorrectly reported in the Town of Grafton. Through examination of Census block data and land use maps, SEWRPC has determined that the units are actually located in the City of Port Washington and Village of Grafton, respectively. These corrections have not been approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census or the Wisconsin Department of Administration, so corrections have not been made to the Census data. These errors may affect household and housing unit characteristics included in this Chapter in the Towns of Port Washington and Grafton, City of Port Washington, and Village of Grafton. The data cannot be corrected by SEWRPC due to Census data collection methods.

Table 106

TOTAL HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Community	Owner-Occupied Units		Renter-Occupied Units		Vacant Units		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities								
Mequon.....	7,175	87.9	686	8.4	301	3.7	8,162	100
Port Washington.....	2,577	60.6	1,494	35.1	181	4.3	4,252	100
Villages								
Belgium.....	408	68.9	174	29.4	10	1.7	592	100
Fredonia.....	451	61.4	250	34.1	33	4.5	734	100
Grafton.....	2,792	67.0	1,256	30.2	117	2.8	4,165	100
Newburg ^b	246	60.2	152	37.3	10	2.5	408	100
Saukville.....	936	57.1	647	39.5	56	2.4	1,639	100
Thiensville.....	1,020	64.9	483	30.8	67	4.3	1,570	100
Towns								
Belgium.....	457	72.4	90	14.3	84	13.3	631	100
Cedarburg.....	1,812	93.8	84	4.4	35	1.8	1,931	100
Fredonia.....	660	87.9	67	8.9	24	3.2	751	100
Grafton.....	1,304	81.1	265	16.5	39	2.4	1,608	100
Port Washington.....	451	66.5	185	27.3	42	6.2	678	100
Saukville.....	557	86.5	65	10.1	22	3.4	644	100
Planning Area^c	23,774	73.4	7,439	22.9	1,184	3.7	32,397	100

^aTotals are based on 100 percent of respondents to the 2000 Census.

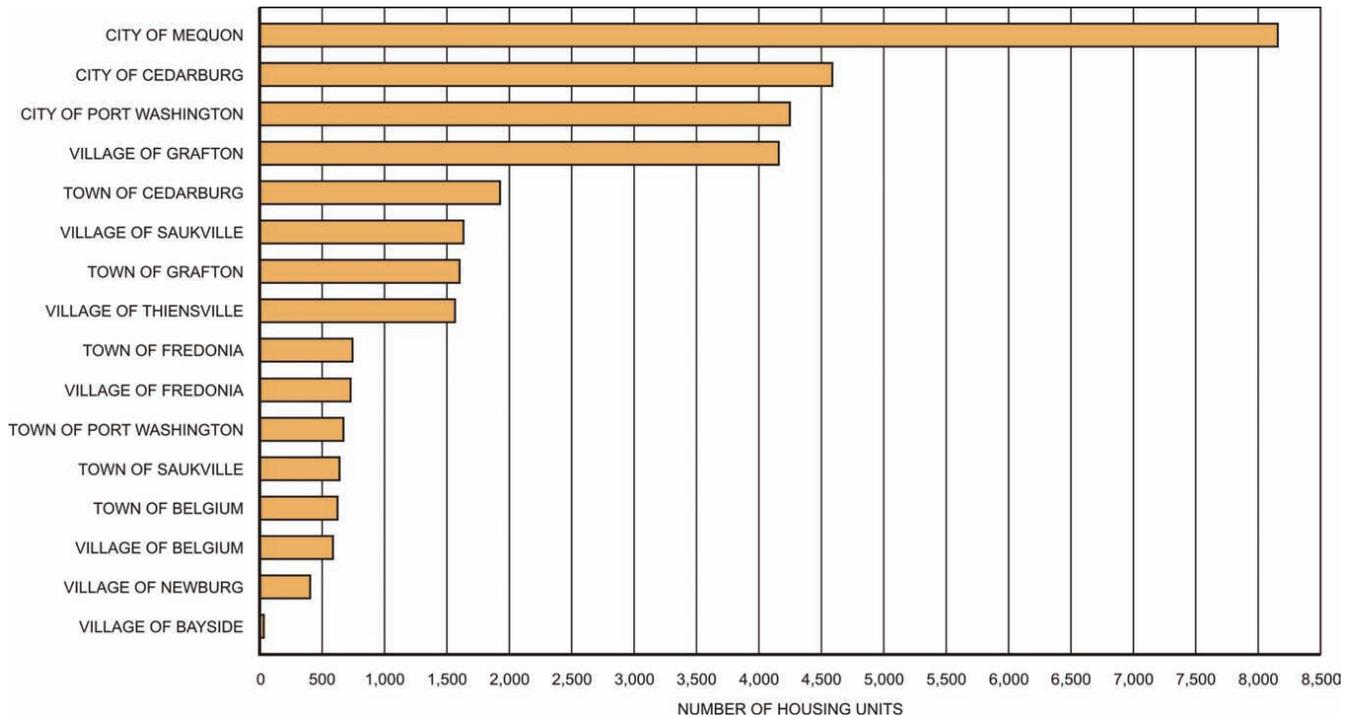
^bIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^cIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Figure 16

NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 107

HOUSING VACANCIES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Community	For Rent	For Sale Only	Rented or Sold, Not Occupied ^b	For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	For Migrant Workers	Other Vacant ^c	Total Vacant Units	Total Units	Total Vacancy Rate (percent)
Cities									
Mequon.....	86	44	38	96	0	37	301	8,162	3.7
Port Washington.....	112	29	11	13	0	16	181	4,252	4.3
Villages									
Belgium.....	1	4	0	2	0	3	10	592	1.7
Fredonia.....	20	11	1	0	0	1	33	734	4.5
Grafton.....	49	15	23	11	0	19	117	4,165	2.8
Newburg ^d	5	2	1	0	0	2	10	408	2.5
Saukville.....	35	11	4	0	0	6	56	1,639	3.4
Thiensville.....	27	10	3	5	0	22	67	1,570	4.3
Towns									
Belgium.....	3	6	1	70	0	4	84	631	13.3
Cedarburg.....	3	14	4	6	0	8	35	1,931	1.8
Fredonia.....	1	7	1	4	0	11	24	751	3.2
Grafton.....	7	4	5	13	0	10	39	1,608	2.4
Port Washington.....	13	7	1	18	0	3	42	678	6.2
Saukville.....	2	2	2	6	0	10	22	644	3.4
Planning Area^e	448	190	120	256	0	170	1,184	32,397	3.7

^aTotals are based on 100 percent of the responses to the 2000 Census.

^bThe unit is classified "rented or sold, not occupied" if any money towards rent has been paid or the unit has recently been sold but the occupant has not yet moved in.

^cIf a vacant unit does not fall into any of the other categories it is classified as an "other vacant unit." An example would be a unit held for occupancy by a caretaker.

^dIncludes the entire Village of Newburg

^eIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

housing units in the planning area. About 73 percent, or 23,774, were owner-occupied and about 23 percent, or 7,439, were renter-occupied. About 4 percent of the total housing units, or 1,184 units, were vacant. Figure 17 shows the percentage of owner-occupied units and renter-occupied units in the planning area and each local government in 2000.

Vacancy

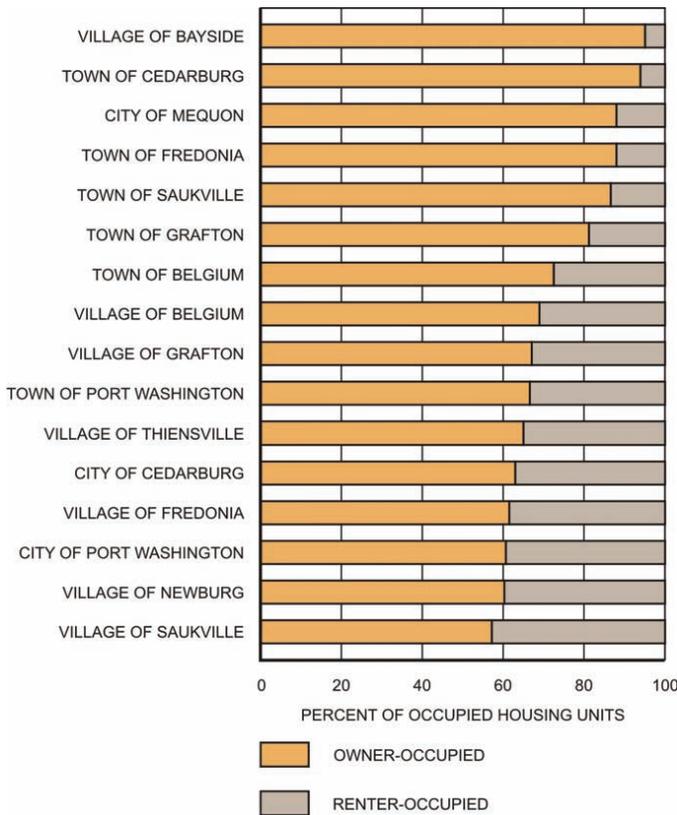
Another key housing supply inventory item is the vacancy rate of various housing types. The vacancy rate is the number of vacant and available housing units divided by the total number of housing units within the planning area. The vacancy rates for owner-occupied units and rental units are shown on Table 107.

Some vacancies are necessary for a healthy housing market. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) states that an area needs a minimum overall vacancy rate of 3.0 percent to ensure adequate housing choices, which should include a minimum 1.5 percent vacancy rate for owner-occupied housing units and a minimum 5 percent vacancy rate for rental units to ensure adequate housing choices. Vacant units can fall into several categories including for rent; for sale only; for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use; for migrant workers; and other vacant units.

The overall vacancy rate in the planning area was 3.7 percent in 2000. Although the overall vacancy rate met HUD guidelines, the rate was less than 3 percent in the Villages of Belgium, Grafton, and Newburg and in the Towns of Cedarburg and Grafton. The Town of Belgium had a particularly high vacancy rate, likely due to seasonal cottages along Lake Michigan. About 11 percent of housing units in the Town were in the "for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use" category.

Figure 17

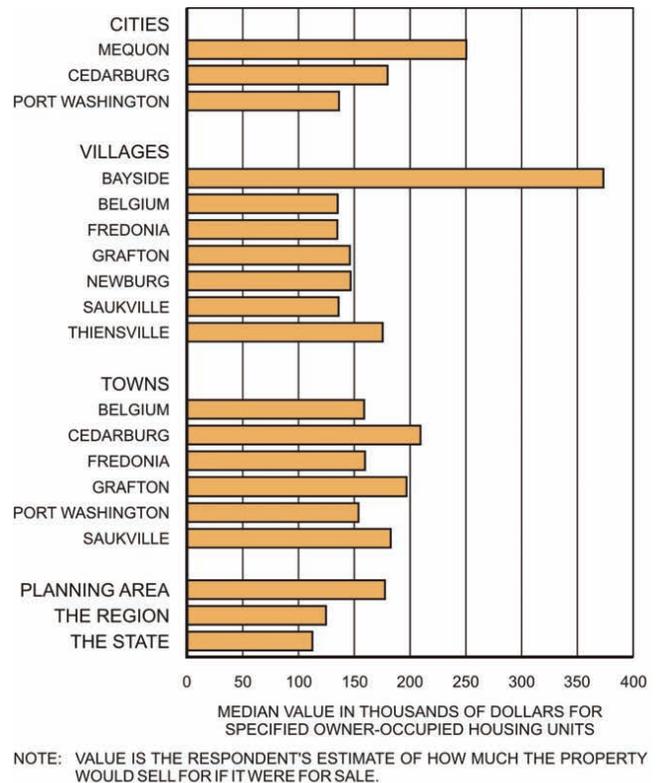
PERCENTAGE OF OWNER AND RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Figure 18

VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



NOTE: VALUE IS THE RESPONDENT'S ESTIMATE OF HOW MUCH THE PROPERTY WOULD SELL FOR IF IT WERE FOR SALE.

SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS INCLUDE OWNER-OCCUPIED ONE-FAMILY HOUSES ON FEWER THAN 10 ACRES OF LAND WITHOUT A BUSINESS OR MEDICAL OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY, OWNER-OCCUPIED CONDOMINIUMS, AND OWNER OCCUPIED MOBILE HOMES

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

The vacancy rate in the planning area for owner-occupied units was determined by dividing the number of units for sale only from Table 107 by the total number of owner-occupied units in the planning area from Table 106. The approximate vacancy rate for rental units was determined by dividing the number of units for rent from Table 107 by the number of rental units from Table 106. The results of these calculations were a vacancy rate of 0.8 percent for owner-occupied units and 6 percent for rental units in the planning area in 2000. The owner-occupied unit vacancy rate was substantially lower than the minimum vacancy rate identified by HUD to provide for an adequate choice of owner-occupied units. The rental unit vacancy rate met HUD guidelines.

Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

Table 108 and Figure 18 set forth the value of specified owner-occupied housing units³ in the planning area and each local government in 2000. These values can be used to determine if there are adequate home ownership opportunities for residents of all income levels in the planning area. About 29 percent of owner-occupied homes had values between \$100,000 and \$149,999 and about 27 percent had values between \$150,000 and \$199,999. About 22 percent of owner-occupied homes had values between \$200,000 and \$299,999 and about 13 percent had values between \$300,000 and \$499,999. About 4 percent of homes each had values between \$50,000 and \$99,999 and over \$500,000, and less than 1 percent had values less than \$50,000. The median value for owner-occupied housing units in the planning area in 2000 was \$177,300.

³The data for specified owner-occupied housing units excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Table 108

VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Community	Less than \$50,000		\$50,000 to \$99,999		\$100,000 to \$149,999		\$150,000 to \$199,999		\$200,000 to \$299,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities										
Mequon	17	0.3	142	2.2	607	9.3	1,340	20.6	1,977	30.3
Port Washington.....	15	0.8	205	9.0	1,270	56.0	584	25.7	137	6.0
Villages										
Belgium	2	0.5	25	6.5	262	68.2	79	20.6	16	4.2
Fredonia	0	0	48	11.8	243	60.0	89	22.0	23	5.7
Grafton	16	0.6	63	2.5	1,350	53.0	696	27.3	316	12.4
Newburg ^b	0	0	11	5.3	101	48.6	82	39.4	14	6.7
Saukville	0	0.0	115	13.7	479	57.2	183	21.8	61	7.3
Thiensville	5	0.6	31	3.8	187	23.1	340	42.0	218	26.9
Towns										
Belgium	4	1.3	56	18.6	83	27.6	45	15.0	68	22.6
Cedarburg	8	0.5	26	1.5	194	12.1	497	30.9	615	38.3
Fredonia	0	0	43	9.6	147	32.9	185	41.4	47	10.5
Grafton	0	0	39	3.6	199	18.3	318	29.2	347	31.9
Port Washington.....	0	0	20	5.0	170	42.7	109	27.4	48	12.1
Saukville	0	0	28	7.2	86	22.5	116	30.3	122	31.9
Planning Area ^c	67	0.3	928	4.4	6,064	29.1	5,662	27.3	4,597	22.1

Community	\$300,000 to \$499,999		\$500,000 or More		Total		Median Value (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Cities							
Mequon	1,703	26.1	731	11.2	6,517	100	250,400
Port Washington.....	50	2.2	7	0.3	2,268	100	136,200
Villages							
Belgium	0	0	0	0	384	100	134,800
Fredonia	2	0.5	0	0	405	100	134,700
Grafton	93	3.6	14	0.6	2,548	100	145,800
Newburg ^b	0	0	0	0.0	208	100	146,500
Saukville	0	0	0	0.0	838	100	135,700
Thiensville	29	3.6	0	0.0	810	100	175,300
Towns							
Belgium	37	12.3	8	2.6	301	100	158,500
Cedarburg	234	14.6	33	2.1	1,607	100	209,200
Fredonia	17	3.8	8	1.8	447	100	159,400
Grafton	136	12.5	49	4.5	1,088	100	196,800
Port Washington.....	51	12.8	0	0	398	100	153,600
Saukville	31	8.1	0	0	383	100	182,500
Planning Area ^c	2,636	12.7	866	4.1	20,820	100	177,300

^aThe data for specified owner-occupied housing units excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multiunit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^cIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 109 sets forth the value of owner-occupied housing units for each County in the Region and for the State in 2000. The median value of \$177,300 in the County was the highest among Counties in the Region. The median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$124,441 in the Region, \$112,200 in the State, and \$119,600 in the Nation.

More recent data regarding the value of owner-occupied housing units, available from the Greater Milwaukee Association of Realtors and Multiple Listing Service, is presented in Table 110. These sources provide information regarding the actual selling prices of existing housing in Southeastern Wisconsin. The selling price data generally pertains to single-family homes, but also includes housing units in two-, three-, and four-unit residential structures. The data shows there was a significant increase in selling prices in the County (25 percent) and the Region (44 percent) between 2000 and 2005.

Table 109

VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000^a

Community	Less than \$50,000		\$50,000 to \$99,999		\$100,000 to \$149,999		\$150,000 to \$199,999		\$200,000 to \$299,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha	485	1.5	10,050	30.4	12,560	38.0	6,180	18.7	2,958	9.0
Milwaukee	16,203	9.9	61,792	37.6	52,685	32.1	20,296	12.4	9,042	5.5
Ozaukee ^b	67	0.3	928	4.4	6,064	29.1	5,662	27.3	4,597	22.1
Racine	1,668	3.8	16,896	38.9	13,066	30.1	7,278	16.8	3,566	8.2
Walworth	288	1.5	5,223	26.4	7,091	35.8	3,742	18.9	2,279	11.5
Washington	69	0.3	2,169	7.9	10,535	38.3	8,344	30.4	4,986	18.1
Waukesha	398	0.4	4,660	5.0	27,424	29.1	30,703	32.6	21,089	22.4
Region	19,178	4.8	101,707	25.3	129,329	32.1	82,127	20.4	48,506	12.0
Wisconsin	73,450	6.5	396,893	35.4	343,993	30.6	173,519	15.5	95,163	8.5

Community	\$300,000 to \$499,999		\$500,000 or More		Total		Median Value (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Kenosha	696	2.1	127	0.4	33,057	100	120,900
Milwaukee	2,785	1.7	1,359	0.8	164,162	100	103,200
Ozaukee ^b	2,636	12.7	866	4.1	20,820	100	177,300
Racine	780	1.8	180	0.4	43,434	100	111,000
Walworth	829	4.2	344	1.7	19,796	100	128,400
Washington	1,108	4.0	268	1.0	27,479	100	155,000
Waukesha	7,486	8.0	2,327	2.5	94,087	100	170,400
Region	16,320	4.1	5,471	1.3	402,638	100	124,441
Wisconsin	30,507	2.7	8,942	0.9	1,122,467	100	112,200

^aThe data for specified owner-occupied housing units excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multiunit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bTotals are for the Ozaukee County Planning Area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Monthly Housing Costs

Monthly housing costs for owner-occupied housing units and rental housing units have been inventoried to determine if there is an adequate supply of affordable housing units for each household income level in the planning area. HUD defines affordability as access to decent and safe housing that costs no more than 30 percent of a household's gross monthly income. Table 111 sets forth monthly housing costs⁴ for specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage in the planning area and each participating local government in 2000.

The median monthly housing cost for homeowners with a mortgage in the planning area was \$1,420 in 2000.

- About 36 percent of homeowners in the planning area with a mortgage spent between \$1,000 and \$1,499 on monthly housing costs
- About 23 percent spent between \$1,500 and \$2,000 and about 21 percent spent over \$2,000
- About 15 percent of homeowners spent between \$700 and \$999 and about 5 percent spent under \$700

⁴Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of mortgage payments or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; and utilities.

Table 110

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE OF EXISTING HOUSING IN OZAUKEE COUNTY AND THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000 - 2005

Year	Ozaukee County		Southeastern Wisconsin Region	
	Average Selling Price (dollars)	Number of Sales Reported	Average Selling Price (dollars)	Number of Sales Reported
2000	234,048	1,098	150,688	22,015
2001	238,522	1,138	159,830	23,214
2002	270,483	1,226	171,154	25,057
2003	266,119	1,227	182,917	26,172
2004	296,380	1,329	199,824	27,924
2005	292,968	1,396	217,631	29,254

NOTE: The residential selling price data presented in this table were collected by the Greater Milwaukee Association of Realtors and Multiple Listing Service. The residential selling price data pertain primarily to single-family houses, but also include selling prices for some two-to-four unit structures.

Source: Milwaukee Association of Realtors, Multiple Listing Service, and SEWRPC.

Table 111

**MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH A MORTGAGE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a**

Community	Less than \$700		\$700 to \$999		\$1,000 to \$1,499		\$1,500 to \$1,999		Over \$2000		Total		Median Cost (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Cities													
Mequon	111	2.4	308	6.5	1,095	23.3	1,187	25.2	2,002	42.6	4,703	100	1,829
Port Washington.....	93	5.9	341	21.6	827	52.3	230	14.6	89	5.6	1,580	100	1,182
Villages													
Belgium	20	6.7	64	21.3	157	52.3	47	15.7	12	4.0	300	100	1,168
Fredonia	27	9.2	66	22.4	150	50.8	47	15.9	5	1.7	295	100	1,158
Grafton	158	8.1	375	19.5	863	44.8	370	19.2	162	8.4	1,928	100	1,245
Newburg ^b	11	7.4	29	19.6	76	51.4	32	21.6	0	0.0	148	100	1,218
Saukville.....	48	7.0	160	23.5	306	44.9	143	20.9	24	3.5	681	100	1,195
Thiensville	23	4.2	114	20.7	208	37.7	168	30.4	39	7.0	552	100	1,359
Towns													
Belgium	22	11.3	38	19.6	70	36.1	40	20.6	24	12.4	194	100	1,250
Cedarburg	61	4.9	106	8.6	421	34.1	381	30.9	266	21.5	1,235	100	1,533
Fredonia	44	14.7	58	19.5	126	42.3	55	18.5	15	5.0	298	100	1,157
Grafton	25	3.1	133	16.8	269	33.9	212	26.7	155	19.5	794	100	1,446
Port Washington.....	5	1.6	100	32.1	105	33.8	54	17.4	47	15.1	311	100	1,269
Saukville.....	23	9.3	53	21.5	74	30.1	72	29.3	24	9.8	246	100	1,295
Planning Area ^c	784	5.2	2,245	14.8	5,391	35.6	3,513	23.2	3,196	21.2	15,129	100	1,420

^aThe data for specified owner-occupied housing units excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multiunit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^cIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 112 sets forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage for each County in the Region and the State in 2000. The median monthly cost of \$1,420 in the County was the highest among Counties in the Region. The median monthly cost for homeowners with a mortgage was \$1,123 in the Region, \$1,024 in the State, and \$1,088 in the Nation.

Table 113 sets forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units without a mortgage in the planning area and each participating local government in 2000. The median monthly housing cost for homeowners without a mortgage in the planning area was \$446 in 2000.

- About 31 percent of homeowners without a mortgage spent between \$300 and \$399 on monthly housing costs
- About 25 percent spent between \$400 and \$499 and about 23 percent spent between \$500 and \$699
- About 14 percent of homeowners spent over \$700 and about 8 percent spent under \$300

Table 114 sets forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units without a mortgage for each County in the Region and the State in 2000. The median monthly cost of \$446 in the County was the highest among Counties in the Region. The median monthly housing cost for homeowners without a mortgage was \$388 in the Region, \$333 in the State, and \$295 in the Nation.

Table 115 sets forth monthly housing costs for rental units, or gross rent, in the planning area and each participating local government in 2000. Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels are included in the calculations of monthly gross rent. These costs are included in the monthly cost calculation if the renter pays them or they are paid for the renter by another party,

Table 112

**MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH A MORTGAGE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000^a**

Community	Less than \$700		\$700 to \$999		\$1,000 to \$1,499		\$1,500 to \$1,999		Over \$2000		Total		Median Cost (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Kenosha	2,519	10.5	6,902	28.6	9,650	40.0	3,525	14.6	1,509	6.3	24,105	100	1,113
Milwaukee	19,943	17.8	34,771	31.1	38,320	34.2	12,594	11.3	6,281	5.6	111,909	100	1,013
Ozaukee ^b	784	5.2	2,245	14.8	5,391	35.6	3,513	23.2	3,196	21.2	15,129	100	1,420
Racine	4,752	15.3	9,272	29.9	11,611	37.4	3,822	12.3	1,594	5.1	31,051	100	1,054
Walworth	1,643	11.8	3,586	25.8	5,754	41.4	1,865	13.5	1,035	7.5	13,883	100	1,125
Washington	1,353	6.6	3,910	19.1	9,448	46.2	4,178	20.4	1,586	7.7	20,470	100	1,248
Waukesha	4,048	5.7	10,774	15.2	28,279	39.8	17,394	24.5	10,618	14.8	71,113	100	1,366
Region	35,031	12.2	71,433	25.0	108,381	37.6	46,854	16.2	25,819	9.0	287,518	100	1,123
Wisconsin	144,525	18.7	225,805	29.3	260,821	33.8	92,913	12.1	46,932	6.1	770,996	100	1,024

^aThe data for specified owner-occupied housing units excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multiunit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bTotals are for the for the Ozaukee County Planning Area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 113

**MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED HOUSING UNITS
WITHOUT A MORTGAGE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a**

Community	Less than \$300		\$300 to \$399		\$400 to \$499		\$500 to \$699		Over \$700		Total		Median Cost (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Cities													
Mequon	39	2.1	246	13.6	417	23.0	520	28.7	592	32.6	1,814	100	567
Port Washington.....	24	3.5	340	49.3	196	28.5	107	15.6	21	3.1	688	100	395
Villages													
Belgium	10	12.0	58	69.0	12	14.3	4	4.8	0	0	84	100	345
Fredonia	12	10.9	72	65.4	19	17.3	7	6.4	0	0	110	100	359
Grafton	68	11.0	297	47.9	164	26.5	66	10.6	25	4.0	620	100	386
Newburg ^b	3	5.0	44	77.3	12	20.0	1	1.7	0	0	60	100	365
Saukville	24	15.3	91	58.0	27	17.1	15	9.6	0	0	157	100	350
Thiensville	0	0	26	10.1	60	23.2	136	52.7	36	14.0	258	100	557
Towns													
Belgium	45	42.0	28	26.2	12	11.2	14	13.1	8	7.5	107	100	319
Cedarburg	39	10.4	129	34.7	110	29.6	84	22.6	10	2.7	372	100	416
Fredonia	59	39.6	53	35.5	22	14.8	10	6.7	5	3.4	149	100	323
Grafton	64	21.8	96	32.6	58	19.7	44	15.0	32	10.9	294	100	386
Port Washington.....	25	28.7	30	34.5	18	20.7	14	16.1	0	0	87	100	331
Saukville	37	27.0	62	45.3	33	24.1	5	3.6	0	0	137	100	359
Planning Area ^c	468	8.2	1,755	30.8	1,393	24.5	1,287	22.7	788	13.8	5,636	100	446

^aThe data for specified owner-occupied housing units excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multiunit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^cIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

such as the property owner. Rental units that are occupied without payment of rent are included in the no cash rent⁵ category of Table 115. The median monthly cost for rental housing in the planning area was \$642 in 2000.

- About 52 percent of renters in the planning area spent between \$500 and \$749 on monthly housing costs
- About 21 percent spent between \$750 and \$999 and about 12 percent spent between \$300 and \$499
- About 7 percent spent between \$1,000 and \$1,499 and about 5 percent spent less than \$300
- About 3 percent of renters made no cash payments for rental housing costs and less than 1 percent spent more than \$1,500

⁵These units may be occupied by friends or relatives of the owner who do not get charged rent or caretakers, tenant farmers, and others who may receive the unit as compensation.

Table 114

**MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED HOUSING UNITS
WITHOUT A MORTGAGE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000^a**

Community	Less than \$300		\$300 to \$399		\$400 to \$499		\$500 to \$699		Over \$700		Total		Median Cost (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Kenosha	2,010	22.5	3,691	41.2	2,015	22.5	943	10.5	293	3.3	8,952	100	366
Milwaukee	11,800	22.6	18,573	35.5	11,465	21.9	7,575	14.5	2,840	5.4	52,253	100	377
Ozaukee ^b	468	8.2	1,755	30.8	1,393	24.5	1,287	22.7	788	13.8	5,691	100	446
Racine	3,155	25.5	5,262	42.5	2,204	17.8	1,397	11.3	365	2.9	12,383	100	357
Walworth	1,565	26.5	2,282	38.6	1,116	18.9	672	11.4	278	4.6	5,913	100	356
Washington	1,011	14.4	2,903	41.4	1,934	27.6	890	12.7	271	3.9	7,009	100	387
Waukesha	1,661	7.2	6,819	29.7	7,191	31.3	5,006	21.8	2,297	10.0	22,974	100	442
Region	21,667	18.8	41,246	35.8	27,306	23.7	17,769	15.4	7,132	6.3	115,120	100	388
Wisconsin	134,168	38.2	115,626	32.9	55,830	15.9	33,054	9.4	12,793	3.6	351,471	100	333

^aThe data for specified owner-occupied housing units excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multiunit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bTotals are for the Ozaukee County Planning Area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 116 sets forth monthly housing costs for rental units for each County in the Region and the State in 2000. The median gross rent of \$642 in the County was the second highest among Counties in the Region. The highest median gross rent was \$726 per month in Waukesha County. The median monthly gross rent was \$596 in the Region, \$540 in the State, and \$602 in the Nation.

Number of Bedrooms

Table 117 sets forth the number of housing units by tenure and number of bedrooms in the planning area and each local government in 2000. This information, when compared with household size information inventoried in Chapter II, will provide a greater understanding of what type of housing units will best suit the future needs of Ozaukee County residents.

Three bedroom dwellings comprised about 53 percent of the owner-occupied units in the planning area. Four bedroom dwellings and two bedroom dwellings comprised about 28 percent and 13 percent, respectively, of the owner-occupied units. Dwellings with five or more bedrooms and one or no bedrooms comprised about 5 percent and 1 percent, respectively, of the owner-occupied dwellings.

Two bedroom units comprised about 52 percent of the rental units in the planning area. Units with one bedroom or no bedrooms and three bedroom units comprised about 23 percent and 21 percent, respectively, of rental units. Four bedroom units and units with five or more bedrooms comprised about 3 percent and 1 percent of the rental units in the planning area.

Structure Type and Year Built

An inventory of housing units by structure type in the planning area provides an insight into the number of existing single family, two-family, and multi-family units. The number of units in these types of structures can be compared to resident characteristics to determine the future need for units in each type of structure. An inventory of housing units by structure type also provides insight into the character of the existing housing stock in local governments in the planning area. Table 118 sets forth the number of housing units by structure type in the planning area and each participating local government in 2000. Table 118 also includes the number of building permits issued for units in each structure type in the planning area and local governments from 2000 through 2005. In 2000, about 70 percent of housing units in the planning area were in single family structures and about 24 percent were in multi-family structures. About 6 percent of units were in two-family structures and less than 1 percent were mobile homes or other types of residential structures. Mobile home parks encompassed about eight acres and were located in the City and Town of Port Washington and Town of Grafton. The number of residential units in the planning area increased from 32,397 to 35,710, or by 9 percent, between 2000 and 2005. Although there was an increase in the total number of housing units between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of those units in single family, two-family, multi-family, and other residential structures remained similar.

Table 115

MONTHLY GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Community	Less than \$300		\$300 to \$499		\$500 to \$749		\$750 to \$999		\$1,000 to \$1,499	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities										
Mequon	68	10.6	44	6.8	126	19.6	69	10.7	217	33.7
Port Washington.....	60	4.0	175	11.7	906	60.6	262	17.5	43	2.9
Villages										
Belgium	2	1.1	33	19.0	73	42.0	58	33.3	5	2.9
Fredonia	9	3.4	19	7.3	150	57.3	62	23.7	7	2.7
Grafton	69	5.8	151	12.6	664	55.5	270	22.6	21	1.8
Newburg ^c	8	6.4	25	20.0	53	42.4	29	23.2	8	6.4
Saukville.....	66	10.4	81	12.8	357	56.2	108	17.0	13	2.0
Thiensville	0	0	21	4.3	298	61.4	101	20.8	42	8.7
Towns										
Belgium	0	0	16	21.6	37	50.0	8	10.8	4	5.4
Cedarburg	0	0	23	29.5	35	44.9	14	17.9	0	0.0
Fredonia	0	0	17	31.5	17	31.5	8	14.8	7	13.0
Grafton	0	0	37	13.5	96	35.0	99	36.1	24	8.8
Port Washington.....	17	9.9	11	6.4	126	73.3	10	5.8	4	2.3
Saukville.....	2	4.1	0	0	34	69.4	9	18.4	2	4.1
Planning Area ^d	381	5.2	837	11.5	3,780	51.8	1,514	20.8	485	6.6

Community	\$1,500 or More		No Cash Rent ^b		Total		Median Rent (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Cities							
Mequon	47	7.3	72	11.2	643	100	931
Port Washington.....	9	0.6	41	2.7	1,496	100	624
Villages							
Belgium	0	0	3	1.7	174	100	656
Fredonia	0	0	15	5.7	262	100	629
Grafton	0	0	21	1.8	1,196	100	625
Newburg ^c	0	0	2	1.6	125	100	598
Saukville.....	0	0	10	1.6	635	100	589
Thiensville	0	0	23	4.7	485	100	717
Towns							
Belgium	0	0	9	12.2	74	100	614
Cedarburg	0	0	6	7.7	78	100	583
Fredonia	0	0	5	9.3	54	100	542
Grafton	0	0	18	6.6	274	100	734
Port Washington.....	0	0	4	2.3	172	100	596
Saukville.....	0	0	2	4.1	49	100	608
Planning Area ^d	56	0.8	241	3.3	7,294	100	642

^aContract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels are included in the calculations for monthly gross rent. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bIncludes rental units that are occupied without payment of rent. These units may be occupied by friends or relatives of the owner who do not get charged rent or caretakers, tenant farmers, and others who may receive the unit as compensation.

^cIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 119 sets forth the number of housing units by structure type in the County between in 1970 and 2000. The total number of housing units in the County increased from 15,241 in 1970 to 32,064 during this period. The percentage of single family housing units decreased from about 82 percent in 1970 to about 70 percent in 2000 and the percentage of multi-family housing units increased from about 18 percent to about 24 percent over the same time period.

The age of the existing housing stock in the planning area also provides insight into the character and condition of existing homes. It can be assumed that as housing stock ages, more housing units will need to be rehabilitated or replaced. Table 120 sets forth the age of the existing housing stock in the planning area and each local government. Just over 20 percent of the County's housing stock was constructed between 1990 and 2000. The median year built was 1972 for the County as a whole and in the 1960's and 1970's for all communities except the Town of Belgium and Village of Belgium.

Table 116

**MONTHLY GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000^a**

Community	Less than \$300		\$300 to \$499		\$500 to \$749		\$750 to \$999		\$1,000 to \$1,499	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha	1,511	8.8	3,487	20.3	7,811	45.6	3,022	17.6	676	3.9
Milwaukee	16,438	9.2	49,943	28.0	77,580	43.4	22,434	12.6	6,947	3.9
Ozaukee ^c	381	5.2	837	11.5	3,780	51.8	1,514	20.8	485	6.6
Racine	1,735	8.4	5,480	26.6	9,724	47.3	2,228	10.8	540	2.6
Walworth	1,021	9.9	2,158	20.9	4,568	44.3	1,803	17.5	296	2.9
Washington	576	5.6	1,706	16.5	5,321	51.5	1,943	18.8	400	3.9
Waukesha	1,534	4.9	2,989	9.5	12,112	38.5	9,283	29.5	3,761	12.0
Region	23,192	8.4	66,577	24.2	120,856	43.8	42,200	15.3	13,097	4.8
Wisconsin	67,538	10.5	189,366	29.5	254,439	39.7	78,955	12.3	22,527	3.5

Community	\$1,500 or More		No Cash Rent ^b		Total		Median Rent (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Kenosha	40	0.2	594	3.5	17,141	100	589
Milwaukee	1,705	1.0	3,607	2.0	178,654	100	555
Ozaukee ^c	56	0.8	241	3.3	7,294	100	642
Racine	41	0.2	824	4.0	20,572	100	548
Walworth	47	0.5	428	4.1	10,321	100	588
Washington	16	0.2	361	3.5	10,323	100	620
Waukesha	810	2.6	959	3.0	31,448	100	726
Region	2,715	1.0	7,012	2.5	275,649	100	596
Wisconsin	4,881	0.8	23,966	3.7	641,672	100	540

^aContract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels are included in the calculations for monthly gross rent. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bIncludes rental units that are occupied without payment of rent. These units may be occupied by friends or relatives of the owner who do not get charged rent or caretakers, tenant farmers, and others who may receive the unit as compensation.

^cTotals are for the Ozaukee County Planning Area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Existing Housing Stock Condition

The condition of individual housing units must be examined to gain a more precise understanding of the number of existing housing units that need to be removed from existing housing stock totals. Generally, this provides a more accurate projection of the number of new housing units that will be needed to serve the projected population of the planning area through 2035.

Municipal assessor's offices and private assessors under contract to provide assessment services generally assign each housing unit within their jurisdiction a condition score. The scores range from excellent to unsound on a six-point scale and measure the present physical condition of each housing unit. Excellent/very good or good indicates the dwelling exhibits above average maintenance and upkeep in relation to its age. Average or fair indicates the dwelling shows minor signs of deterioration caused by normal wear and an ordinary standard of upkeep and maintenance in relation to its age. Poor/very poor indicates the dwelling shows signs of deferred maintenance and exhibits a below average standard of maintenance and upkeep in relation to its age. An unsound rating indicates the dwelling is unfit for use and should be removed from the existing housing stock totals. Table 121 sets forth housing condition scores for the planning area. Appendix S sets forth housing condition scores for each participating local government.

Due to the small number of unsound housing units in the County, they were not considered a significant factor in the determination of additional housing units needed by the year 2035. The number of housing units rated as poor or very poor indicates a need for additional funding for housing rehabilitation projects in the County.

Table 117

HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Owner-occupied Housing Units												
Community	1 or no bedroom		2 bedrooms		3 bedrooms		4 bedrooms		5 or more bedrooms		Total ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities												
Mequon.....	110	1.5	853	11.9	3,180	44.3	2,530	35.3	499	7.0	7,172	100
Port Washington.....	15	0.6	450	17.6	1,443	56.5	560	21.9	86	3.4	2,554	100
Villages												
Belgium.....	0	0	36	8.8	274	67.0	80	19.6	19	4.6	409	100
Fredonia.....	7	1.6	30	6.8	310	70.1	88	19.9	7	1.6	442	100
Grafton.....	42	1.5	484	16.9	1,757	61.2	539	18.8	48	1.6	2,870	100
Newburg ^c	0	0	35	13.3	169	64.0	60	22.7	0	0	264	100
Saukville.....	10	1.1	131	13.8	560	58.9	190	20.0	59	6.2	950	100
Thiensville.....	3	0.3	299	29.4	434	42.6	265	26.0	17	1.7	1,018	100
Towns												
Belgium.....	11	2.5	48	10.6	275	60.8	75	16.6	43	9.5	452	100
Cedarburg.....	5	0.3	57	3.1	950	52.3	668	36.8	136	7.5	1,816	100
Fredonia.....	3	0.4	51	7.6	407	61.0	160	24.0	46	6.9	667	100
Grafton.....	9	0.7	111	8.6	735	57.0	345	26.8	89	6.9	1,289	100
Port Washington.....	12	2.5	39	3.6	264	56.1	130	27.6	26	5.5	471	100
Saukville.....	2	0.4	53	9.6	361	65.5	121	22.0	14	2.5	551	100
Planning Area ^d	238	1.0	3,075	12.8	12,603	53.0	6,653	28.0	1,228	5.2	23,797	100

Renter-occupied Housing Units												
Community	1 or no bedroom		2 bedrooms		3 bedrooms		4 bedrooms		5 or more bedrooms		Total ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities												
Mequon.....	156	22.6	188	27.2	223	32.3	106	15.4	17	2.5	690	100
Port Washington.....	304	20.3	865	57.8	307	20.5	8	0.6	12	0.8	1,496	100
Villages												
Belgium.....	30	17.2	83	47.7	54	31.0	7	4.1	0	0	174	100
Fredonia.....	24	9.1	170	64.9	59	22.5	7	2.7	2	0.8	262	100
Grafton.....	321	26.7	564	46.8	320	26.5	0	0	0	0	1,205	100
Newburg ^c	23	18.4	61	48.8	38	30.4	3	2.4	0	0	125	100
Saukville.....	188	29.6	287	45.2	141	22.2	19	3.0	0	0	635	100
Thiensville.....	37	7.7	406	83.7	35	7.2	7	1.4	0	0	485	100
Towns												
Belgium.....	6	6.4	33	35.1	33	35.1	14	14.9	8	8.5	94	100
Cedarburg.....	7	9.0	29	37.2	36	46.2	6	7.6	0	0	78	100
Fredonia.....	18	31.6	4	7.0	16	28.1	8	14.0	11	19.3	57	100
Grafton.....	48	17.6	173	63.1	45	16.4	8	2.9	0	0	274	100
Port Washington.....	94	50.6	45	24.2	27	14.5	20	10.7	0	0	186	100
Saukville.....	8	10.4	29	37.7	18	23.4	15	19.4	7	9.1	77	100
Planning Area ^d	1,748	23.6	3,818	51.5	1,544	20.8	242	3.3	63	0.8	7,415	100

^aTotals are based on a sample of one in six responses to the 2000 Census.

^bTotals include occupied housing units only.

^cIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 118

HOUSING UNITS BY STRUCTURE TYPE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000 THROUGH 2005

2000 ^a										
Community	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Homes and Other ^b		Total ^c	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
Cities										
Mequon.....	6,475	79.3	157	1.9	1,535	18.8	0	0	8,167	100
Port Washington.....	2,447	57.9	568	13.4	1,193	28.3	17	0.4	4,225	100
Villages										
Belgium.....	395	66.6	74	12.5	122	20.6	2	0.3	593	100
Fredonia.....	465	63.2	47	6.4	224	30.4	0	0	736	100
Grafton.....	2,466	58.6	284	6.7	1,461	34.7	0	0	4,211	100
Newburg ^d	229	55.9	74	18.0	105	25.6	2	0.5	410	100
Saukville.....	875	53.2	135	8.2	634	38.6	1	0	1,644	100
Thiensville.....	880	56.1	20	1.2	656	41.8	14	0.9	1,570	100
Towns										
Belgium.....	567	90.0	33	5.2	15	2.4	15	2.4	630	100
Cedarburg.....	1,878	96.6	42	2.2	24	1.2	0	0	1,944	100
Fredonia.....	703	93.9	32	4.3	14	1.8	0	0	749	100
Grafton ^e	1,283	80.1	41	2.6	220	13.7	57	3.6	1,601	100
Port Washington ^f	526	74.6	33	4.7	143	20.3	3	0.4	705	100
Saukville.....	613	94.9	16	2.5	17	2.6	0	0	646	100
Planning Area ^g	22,514	69.5	1,889	5.8	7,893	24.4	111	0.3	32,397	100
2005 ^h										
Community	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Homes and Other ^b		Total ^c	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units
Cities										
Mequon.....	6,792	75.5	345	3.8	1,859	20.7	0	0	8,996	100
Port Washington.....	2,591	55.6	613	13.2	1,439	30.9	17	0.3	4,660	100
Villages										
Belgium.....	536	67.3	120	15.1	138	17.3	2	0.3	796	100
Fredonia.....	591	68.4	49	5.7	224	25.9	0	0	864	100
Grafton.....	2,662	54.8	404	8.3	1,792	36.9	0	0	4,858	100
Newburg ^d	259	55.8	81	17.5	124	26.7	2	0.4	464	100
Saukville.....	994	54.8	143	7.9	678	37.3	0	0	1,815	100
Thiensville.....	882	54.1	19	1.2	715	43.8	14	0.9	1,630	100
Towns										
Belgium.....	631	90.9	33	4.7	15	2.2	15	2.2	694	100
Cedarburg.....	2,056	97.0	40	1.9	24	1.1	0	0	2,120	100
Fredonia.....	766	95.3	24	3.0	14	1.7	0	0	804	100
Grafton ^e	1,390	81.4	41	2.4	220	12.9	57	3.3	1,708	100
Port Washington ^f	575	76.3	33	4.4	143	18.9	3	0.4	754	100
Saukville.....	660	95.2	16	2.3	17	2.5	0	0	693	100
Planning Area ^g	24,311	68.1	2,344	6.6	8,945	25.0	110	0.3	35,710	100

^a2000 data are from the U.S. Census.

^bIncludes mobile homes and living quarters that do not fit into the other categories, such as boats, railroad cars, campers, and vans. All housing units listed are mobile homes except for two "other" housing units in the Village of Belgium and seven units in the Village of Thiensville.

^cTotals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant units.

^dIncludes the entire Village of Newburg

^eDue to errors in Census data collection, approximately 135 multi-family housing units were incorrectly reported as being located in the Town of Grafton. SEWRPC has determined the housing units are located in the Village of Grafton. This correction has not been approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census or the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

^fDue errors in Census data collection, approximately 143 multi-family housing units were incorrectly reported as being located in the Town of Port Washington. SEWRPC has determined the housing units are located in the City of Port Washington. This correction has not been approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census or the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

^gIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

^h2005 data includes 2000 Census data plus the number of building permits issued for each type of housing unit from 2000 through 2005. Building permit data were provided by the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

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

Table 119

HOUSING UNITS BY STRUCTURE TYPE IN CITIES AND VILLAGES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1970 - 2000

Year	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Homes and Other ^a		Total ^b	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
City of Mequon										
1970.....	3,060	93.8	-- ^c	-- ^c	201	6.2	0	0	3,261	100
1980.....	4,319	83.5	195	3.8	659	12.7	0	0	5,173	100
1990.....	5,277	81.5	156	2.4	1,008	15.6	32	0.5	6,473	100
2000.....	6,475	79.3	157	1.9	1,535	18.8	0	0	8,167	100
City of Port Washington										
1970.....	1,818	72.3	-- ^c	-- ^c	694	27.7	1	-- ^d	2,513	100
1980.....	1,990	65.8	543	17.9	482	15.9	12	0.4	3,027	100
1990.....	2,126	59.7	466	13.1	820	23.0	150	4.2	3,562	100
2000.....	2,447	57.9	568	13.4	1,193	28.3	17	0.4	4,225	100
Village of Belgium										
1970.....	151	68.0	-- ^c	-- ^c	71	32.0	0	0	222	100
1980.....	219	72.5	46	15.2	37	12.3	0	0	302	100
1990.....	235	67.3	60	17.2	48	13.8	6	1.7	349	100
2000.....	395	66.6	74	12.5	122	20.6	2	0.3	593	100
Village of Fredonia										
1970.....	242	81.5	-- ^c	-- ^c	55	18.5	0	0	297	100
1980.....	348	77.7	43	9.6	57	12.7	0	0	448	100
1990.....	373	72.9	47	9.2	84	16.4	8	1.5	512	100
2000.....	465	63.2	47	6.4	224	30.4	0	0	736	100
Village of Grafton										
1970.....	1,306	78.9	-- ^c	-- ^c	350	21.1	0	0	1,656	100
1980.....	1,843	64.8	249	8.8	750	26.4	0	0	2,842	100
1990.....	2,120	61.3	232	6.7	1,082	31.3	23	0.7	3,457	100
2000.....	2,466	58.6	284	6.7	1,461	34.7	0	0	4,211	100
Village of Newburg ^e										
1970 ^f	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1980.....	139	45.3	97	31.6	71	23.1	0	0	307	100
1990.....	160	53.2	64	21.3	69	22.9	8	2.6	301	100
2000.....	229	55.9	74	18.0	108	25.6	2	0.5	410	100
Village of Saukville										
1970.....	332	74.6	-- ^c	-- ^c	113	25.4	0	0	445	100
1980.....	632	57.7	142	12.9	323	29.4	0	0	1,097	100
1990.....	664	52.2	101	7.9	494	38.8	14	1.1	1,273	100
2000.....	875	53.2	135	8.2	634	38.6	0	0	1,644	100
Village of Thiensville										
1970.....	773	85.0	-- ^c	-- ^c	136	15.0	0	0	909	100
1980.....	815	60.7	59	4.4	468	34.9	0	0	1,342	100
1990.....	887	62.4	42	3.0	486	34.2	7	0.4	1,422	100
2000.....	880	56.1	20	1.2	656	41.8	14	0.9	1,570	100
Ozaukee County ^g										
1970.....	12,466	81.8	-- ^c	-- ^c	2,709	17.8	66	0.4	15,241	100
1980.....	16,480	73.7	1,953	8.7	3,884	17.3	69	0.3	22,386	100
1990.....	18,700	70.6	1,715	6.5	5,650	21.3	417	1.6	26,482	100
2000.....	22,300	69.6	1,817	5.7	7,809	24.4	108	0.3	32,034	100

^aIncludes mobile homes and living quarters that do not fit into the other categories.

^bTotals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant units.

^cTwo-family and multi-family structure totals are combined in the 1970 Census.

^dLess than 0.01 percent.

^eIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^fThe Village of Newburg was incorporated in 1973.

^gIncludes all of Ozaukee County. Does not include that portion of the Village of Newburg in Washington County.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 120

YEAR BUILT FOR HOUSING UNITS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Community	1995 to March 2000		1990 through 1994		1980 through 1989		1970 through 1979		1960 through 1969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities										
Mequon	687	8.5	1,211	14.8	1,454	17.8	1,776	21.7	907	11.1
Port Washington.....	237	5.6	441	10.4	517	12.2	429	10.2	747	17.7
Villages										
Belgium	155	26.1	102	17.2	44	7.4	71	12.0	25	4.2
Fredonia	118	16.0	82	11.2	78	10.6	178	24.2	70	9.5
Grafton	605	14.3	255	6.1	486	11.5	1,107	26.3	714	17.0
Newburg ^c	54	13.1	60	14.6	40	9.8	81	19.8	27	6.6
Saukville	241	14.7	140	8.5	183	11.1	514	31.3	207	12.6
Thiensville	116	7.4	32	2.0	130	8.3	330	21.0	306	19.5
Towns										
Belgium	53	8.4	29	4.6	28	4.4	35	5.6	75	11.9
Cedarburg	241	12.5	175	9.0	158	8.1	606	31.2	312	16.0
Fredonia	68	9.1	67	8.9	43	5.7	143	19.1	94	12.6
Grafton	186	11.6	166	10.4	165	10.3	349	21.8	298	18.6
Port Washington.....	43	6.1	171	24.3	51	7.2	98	13.9	84	11.9
Saukville	75	11.7	81	12.5	37	5.7	133	20.6	66	10.2
Planning Area^d	3,260	10.0	3,331	10.3	4,101	12.7	6,854	21.1	4,557	14.1

Community	1940 through 1959		Before 1940		Total ^b		Median Year Built
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Cities							
Mequon	1,528	18.7	604	7.4	8,167	100	1976
Port Washington.....	836	19.8	1,018	24.1	4,225	100	1963
Villages							
Belgium	102	17.2	94	15.9	593	100	1981
Fredonia	110	14.9	100	13.6	736	100	1975
Grafton	702	16.7	342	8.1	4,211	100	1973
Newburg ^c	53	12.9	95	23.2	410	100	1975
Saukville	225	13.7	134	8.2	1,644	100	1975
Thiensville	522	33.2	134	8.6	1,570	100	1964
Towns							
Belgium	144	22.9	266	42.2	630	100	1948
Cedarburg	187	9.6	265	13.6	1,944	100	1973
Fredonia	106	14.2	228	30.4	749	100	1964
Grafton	248	15.5	189	11.8	1,601	100	1972
Port Washington.....	128	18.2	130	18.4	705	100	1971
Saukville	83	12.8	171	26.5	646	100	1970
Planning Area^d	5,881	18.1	4,422	13.7	32,397	100	1972

^aTotals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

^bTotals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant housing units.

^cIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Housing Demand

Household, income, and demographic characteristics of the County and participating local governments have been inventoried and analyzed with housing supply inventory items to help determine the number and type of housing units that will best suit the needs of Ozaukee County residents through 2035. Housing demand inventory items include:

- Affordable housing need assessment
- Household projection: 2035
- Household income
- Age distribution
- Household size

Table 121

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006^a

Score	Condition								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-family		Three-Family ^b		Four-Family ^c			
	Number	Percent ^e	Number ^f	Percent ^e	Number ^g	Percent ^e	Number ^f	Percent ^e	Number	Percent ^e
Unsound	9	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	- ^h
Poor/Very Poor	63	0.30	4	- ^h	1	- ^h	2	- ^h	70	0.4
Average	11,473	66.50	753	4.40	1,139	6.6	638	3.70	14,003	81.1
Fair	663	3.80	78	0.50	1	- ^h	9	0.05	751	4.4
Good.....	2,006	11.60	93	0.50	3	- ^h	52	0.30	2,154	12.5
Very Good/Excellent	237	1.40	11	0.06	6	- ^h	17	0.10	271	1.6
Planning Area ⁱ	14,451	83.70	939	5.50	1,150	6.6	718	4.20	17,258	100.0

Note: Local governments were asked to obtain housing condition information from their assessor and provide the information to SEWRPC. The information in Table 121 is based on data received as of February 20, 2008. Data was not received from the Village of Belgium. The table does not include data from the City of Cedarburg.

See Appendix S for housing conditions in each participating local government.

^aIncludes each local government participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process with the exception of the Village of Belgium.

^bThe multi-family category includes condominiums and three unit buildings.

^cThe other category includes buildings with four or more units and commercial buildings with an accessory housing unit.

^dThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348.

^ePercent of total housing units.

^fNumber refers to the main building, not individual units.

^gNumber refers to individual housing units for condominiums and to the main building for three-unit buildings.

^hLess than 0.05 percent.

ⁱThe totals do not include housing units from the City of Mequon, which were not provided by structure type. There were 0 unsound units, 16 poor/very poor units, 979 average units, 78 fair units, 4,418 good units, 2,694 very good/excellent units in the City as of 2006.

Source: Local Governments, Grota Appraisals, Matthies Appraisals, Magnan Appraisals, and SEWRPC.

As with the above housing supply inventory data, Census 2000 Summary File 1 and Summary File 3 were used in the collection of the housing demand inventory data presented in this chapter. Again, Summary File 1 data were used when possible; however, in most cases only Summary File 3 data were available.

Affordable Housing Need Assessment

As previously stated, HUD defines housing affordability as households “paying no more than 30 percent of their income for housing.” Households that pay more than 30 percent of their monthly income for housing are considered to have a high housing cost burden. The measure is based on gross pre-tax income. Another measure of affordability is implicit in the long-standing mortgage lending practice of limiting borrower’s monthly housing costs to 28 or 29 percent of their gross monthly income as a condition of loan approval. Thus, 28 to 30 percent can be considered a cutoff beyond which housing is not affordable. Data show that most households opt for less than that percentage, while others, particularly those with low incomes, are generally unable to find housing that costs less than 30 percent of their monthly income.

Ozaukee County Housing Affordability Facts

The following information is based on the HUD recommended affordability standard of paying no more than 30 percent of gross monthly income for housing costs.

- **About 20 percent of households in Ozaukee County spent over 30 percent of their monthly income on housing costs in 2000**
 - Over 4,000 households in the County were extremely low income (below 30 percent of the County median annual household income) or very low income (between 30 and 50 percent of the County median annual household income) households in 2000
 - About 65 percent of extremely low income households spent over 30 percent of their monthly earnings on housing costs

- About 69 percent of very low income households spent over 30 percent of their monthly earnings on housing costs
- An extremely low income household (earning 30 percent of the 2000 County median annual household income of \$62,745) could afford monthly housing costs of no more than \$471 in 2000
- In 2000, 1,281 households paid less than \$499 a month on gross rent
- In 2000, 784 households paid less than \$700 a month on housing expenses for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage
- ***The fair market rent⁶ in Ozaukee County for a one bedroom apartment was \$591 in 2006***
 - A worker earning the average hourly wage for the retail trade sector in Ozaukee County⁷ (\$10.58/hour) would have had to work 43 hours a week to afford the fair market rent for a one bedroom apartment in 2006
- ***The fair market rent in Ozaukee County for a two bedroom apartment was \$706 in 2006***
 - A worker earning the average Ozaukee County retail trade sector hourly wage would have had to work 51 hours a week to afford the fair market rent for a two bedroom apartment in 2006
- ***The cost of a typical starter home in Ozaukee County was about \$200,000 in 2006***
 - The minimum annual household income needed to afford a \$200,000 home in Ozaukee County was \$74,314,⁸ or \$6,193 a month, in 2006
 - A worker earning the average Ozaukee County retail trade sector hourly wage would have to work 135 hours a week to afford the monthly payments for a \$200,000 home
 - A police officer earning a typical entry level wage in Ozaukee County (\$22.53/hour)⁹ would have to work 63 hours a week to afford the monthly payments for a \$200,000 home
- ***The housing wage in Ozaukee County***
 - A full-time worker (40 hours per week) had to earn \$11.37 per hour (\$23,650 per year) to afford a one-bedroom rental unit at the fair market rent in Ozaukee County in 2006
 - A full-time worker (40 hours per week) had to earn \$13.58 per hour (\$28,250 per year) to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at the fair market rent in Ozaukee County in 2006
 - A full-time worker (40 hours per week) had to earn \$35.73 per hour (\$74,314 per year) to afford a \$200,000 home in Ozaukee County in 2006

⁶*Fair market rents (FMR) are established and used by HUD as the payment standard to calculate subsidies under the Section 8 Rental Voucher Program. HUD annually estimates the FMR for Ozaukee County. The objective is to ensure a sufficient supply of rental housing for program participants in Ozaukee County. To accomplish this objective the FMR must be high enough to permit a selection of units and neighborhoods in the County, but low enough to serve as many low-income families as possible. The FMR definition used by HUD for Ozaukee County is the 40th percentile rent, or the dollar amount below which 40 percent of standard-quality rental units in the County are rented.*

⁷*The State Department of Workforce Development reported retail trade workers employed in Ozaukee County had average annual earnings of \$20,554 in 2004. Retail trade workers had average annual earnings of \$22,007 when adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars.*

⁸*The minimum income needed to afford a \$200,000 home in Ozaukee County assumes a monthly housing cost that is 28 percent of the household's gross monthly income, a down payment of 5 percent of the cost of the home, a 6.5 percent interest rate on a 30 year mortgage, a property tax rate of \$16.56 per \$1000 of assessed value (Ozaukee County's net tax rate in 2006), a property insurance cost of \$33 a month, a private mortgage insurance (PMI) cost of \$124 a month (using a loan value ratio of 0.78), and \$100 per month for utilities.*

⁹*This figure is based on the entry level salary for City of Port Washington police officers in 2006.*

Table 122

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	95	110	130	134	85	85	240	295	80	105	630	2.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	100	235	185	220	50	54	240	420	50	65	625	2.0
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	140	890	425	715	145	230	100	510	165	260	975	3.2
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	55	370	325	750	70	165	25	115	85	180	560	1.8
Other (above 95 percent).....	180	2,395	1,125	11,060	285	2,150	50	575	310	1,470	1,950	6.3
Total	570	4,000	2,190	12,879	635	2,684	655	1,915	690	2,080	4,740	15.3

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	4	19	80	130	20	20	220	350	205	270	529	1.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	35	39	230	290	30	40	245	295	245	295	785	2.5
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	25	110	125	600	50	110	145	250	185	750	530	1.7
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	4	44	20	380	0	20	20	65	4	394	48	0.2
Other (above 95 percent).....	0	145	35	1,475	30	130	0	130	20	965	85	0.3
Total	68	357	490	2,875	130	320	630	1,090	659	2,674	1,977	6.4

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (30,874).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

- The average weekly wage for jobs located in Ozaukee County was \$719 in 2005 (\$17.98 per hour, assuming a 40 hour work week).
- ***On the night of March 27, 2000, 139 people spent the night in an emergency or transitional shelter (emergency shelter facilities are further discussed in Chapter IV) in Ozaukee County***

2000 CHAS Data

CHAS data are a special tabulation of 2000 Census data, which HUD provides to local governments to be used for housing planning purposes as part of its Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). The CHAS is required to receive various HUD funded housing assistance programs and grants and is used by HUD in the allocation of formulas for distributing funds to local governments. The data is comprised of a variety of housing need variables categorized by HUD-defined income limits and household types. Table 122 sets forth the number of households with housing problems in the County by income level and household type, as determined by the Census using HUD criteria. Appendix T sets forth the number of households with housing problems in participating local governments by income level and household type.

Income levels include extremely low income households (30 percent or less of median family income), very low income households (30.1 to 50 percent of median family income), low income households (50.1 to 80 percent of median family income), moderate income households (80.1 to 95 percent of median family income), and other households (above 95 percent of median family income). Income levels are based on the HUD-adjusted area

Table 123

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	150	0.5	480	1.6	105	0.3	365	1.2
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	310	1.0	300	1.0	570	1.9	175	0.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	600	1.9	340	1.1	460	1.5	15	-- ^d
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	445	1.4	95	0.3	30	0.1	0	0.0
Other (above 95 percent).....	1,600	5.2	250	0.8	10	-- ^d	0	0.0
Total	3,105	10.0	1,465	4.8	1,175	3.8	555	1.8

Income Level ^b	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a High Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	255	0.8	845	2.7	1,100	1,518	3.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	880	2.9	475	1.5	1,355	1,953	4.4
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	1,060	3.4	355	1.1	1,415	4,425	4.6
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	475	1.5	95	0.3	570	2,483	1.8
Other (above 95 percent).....	1,610	5.2	250	0.8	1,860	20,495	6.0
Total	4,280	13.8	2,020	6.4	6,300	30,874	20.4

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (30,874).

^dLess than 0.1 percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

median family income¹⁰ (HAMFI). This is an estimate of the median family income and income cutoff levels for a metropolitan area or non-metropolitan counties. Each base income level is assumed to apply to a family of four and is further adjusted by household size: 70 percent of base for a one-person household, 80 percent of base for a two-person household, 90 percent of base for a three-person household, 108 percent of base for a five-person household, etc. Household types include: elderly family households (two people, one of whom is 62 or older), small family households (two persons, neither of whom is 62 or older, or three or four persons), large family households (five or more persons), elderly non-family households (one or two person non-family households with either person 62 or older), and other non-family households. Housing problems include households with a cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units that lack complete plumbing, lack complete kitchen facilities, or have 1.01 or more occupants per room.

Overall, about 22 percent of households in the County, or 6,717 households, experienced a housing problem in 2000, including a relatively high percentage of non-family elderly households. About 15 percent of owner-occupied households, or 4,740 households, experienced a housing problem and about 6 percent of renter-occupied households, or 1,977 households, experienced a housing problem. Table 123 sets forth the number of households with a high housing cost burden for owner-occupied and renter-occupied households in the County by income level in 2000. Overall, about 20 percent of households, or 6,190 households in the County, experienced a high cost burden for housing. About 19 percent of owner-occupied households, or 4,570 households, experienced a high housing cost burden and about 24 percent of renter-occupied households, or 1,730 households, experienced a high housing cost burden. Appendix U sets forth the number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied households

¹⁰In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years and older related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount. Annual family income is generally greater than annual household income because many households consist of only one person.

Table 124

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000^a

County	Owner-Occupied Households		Renter-Occupied Households		Total Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha	7,855	20.3	5,359	30.9	13,214	23.6
Milwaukee.....	38,655	19.4	57,025	31.9	95,680	25.3
Ozaukee	4,570	19.4	1,730	23.7	6,300	20.4
Racine	8,615	17.2	6,265	30.1	14,880	21.0
Walworth.....	5,285	22.2	3,179	29.8	8,464	24.5
Washington.....	6,075	18.2	2,380	22.6	8,455	19.3
Waukesha.....	19,100	18.5	8,750	27.5	27,850	20.6
Region	90,155	19.1	84,688	30.5	174,843	23.3

^aHigh housing cost burden is defined by HUD as a household spending more than 30 percent of its gross monthly income on housing costs.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 125

MEDIAN PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HOUSING IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Community	Owner-Occupied with a Mortgage	Owner-Occupied Without a Mortgage	Renter-Occupied
Cities			
Mequon	20.5	11.7	21.0
Port Washington.....	21.6	11.3	20.0
Villages			
Belgium	23.2	12.5	20.1
Fredonia	22.5	10.0	19.3
Grafton	21.4	10.3	19.7
Newburg.....	21.6	11.4	20.8
Saukville.....	21.7	10.0	22.5
Thiensville	23.4	10.7	22.9
Towns			
Belgium	22.8	10.0	18.0
Cedarburg	21.5	10.4	23.3
Fredonia	22.9	10.0	18.7
Grafton	22.8	12.4	21.1
Port Washington.....	22.1	10.0	34.7
Saukville.....	20.7	10.0	17.9
Ozaukee County	21.4	11.3	21.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 126

MEDIAN PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HOUSING IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000

County	Owner-Occupied with a Mortgage	Owner-Occupied Without a Mortgage	Renter-Occupied
Kenosha	21.4	12.5	24.3
Milwaukee.....	21.1	12.6	24.8
Ozaukee	21.4	11.3	21.8
Racine	20.7	11.5	24.0
Walworth.....	22.8	11.8	24.1
Washington.....	21.9	10.2	21.2
Waukesha.....	21.4	11.3	22.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

that experienced a high housing cost burden in participating local governments by income level in 2000. Table 124 sets forth the number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied households in the Region by County with a high housing cost burden in 2000 based on general Census data. About 19 percent of owner-occupied households in the Region experienced a high housing cost burden and about 31 percent of renter-occupied households in the Region experienced a high housing cost burden.

Table 125 sets forth the median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs by owner-occupied and renter-occupied households in the County and each participating local government in 2000 based on general Census data. The median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs in the County by owner-occupied households with a mortgage was about 21 percent. The median percentage spent by owner-occupied households without a mortgage was about 11 percent and the percentage spent by renter-occupied households was about 22 percent. This shows that most households in the County opt to pay substantially less than the 30 percent affordability standard as defined by HUD. Table 126 sets forth the median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs by owner-occupied and renter-occupied households for each County in the Region in 2000. The median percentage of income spent on monthly housing costs did not vary significantly across the Region. The percentage of income spent on housing by owner-occupied households with a mortgage was between 20.7 and 22.8 percent and the percentage of income spent on housing costs without a mortgage was between 10.2 and 12.5 percent. The percentage of income spent on housing by renter-occupied households was between 21.2 and 24.8 percent.

Table 127 sets forth the number of households with more than 1.01 occupants per room in the planning area and Table 128 sets forth the number of households without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities in the planning area.¹¹ About 1 percent of households in the planning area had more than 1.01 occupants per room in 2000. Less than 1 percent of households lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. These low totals indicate that a high cost burden, rather than substandard housing, was the primary cause of problems for households reported to have housing problems in Table 122.

¹¹Tables 127 and 128 are based on general Census 2000 data.

Table 127

HOUSING OCCUPANCY BY NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER ROOM IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Owner-occupied Housing Units ^b										
Community	0.50 or less occupants per room		0.51 to 1.00 occupants per room		1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room		1.51 or more occupants per room		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities										
Mequon.....	5,990	83.5	1,150	16.0	25	0.3	7	0.2	7,172	100
Port Washington.....	1,912	74.9	630	24.7	9	0.3	3	0.1	2,554	100
Villages										
Belgium.....	262	64.0	139	34.0	8	2.0	0	0	409	100
Fredonia.....	278	62.8	162	36.7	2	0.5	0	0	442	100
Grafton.....	2,126	74.1	701	24.4	35	1.2	8	0.3	2,870	100
Newburg ^c	179	67.8	79	29.9	6	2.3	0	0	264	100
Saukville.....	679	71.5	267	28.1	4	0.4	0	0	950	100
Thiensville.....	880	86.4	133	13.1	2	0.2	3	0.3	1,018	100
Towns										
Belgium.....	325	71.9	124	27.4	3	0.7	0	0	452	100
Cedarburg.....	1,360	74.9	456	25.1	0	0	0	0	1,816	100
Fredonia.....	477	71.5	187	28.0	3	0.5	0	0	667	100
Grafton.....	968	75.1	316	24.5	5	0.4	0	0	1,289	100
Port Washington.....	284	60.3	187	39.7	0	0	0	0	471	100
Saukville.....	418	75.8	129	23.4	2	0.4	2	0.4	551	100
Ozaukee County ^c	18,497	77.7	5,156	21.7	113	0.5	31	0.1	23,797	100
Renter-occupied Housing Units ^b										
Community	0.50 or less occupants per room		0.51 to 1.00 occupants per room		1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room		1.51 or more occupants per room		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities										
Mequon.....	524	75.9	153	22.2	0	0	13	1.9	690	100
Port Washington.....	1,034	69.1	415	27.8	15	1.0	32	2.1	1,496	100
Villages										
Belgium.....	107	61.5	63	36.3	2	1.1	2	1.1	174	100
Fredonia.....	175	66.8	75	28.6	12	4.6	0	0	262	100
Grafton.....	826	68.5	361	30.0	8	0.7	10	0.8	1,205	100
Newburg ^c	71	56.8	49	39.2	3	2.4	2	1.6	125	100
Saukville.....	412	64.9	195	30.7	25	3.9	3	0.5	635	100
Thiensville.....	408	84.1	70	14.5	7	1.4	0	0	485	100
Towns										
Belgium.....	66	70.2	26	27.7	0	0	2	2.1	94	100
Cedarburg.....	44	56.4	34	43.6	0	0	0	0	78	100
Fredonia.....	42	73.7	15	26.3	0	0	0	0	57	100
Grafton.....	208	75.9	66	24.1	0	0	0	0	274	100
Port Washington.....	143	76.9	38	20.4	0	0	5	2.7	186	100
Saukville.....	58	75.3	13	16.9	6	7.8	0	0	77	100
Ozaukee County ^c	5,337	72.0	1,913	25.8	96	1.3	69	0.9	7,415	100

^aTotals are based on a sample of one in six responses to the 2000 Census.

^bA housing unit is considered overcrowded if there is more than one occupant per room. Rooms considered in the calculation include: living room, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, and enclosed porches suitable for year-round use.

^cIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Household Projections: 2035

The number of additional housing units needed in the 2035 plan design year is projected by first selecting a population projection. The number of residents expected to reside in “group quarters” (in Ozaukee County, this generally will include college dormitories and assisted living facilities) is then subtracted from the projected total population, and the result is divided by the projected household size (number of persons per household in 2035). This number is then multiplied by the desired vacancy rate of 3 percent to determine the total number of housing units needed in the planning area in 2035. The resulting number of housing units is about 42,000.

Table 128

HOUSING UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING OR KITCHEN FACILITIES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Community	Lacking Complete Plumbing		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		Total ^b
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Cities					
Mequon.....	0	0	0	0	8,162
Port Washington.....	22	0.5	21	0.5	4,252
Villages					
Belgium.....	2	0.3	2	0.3	592
Fredonia.....	0	0	0	0	734
Grafton.....	0	0	9	0.2	4,165
Newburg ^c	0	0	0	0	408
Saukville.....	0	0	9	0.6	1,639
Thiensville.....	6	0.4	7	0.5	1,570
Towns					
Belgium.....	3	0.5	5	0.9	631
Cedarburg.....	0	0	0	0	1,931
Fredonia.....	0	0	0	0	751
Grafton.....	8	0.5	12	0.8	1,608
Port Washington.....	0	0	20	3.0	678
Saukville.....	0	0	2	0.3	644
Planning Area^d	48	0.1	96	0.3	32,397

^aTotals are based on a sample of one in six responses to the 2000 Census.

^bTotals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant units.

^cIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

income groups. Table 7 in Chapter II sets forth the number of households in various income ranges and the median household income in the County and each participating local government in 1999. Ozaukee County as a whole experienced relative economic prosperity compared to the rest of the Region. The median household income was \$62,745 in the County and \$46,308 in the Region. However, lower-income households exist in the County and should be provided with affordable housing options.

Households in the County earning less than \$18,824 in 1999, or less than 30 percent of the County median household income, were considered extremely low income households. About 6 percent of households in the County, or 1,718 households, earned less than \$15,000. Another 8 percent, or 2,453 households, earned between \$15,000 and \$24,999 in 1999. These households were in either the extremely low income group or very low income group. Very low income households earned between \$18,825 and \$31,373 in 1999 (30.1 to 50 percent of the median income). About 9 percent of households, or 2,850, earned between \$25,000 and \$34,999. These households were either in the very low income group or the low income group. Low income earnings for the County were between \$31,373 and \$50,196 (50.1 to 80 percent of the County median). An additional 4,360 households, or about 14 percent, earned between \$35,000 and \$49,999, also putting them in the low-income group. About 24 percent of households, or 7,324, earned between \$50,000 and \$74,999 in 1999. Almost half of these households were in the moderate income group for the County in 1999. Moderate income earnings for the County were between \$50,197 and \$59,608, or 80.1 and 95 percent of the median income.

Table 129 sets forth the projected number of households in each income category by community through 2035. These projections assume the per-centage in each income category reported in 2000 will be the same in 2035. Projections for the County as a whole include:

- 1,964 households, or about 5 percent, are projected to be extremely low income
- 2,567 households, or about 6 percent, are projected to be very low income

The number of additional housing units needed between 2000 and 2035 to provide an adequate supply is determined by subtracting the number of housing units in 2000 from the projected number of housing units needed in 2035. The resulting projected demand is about 9,500 additional housing units. The type of housing units that ultimately produce this total should be determined based on household income, age distribution, and household size to best meet the needs of County residents

The above projection is based on the Ozaukee County population projection developed by SEWRPC as part of the 2035 regional land use plan. The number of additional housing units needed in each participating local government based on the 2035 population projection selected by each local government is set forth in Table 24 in Chapter II. Alternative population projections were provided to each participating local government on July 10, 2006. SEWRPC developed household projections for each local government based on the population projection selected.

Household Income

Household income should be considered when developing policies intended to help provide housing units within a cost range affordable to all

Table 129

HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME LEVEL IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035^a

Community	Extremely Low Income		Very Low Income		Low Income		Moderate Income		Other		Total Households
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Cities											
Mequon.....	349	3.2	375	3.5	959	8.9	551	5.1	8,584	79.3	10,818
Port Washington.....	389	6.5	395	6.6	1,025	17.1	602	10.1	3,572	59.7	5,983
Villages											
Belgium.....	49	3.3	114	7.6	329	22.1	178	11.9	822	55.1	1,492
Fredonia.....	61	4.4	134	9.6	259	18.6	162	11.6	779	55.8	1,395
Grafton.....	290	4.3	576	8.4	1,181	17.3	685	10.1	4,087	59.9	6,819
Newburg ^b	52	7.2	70	9.7	136	18.9	59	8.2	402	56.0	719
Saukville.....	287	7.7	353	9.5	614	16.5	367	9.9	2,093	56.4	3,714
Thiensville.....	81	5.0	63	3.9	252	15.5	156	9.6	1,074	66.0	1,626
Towns											
Belgium.....	57	7.5	87	11.4	128	16.8	55	7.2	434	57.1	761
Cedarburg.....	86	3.4	175	6.8	187	7.3	115	4.5	2,004	78.0	2,567
Fredonia.....	22	2.0	56	5.0	186	16.6	105	9.4	753	67.0	1,122
Grafton.....	147	7.3	82	4.1	340	16.9	108	5.4	1,329	66.3	2,006
Port Washington.....	52	6.3	91	11.0	126	15.3	65	7.9	492	59.5	826
Saukville.....	42	5.2	39	4.8	124	15.4	59	7.3	541	67.3	805
Ozaukee County^c	1,964	4.9	2,527	6.3	5,726	14.3	3,213	8.1	26,521	66.4	39,951

Note: Community household income level projections were prepared using the alternative population projections chosen by communities set forth in Table 24 in Chapter II. The County income level projections were prepared using the population projections set forth under the regional land use plan for 2035.

^aProjections are based on 2000 CHAS data.

^bIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^cIncludes all of Ozaukee County. Does not include that portion of the Village of Newburg in Washington County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

- 5,726 households, or about 14 percent, are projected to be low income
- 3,213 households, or about 8 percent, are projected to be moderate income

Housing Need for Non-Resident Workers

The characteristics of resident and non-resident workers in Ozaukee County were analyzed to determine whether non-resident workers could afford to live in Ozaukee County if they wanted to do so.

Data Sources

The Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS), released in 2003 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, provide information based on a 5 percent sample of the population from "long-form" questionnaires completed for the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The PUMS data are intended to permit the cross-tabulation of variables not possible using other Census products and not available in Census publications, while conforming with requirements to protect the confidentiality of Census respondents. The geography used for the PUMS data is a relatively large scale, being based on groups of counties or single counties with 100,000 or greater population. Unfortunately, Ozaukee County is grouped with Washington County, so it is not possible to isolate data for Ozaukee County alone. Because the PUMS data were derived from a 5 percent sample of the total population—less than that used in other tabulations of the Census—the data does not precisely match that published in other Census products.

The Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP) is a special tabulation of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing based on place of work questions from "long-form" questionnaires. It was possible to determine the number of workers, by area of residence, working in various sub-areas of Ozaukee and Washington Counties by using this data.

Table 130

**PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF WORK: 2000**

Place of Residence	Place of Work ^a					
	Belgium-Fredonia	Port Washington-Saukville	Cedarburg-Grafton	Mequon-Thiensville	Kewaskum	West Bend-Newburg
Dodge County.....	24	60	98	136	81	603
Fond du Lac County	20	52	92	34	295	1,180
Milwaukee County ^b						
City of Milwaukee-northwest and east.....	18	182	548	1,245	4	125
City of Milwaukee-near west and west	0	78	244	392	0	114
City of Milwaukee-central	47	140	319	376	4	42
City of Milwaukee-south.....	28	93	244	270	0	56
Milwaukee County-northshore and Tosa.....	0	187	410	1,421	0	62
Milwaukee County-south and West Allis	12	46	114	503	0	75
Ozaukee County.....	1,093	5,489	8,865	6,864	20	842
Sheboygan County	305	886	531	251	112	442
Washington County	164	831	2,015	1,539	1,158	14,048
Waukesha County	47	96	312	796	64	416
All Other Areas	24	451	233	198	38	324
Total	1,782	8,591	14,025	14,025	1,776	18,329

Place of Residence	Place of Work ^a					
	Wayne-Addison	Jackson-Polk	Hartford-Slinger	Germantown	Erin-Richfield	Total
Dodge County.....	313	130	2,011	219	118	3,793
Fond du Lac County	175	111	210	103	23	2,295
Milwaukee County ^b						
City of Milwaukee-northwest and east.....	14	54	215	677	36	3,118
City of Milwaukee-near west and west	4	54	112	305	33	1,336
City of Milwaukee-central	0	52	156	199	12	1,347
City of Milwaukee-south.....	8	32	128	194	14	1,067
Milwaukee County-northshore and Tosa.....	0	26	90	418	36	2,650
Milwaukee County-south and West Allis	30	48	150	292	43	1,313
Ozaukee County.....	56	254	172	514	66	24,235
Sheboygan County	44	56	69	46	8	2,750
Washington County	1,381	2,402	6,988	4,448	1,421	36,395
Waukesha County	87	105	585	1,452	253	4,213
All Other Areas	87	94	363	214	62	2,088
Total	2,199	3,418	11,249	9,081	2,125	86,600

^aSee Map 97.

^bSee Map 98. The total number of non-resident workers from Milwaukee County is 10,831.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Transportation Planning Package) and SEWRPC.

Place of Residence and Place of Work

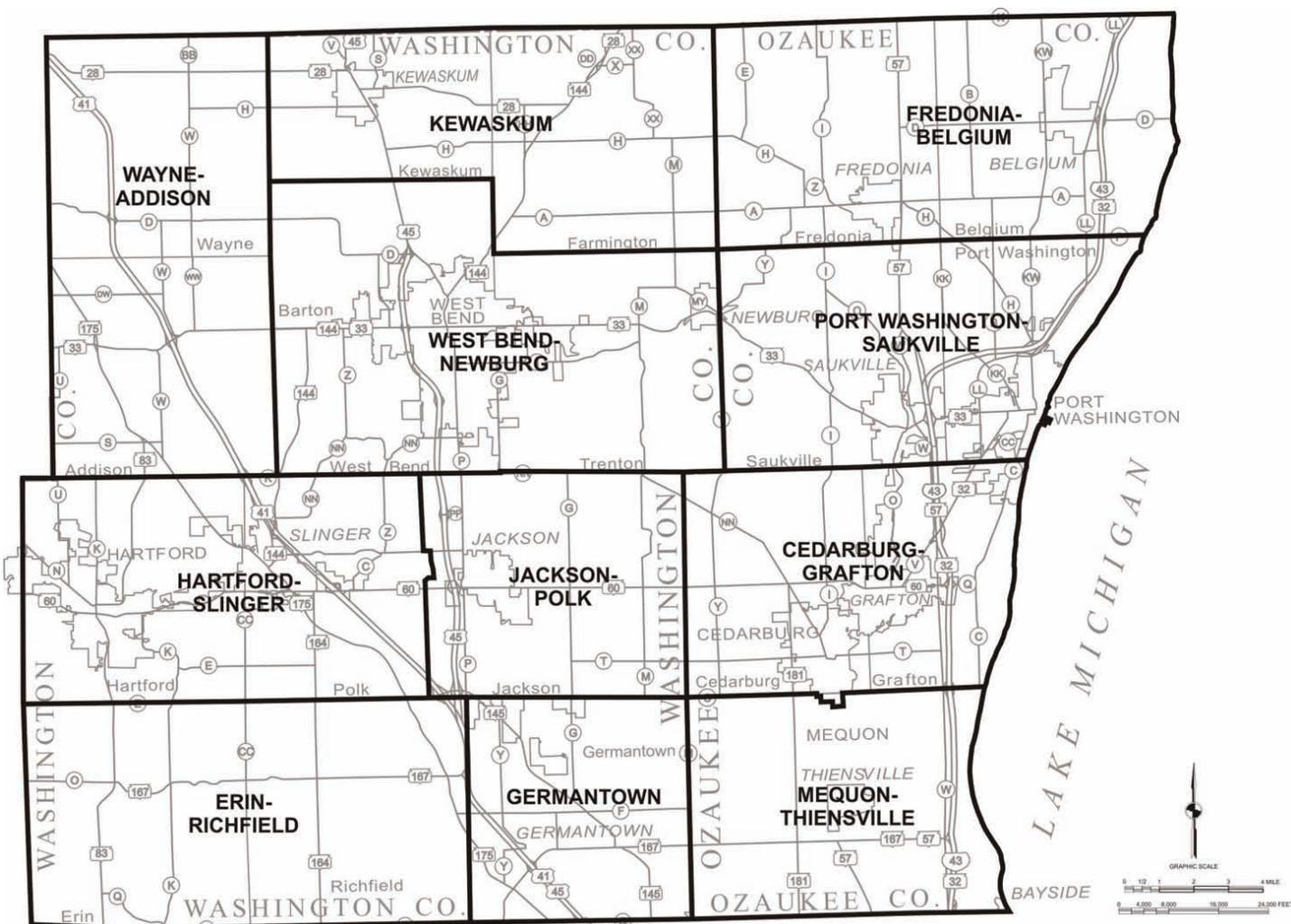
Table 130 provides information on the place of residence for people who work in Ozaukee and Washington Counties. Although 70 percent of those who work in Ozaukee or Washington Counties, or 60,630 workers, also live in one of the counties, a significant number commute. The largest number of commuters, about 10,800 workers or 12.5 percent of all workers in the two counties, live in Milwaukee County. Map 97 shows the sub-areas within Ozaukee and Washington Counties in which people work. Map 98 shows the sub-areas in Milwaukee County that correspond to the “place of residence” listed on Table 130.

Earnings and Household Incomes of Resident and Non-Resident Workers

As shown by Table 131, non-resident workers earned more in terms of median earnings than did resident workers. The median earnings for non-resident workers was about \$31,130, while the median earnings for resident workers was about \$24,820—a difference of about \$6,310, or 20 percent. The median earnings of workers vary significantly

Map 97

AREAS OF WORK IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

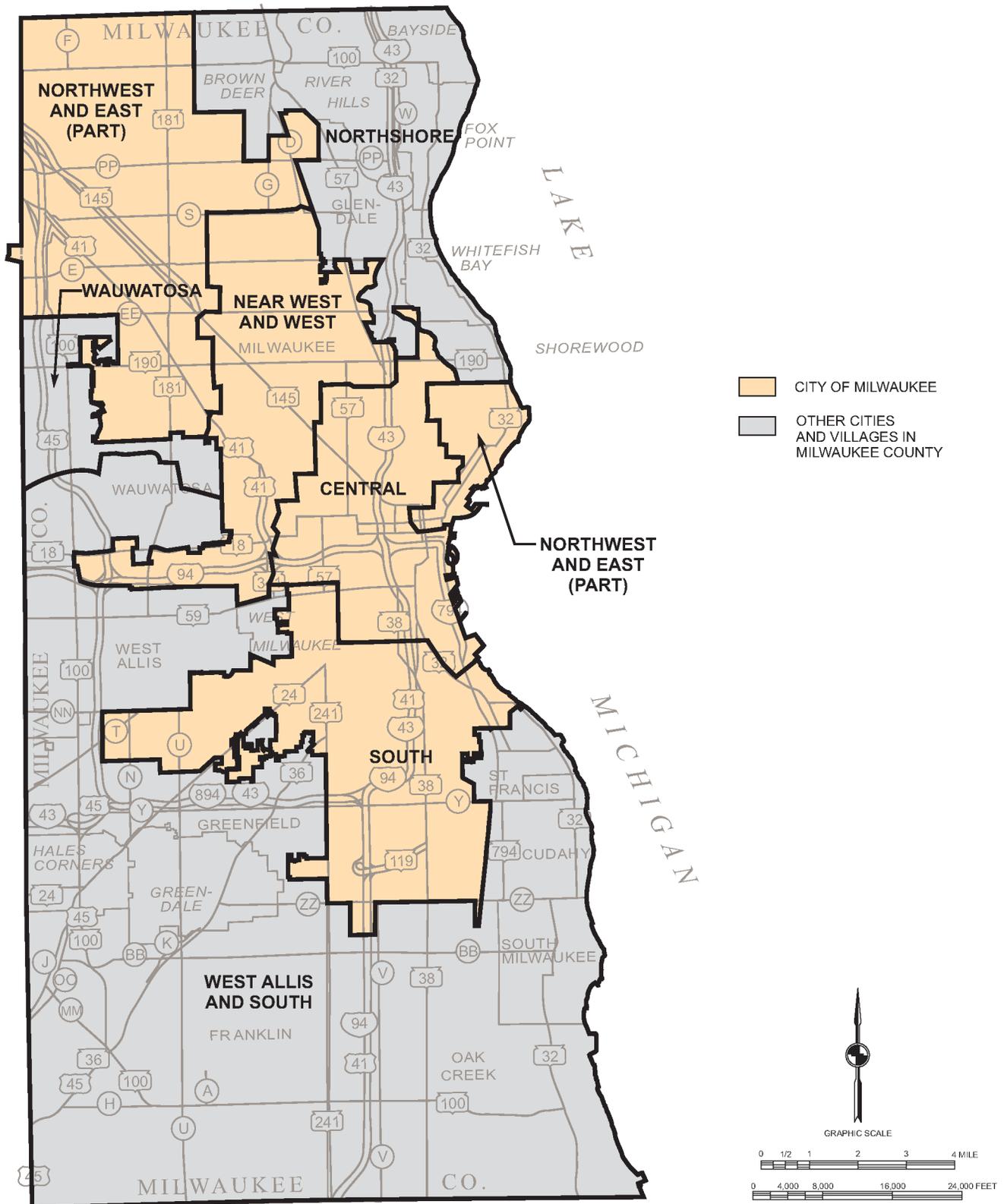
by occupation. Both resident and non-residents workers in service and farming, forestry, and fishing occupations had the lowest median earnings, while workers employed in management, business, and financial operations had the highest median earnings. The median wages of non-resident workers exceeded those of resident workers in all occupation categories except construction, extraction, and maintenance. Table 132 shows the number of non-resident and resident workers in each occupation category.

With respect to the number of hours worked per week, shown in Table 133, a greater proportion of resident workers worked on a part-time basis—less than 40 hours per week—than did non-resident workers. About 28 percent of resident workers worked less than 40 hours per week, while only about 19 percent of non-resident workers worked less than 40 hours per week.

While non-residents individually had higher median incomes than resident workers, household incomes were slightly higher for resident workers than for non-resident worker households, as shown by Table 134. The median household income for resident worker households was about \$62,300, whereas the median household income for non-resident worker households was about \$61,300. The median household income of non-resident workers varies considerably based on the County in which the workers reside. The median household income of non-resident workers living in Milwaukee County (where 42 percent of non-resident workers live) was \$54,300, compared to a median household income of \$79,000 for non-resident workers living in Waukesha County (16 percent of non-resident workers).

Map 98

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY RESIDENTS
WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 131

MEDIAN EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION OF PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000

Occupation Category	Non-Resident Workers ^a		Resident Workers		Resident and Non-Resident Workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Management, Business, and Financial Operations	3,800	13.9	8,023	13.6	11,823	13.7
Professional and Related	4,803	17.7	10,033	17.0	14,836	17.2
Service Occupations	2,973	11.0	8,225	13.9	11,198	13.0
Sales and Office Occupations	5,017	18.5	16,226	27.4	21,243	24.6
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing ^{b,c}	124	0.5	309	0.5	433	0.5
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	2,470	9.1	4,070	6.9	6,540	7.6
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	7,946	29.3	12,231	20.7	20,177	23.4
Total	27,133	100.0	59,117	100.0	86,250	100.0

^aIncludes persons who worked in Ozaukee or Washington County but did not live in either County. Persons who live in Washington County but work in Ozaukee County are considered resident workers.

^bThe sample size for the Farming, Forestry, and Fishing category is much smaller than that of the other categories, because only 0.5 percent of workers are in this occupation category. The earnings reported may not be an accurate reflection of actual earnings for workers in this category due to the small sample size.

^cFarmers who farm their own land are included in the Management, Business, and Financial Operations category.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table 132

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION OF PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000

Occupation Category	Non-Resident Workers ^a		Resident Workers		Resident and Non-Resident Workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Management, Business, and Financial Operations	3,800	13.9	8,023	13.6	11,823	13.7
Professional and Related	4,803	17.7	10,033	17.0	14,836	17.2
Service Occupations	2,973	11.0	8,225	13.9	11,198	13.0
Sales and Office Occupations	5,017	18.5	16,226	27.4	21,243	24.6
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing ^b	124	0.5	309	0.5	433	0.5
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	2,470	9.1	4,070	6.9	6,540	7.6
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	7,946	29.3	12,231	20.7	20,177	23.4
Total	27,133	100.0	59,117	100.0	86,250	100.0

^aIncludes persons who worked in Ozaukee or Washington County but did not live in either County. Persons who live in Washington County but work in Ozaukee County are considered resident workers.

^bFarmers who farm their own land are included in the Management, Business, and Financial Operations category.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table 133

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK FOR PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000

Hours Worked per Week	Non-Resident Workers		Resident Workers		Resident and Non-Resident Workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Worked Less than 4 Hours	407	1.5	1,234	2.1	1,641	1.9
Worked 4 to 9 Hours	147	0.5	954	1.6	1,101	1.3
Worked 10 to 19 Hours	662	2.4	4,906	8.3	5,568	6.5
Worked 20 to 29 Hours	1,811	6.7	6,472	10.9	8,283	9.6
Worked 30 to 39 Hours	2,065	7.6	5,864	9.9	7,929	9.2
Subtotal Part Time	5,092	18.7	19,430	32.8	24,522	28.5
Worked 40 or More Hours	22,041	81.3	39,687	67.1	61,728	71.5
Total	27,133	100.0	59,117	99.9	86,250	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table 134

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS
WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000**

Worker Household Income	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (Milwaukee County)		Non-Resident (Waukesha County)	
	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total
Less Than \$15,000	660	2.7	382	3.6	0	0.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	702	2.9	564	5.3	23	0.5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	879	3.7	549	5.2	0	0.0
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,128	4.7	629	5.9	22	0.5
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,146	4.8	622	5.9	31	0.7
\$35,000 to \$39,999	912	3.8	398	3.7	89	2.0
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,411	5.9	958	9.0	115	2.6
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,693	7.0	713	6.7	360	8.1
\$50,000 to \$54,999	1,456	6.0	574	5.4	323	7.2
\$55,000 to \$59,999	1,736	7.2	685	6.5	279	6.2
\$60,000 to \$64,999	1,263	5.2	285	2.7	240	5.4
\$65,000 to \$69,999	1,510	6.3	559	5.3	390	8.7
\$70,000 to \$79,999	2,619	10.9	1,125	10.6	404	9.0
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1,612	6.7	695	6.5	343	7.7
\$90,000 to \$99,999	1,584	6.6	465	4.4	592	13.2
\$100,000 or More	3,767	15.6	1,413	13.3	1,262	28.2
Total	24,078	100.0	10,616	100.0	4,473	100.0
Median Household Income	\$61,300		\$54,300		\$79,000	

Worker Household Income	Non-Resident (All Other)		Ozaukee/Washington County Resident		All Workers	
	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Households	Percent of Total	Households
Less Than \$15,000	278	3.1	1,254	278	3.1	1,254
\$15,000 to \$19,999	115	1.3	860	115	1.3	860
\$20,000 to \$24,999	330	3.7	952	330	3.7	952
\$25,000 to \$29,999	477	5.3	1,785	477	5.3	1,785
\$30,000 to \$34,999	493	5.5	2,009	493	5.5	2,009
\$35,000 to \$39,999	425	4.7	1,887	425	4.7	1,887
\$40,000 to \$44,999	338	3.8	2,289	338	3.8	2,289
\$45,000 to \$49,999	620	6.9	2,577	620	6.9	2,577
\$50,000 to \$54,999	559	6.2	2,472	559	6.2	2,472
\$55,000 to \$59,999	772	8.6	2,331	772	8.6	2,331
\$60,000 to \$64,999	738	8.2	3,013	738	8.2	3,013
\$65,000 to \$69,999	561	6.2	2,234	561	6.2	2,234
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1,090	12.1	3,805	1,090	12.1	3,805
\$80,000 to \$89,999	574	6.4	3,344	574	6.4	3,344
\$90,000 to \$99,999	527	5.9	1,828	527	5.9	1,828
\$100,000 or More	1,092	12.1	7,009	1,092	12.1	7,009
Total	8,989	100.0	39,649	8,989	100.0	39,649
Median Household Income	\$60,600		\$62,300		\$62,000	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Housing Costs

With respect to the housing costs incurred by workers, shown in Tables 135 and 136, people who both lived and worked in Ozaukee or Washington County paid more for housing than did non-resident workers taken as a whole. Resident workers in Ozaukee/Washington Counties paid about \$30 more per month in rent than did non-resident workers, and about \$70 more per month for owner-occupied housing (including homes and condos).

The median monthly rent for resident workers in Ozaukee and Washington Counties was \$620 in 2000; compared to a median monthly rent of \$642 for all residents of Ozaukee County and \$615 for all residents of Washington

Table 135

**GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WITH PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000**

Monthly Gross Rent ^a	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (Milwaukee County)		Non-Resident (Waukesha County)	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
Less Than \$400	884	11.8	532	11.6	0	0.0
\$400 to \$449	584	7.8	288	6.3	0	0.0
\$450 to \$499	623	8.3	374	8.1	40	4.7
\$500 to \$549	923	12.4	673	14.7	84	9.8
\$550 to \$599	1,002	13.4	709	15.5	0	0.0
\$600 to \$649	589	7.9	359	7.8	93	10.8
\$650 to \$699	584	7.8	402	8.8	76	8.9
\$700 to \$749	475	6.4	243	5.3	103	12.0
\$750 to \$799	552	7.4	329	7.2	85	9.9
\$800 to \$849	291	3.9	186	4.1	88	10.3
\$850 to \$899	248	3.3	172	3.7	27	3.1
\$900 to \$949	190	2.5	124	2.7	0	0.0
\$950 to \$999	112	1.5	94	2.0	0	0.0
\$1,000 or More	417	5.6	102	2.2	262	30.5
Subtotal	7,474	100.0	4,587	100.0	858	100.0
Paying Cash Rent						
No Cash Rent	166		31		27	
Median Gross Rent	\$590		\$580		\$770	

Monthly Gross Rent ^a	Non-Resident (All Other)		Ozaukee/Washington County Resident		All Workers	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
Less Than \$400	352	17.3	529	5.9	1,413	8.6
\$400 to \$449	296	14.6	510	5.6	1,094	6.6
\$450 to \$499	209	10.3	760	8.4	1,383	8.4
\$500 to \$549	166	8.2	1,181	13.1	2,104	12.7
\$550 to \$599	293	14.4	1,250	13.9	2,252	13.6
\$600 to \$649	137	6.8	825	9.1	1,414	8.6
\$650 to \$699	106	5.2	952	10.5	1,536	9.3
\$700 to \$749	129	6.4	730	8.1	1,205	7.3
\$750 to \$799	138	6.8	635	7.0	1,187	7.2
\$800 to \$849	17	0.8	444	4.9	735	4.5
\$850 to \$899	49	2.4	221	2.4	469	2.8
\$900 to \$949	66	3.3	316	3.5	506	3.1
\$950 to \$999	18	0.9	152	1.7	264	1.6
\$1,000 or More	53	2.6	531	5.9	948	5.7
Subtotal	2,029	100.0	9,036	100.0	16,510	100.0
Paying Cash Rent						
No Cash Rent	108		219		395	
Median Gross Rent	\$550		\$620		\$600	

^a Monthly gross rent is the monthly contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, sewer) and fuels if these are paid for by the renter.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

County. The median monthly cost for owner-occupied housing for resident workers in Ozaukee and Washington Counties was \$1,110¹² in 2000; compared to a median monthly owner cost of \$1,140 for all residents of Ozaukee County and \$1,005 for all residents of Washington County.

¹²The median monthly housing cost includes all housing units (single-family homes, condominiums, and mobile homes) occupied by the owner of the housing unit, and also includes owners who have a mortgage and those who do not. The median monthly owner cost in 2000 for homeowners with a mortgage was \$1,260 for residents of Ozaukee or Washington County who worked in one of the two counties, \$1,420 for all residents of Ozaukee County, and \$1,225 for all residents of Washington County. Monthly owner cost includes mortgage, property taxes, homeowner and flood insurance, condominium fees, utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and heat.

Table 136

**SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000**

Selected Monthly Owner Costs ^a	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (Milwaukee County)		Non-Resident (Waukesha County)	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
Less Than \$500	2,456	15.0	838	14.0	379	10.6
\$500 to \$699	1,792	10.9	801	13.3	191	5.3
\$700 to \$899	2,364	14.4	1,088	18.1	196	5.5
\$900 to \$999	1,141	6.9	494	8.2	191	5.3
\$1,000 to \$1,099	1,062	6.5	344	5.7	340	9.5
\$1,100 to \$1,199	1,336	8.1	541	9.0	244	6.8
\$1,200 to \$1,299	1,383	8.4	441	7.4	392	10.9
\$1,300 to \$1,499	1,930	11.7	603	10.1	481	13.4
\$1,500 to \$1,699	1,207	7.3	310	5.2	542	15.1
\$1,700 or More	1,767	10.8	538	9.0	632	17.6
Total	16,438	100.0	5,998	100.0	3,588	100.0
Median Monthly Costs	\$1,040		\$940		\$1,260	

Selected Monthly Owner Costs ^a	Non-Resident (All Other)		Ozaukee/Washington County Resident		All Workers	
	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Households	Percent of Total	Households
Less Than \$500	1,239	18.1	5,629	18.5	8,085	17.3
\$500 to \$699	800	11.7	2,238	7.4	4,030	8.6
\$700 to \$899	1,080	15.8	2,718	8.9	5,082	10.8
\$900 to \$999	456	6.7	1,936	6.4	3,077	6.6
\$1,000 to \$1,099	378	5.5	2,500	8.2	3,562	7.6
\$1,100 to \$1,199	551	8.0	2,085	6.8	3,421	7.3
\$1,200 to \$1,299	550	8.0	2,374	7.8	3,757	8.0
\$1,300 to \$1,499	846	12.3	3,342	11.0	5,272	11.3
\$1,500 to \$1,699	355	5.2	2,608	8.6	3,815	8.1
\$1,700 or More	597	8.7	4,999	16.4	6,766	14.4
Total	6,852	100.0	30,429	100.0	46,867	100.0
Median Monthly Costs	\$970		\$1,110		\$1,090	

^aSelected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, water, sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

The housing costs of non-resident workers, compared to resident workers, varied depending on the County in which the non-resident workers lived. Workers living in Waukesha County had a significantly higher median rent (\$150 more than Ozaukee/Washington County resident workers) and monthly owner costs (also \$150 more than Ozaukee/Washington County resident workers), while workers living in Milwaukee County had a somewhat lower median rent (\$40 less than Ozaukee/Washington County resident workers) and significantly lower median monthly owner costs (\$170 less than Ozaukee/Washington County resident workers).

Housing Values

The median value of owner-occupied housing units (including homes and condos) occupied by resident and non-resident workers is shown in Table 137. The median value of homes for resident workers was \$159,600, compared to \$131,600 for non-resident workers, a difference of \$28,000, or 18 percent. Similar to the cost of housing, housing values varied by the County in which non-resident workers lived. Median housing values for non-resident workers living in Waukesha County were \$12,900 higher than those of Ozaukee/Washington County resident workers. Median housing values for non-resident workers living in Milwaukee County were \$51,700 lower than those of Ozaukee/Washington County resident workers.

Table 137

**VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS
WITH PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000**

Value ^a	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (Milwaukee County)		Non-Resident (Waukesha County)	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
Less Than \$50,000	1,311	8.0	699	11.7	45	1.3
\$50,000 to \$79,999	1,333	8.1	757	12.6	53	1.5
\$80,000 to \$89,999	931	5.7	452	7.5	27	0.8
\$90,000 to \$99,999	1,387	8.4	783	13.1	58	1.6
\$100,000 to \$124,999	2,607	15.9	976	16.3	387	10.8
\$125,000 to \$149,999	2,456	14.9	649	10.8	524	14.6
\$150,000 to \$174,999	2,430	14.8	733	12.2	777	21.6
\$175,000 to \$199,999	1,363	8.3	370	6.2	594	16.5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1,327	8.1	350	5.8	500	13.9
\$250,000 to \$299,999	676	4.1	110	1.8	412	11.5
\$300,000 to \$499,999	499	3.0	111	1.9	202	5.6
\$500,000 or More	118	0.7	8	0.1	9	0.3
Total	16,438	100.0	5,998	100.0	3,588	100.0
Median Household Income	\$131,600		\$107,900		\$172,500	

Value ^a	Non-Resident (All Other)		Ozaukee/Washington County Resident		All Workers	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
Less Than \$50,000	567	8.3	606	2.0	1,917	4.1
\$50,000 to \$79,999	523	7.6	568	1.9	1,901	4.1
\$80,000 to \$89,999	452	6.6	432	1.4	1,363	2.9
\$90,000 to \$99,999	546	8.0	1,098	3.6	2,485	5.3
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,244	18.2	4,105	13.5	6,712	14.3
\$125,000 to \$149,999	1,283	18.7	6,348	20.9	8,804	18.8
\$150,000 to \$174,999	920	13.4	5,379	17.7	7,809	16.7
\$175,000 to \$199,999	399	5.8	3,888	12.8	5,251	11.2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	477	7.0	3,136	10.3	4,463	9.5
\$250,000 to \$299,999	154	2.2	2,229	7.3	2,905	6.2
\$300,000 to \$499,999	186	2.7	1,958	6.4	2,457	5.2
\$500,000 or More	101	1.5	682	2.2	800	1.7
Total	6,852	100.0	30,429	100.0	46,867	100.0
Median Household Income	\$126,800		\$159,600		\$150,800	

^aValue is the Census respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for if it were for sale.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Conclusions

Based on this analysis, it appears that non-resident worker households could afford rental housing in Ozaukee County. Due to the relatively high cost of owner-occupied housing in Ozaukee County compared to all nearby Counties except Waukesha County, non-resident workers would have a more difficult time affording a home in Ozaukee County.

Age Distribution and Senior Housing

Age distribution in the planning area has important implications for planning and the formation of housing policies. The age distribution and gender composition of the County population in 2000 is set forth in Table 4 and Figure 5 in Chapter II. The age distribution and gender composition for each participating local government in 2000 is set forth in Appendix D.

In 2000 the County population was 82,317 residents. Children less than five years old numbered 5,069 or about 6 percent of the County population, while children between the ages of five and 19 numbered 18,935, or about 23 percent of the County population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 47,956, or about 58 percent of the County population. Persons age 65 and older numbered 10,357, or about 13 percent of the total population.

When forming housing policy it is important to consider not only the current age composition, but what the age composition may be in the plan design year of 2035. Projected population and age composition by gender are set forth in Table 21 and Figure 8 in Chapter II. Table 21 shows the number of persons in all age groups is projected to increase between 2000 and 2035; however, the percentage of the population is projected to decrease in all age groups except for the 65 year and older age group. The percentage of residents in this age group is expected to increase dramatically from about 13 percent to about 25 percent of the County's population.

About 24 percent of households in the County, or 7,362, were elderly family households and elderly non-family households as of 2000. About 11 percent of those households were extremely low-income, about 13 percent were very low-income, about 24 percent were low-income, and about 8 percent were moderate income. There will likely be a demand for a higher percentage of specialized housing units for the elderly due to the projected population increase in the 65 year and older age group. In addition, there may be a demand for units that are affordable for elderly households with a large range of income levels if current income levels remain constant through 2035.

As the population of the County ages, several types of senior housing with varying levels of care for a range of incomes may need to be provided. These levels may include independent senior communities that offer private, separate residences designed for independent seniors, with no medical services provided; or assisted living communities, which offer help with non-medical activities, such as meals, housekeeping, and transportation, while maintaining separate living quarters or housing units. Skilled nursing facilities (commonly referred to as nursing homes) provide 24-hour nursing care, including care for chronically-ill patients who can no longer live independently.

A Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC) is a relatively new type of elderly housing. A CCRC provides a commitment to care for residents regardless of any changes in their health, for as long as they reside in the community. A CCRC provides independent living; assisted living; and skilled nursing care within the same community. CCRC's generally require an up-front purchase and monthly payments for services, amenities, and medical care.

Existing nursing homes and retirement communities located in the County are shown on Map 72 and listed in Table 84 and community based residential facilities and adult family homes are shown on Map 73 and listed in Table 85 in Chapter IV. There are three CCRC's in the County, each of which includes a nursing home, and two independent nursing homes in the County.

There are also three residential care apartment complexes (RCAC) and 14 senior apartment complexes located in the County, which are listed in Table 138. RCACs provide independent apartments in facilities that offer limited services for residents, which may include meals, housekeeping, laundry, personal care, nursing services, social and recreational activities, and medication management. Residents may receive up to 28 hours per week of these services.

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities are another segment of the County population that may have special housing needs. The number of residents with disabilities by age group in the County and each local government in 2000 is set forth in Table 139. The 65 and over age group had the highest percentage of people reporting a disability, at about 29 percent or 2,872 people. About 9 percent of people ages 21 to 64, or 4,408 people, reported having a disability and about 6 percent of people ages 5 to 20, or 1,223 people, reported having a disability. Although the County's aging population has the highest percentage of people reporting a disability, the largest number of people reporting a disability was in the 21 to 64 age group. Housing with varying levels of care or programs that provide in-home care services in addition to those which cater to needs of senior citizens may be needed in the County as a result.

Persons with disabilities in each County in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, the Region as a whole, and the State are set forth in Table 140. Ozaukee County has a relatively low percentage of persons with disabilities when compared to other counties in the Region and the State.

Table 138

RESIDENTIAL CARE APARTMENT COMPLEXES AND SENIOR APARTMENT COMPLEXES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007

Name	Street Address
Residential Care Apartment Complexes ^a	
Highlands at Newcastle	12600 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
Meadowmere – North Shore	10803 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
Sarah Chudnow Campus	10995 N. Market Street, Mequon
Senior Apartment Complexes	
Country Harbor Apartments ^b	411 Chiswell Street, Saukville
Fisher Terrace ^b	N47 W6277 Western Avenue, Cedarburg
Manchester Heights ^b	642 Maple Street, Grafton
Oakwood Apartments ^b	10833 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
Westport Meadows ^b	1200 Oak Court, Port Washington
Berkshire ^c	1004 Beech Street, Grafton
Evergreen Park ^c	N30 W6801 Lincoln Boulevard, Cedarburg
Lincoln Village ^c	1300 W Lincoln Avenue, Port Washington
Maple Crest Apartments ^c	982 Sunset Road, Port Washington
Mequon Court ^c	10935 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
Harbor Village ^d	333 W. Waters Street, Port Washington
Lasata Heights ^d	N78 W675 Wauwatososa Road, Cedarburg
Newcastle Place ^d	12600 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
Willowbrook Place ^d	205 N. Green Bay Road, Thiensville

^aResidential care apartment complexes (RCAC) provide independent apartments in facilities that offer a limited amount of services for residents, which may include meals, housekeeping, laundry, personal care, nursing services, social and recreational activities, and medication management. Residents may receive up to 28 hours per week of these services.

^bRent is based on income. The renter pays a maximum of 30 percent of their income and the remainder is paid by the Federal government through Section 202 or Section 811 funding.

^cResidents must have a gross annual income below approximately \$28,000 for a single person and \$32,000 for a couple. Rent is approximately \$540 to \$650 for a one bedroom apartment and \$630 to \$800 for a two bedroom apartment. No rent subsidies are offered.

^dThese complexes offer several sizes of apartments with rents starting at \$800.

Source: Ozaukee County Aging Services Department and SEWRPC.

Several types of disabilities are included in the data:

- Sensory – Blindness, deafness, or a severe sight or hearing impediment
- Physical – A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying
- Mental disability – A condition lasting at least six months that makes learning, remembering, or concentrating difficult
- Self-care disability – A condition lasting at least six months that makes dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home difficult
- Going outside the home disability – A condition lasting at least six months that makes going outside the home alone difficult (applies only to those residents at least 16 years of age and under 65 years of age)
- Employment disability – A condition lasting at least six months that makes working at a job or business difficult (applies only to those residents at least 16 years of age)

Table 141 sets forth the type of disabilities reported in the County in 2000. One person may report having multiple types of disabilities. The range of disabilities reported may influence the type of housing required to provide for the needs of people with disabilities.

Table 139

PERSONS AGE 5 AND OVER WITH DISABILITIES FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000^a

Community and Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
City of Mequon^b			
5 to 20	223	4.1	5,459
21 to 64	858	7.1	12,134
65 and over	584	20.5	2,855
Total	1,665	8.1	20,448
City of Port Washington			
5 to 20	136	6.1	2,232
21 to 64	562	9.6	5,869
65 and over	472	35.4	1,333
Total	1,170	12.4	9,434
Village of Belgium			
5 to 20	27	6.6	410
21 to 64	85	8.8	968
65 and over	27	20.1	134
Total	139	9.2	1,512
Village of Fredonia			
5 to 20	70	13.4	524
21 to 64	197	18.1	1,090
65 and over	46	30.3	152
Total	313	17.7	1,766
Village of Grafton^b			
5 to 20	118	5.0	2,350
21 to 64	444	7.2	6,146
65 and over	452	38.6	1,170
Total	1,014	10.5	9,666
Village of Newburg^c			
5 to 20	18	6.8	266
21 to 64	67	10.2	656
65 and over	29	37.2	78
Total	114	11.4	1,000
Village of Saukville			
5 to 20	95	9.4	1,016
21 to 64	432	17.2	2,508
65 and over	127	41.6	305
Total	654	17.1	3,829
Village of Thiensville			
5 to 20	31	5.2	591
21 to 64	155	8.5	1,813
65 and over	170	25.3	673
Total	356	11.6	3,077

Community and Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
Town of Belgium			
5 to 20	32	8.6	374
21 to 64	55	6.5	841
65 and over	50	23.5	213
Total	137	9.6	1,428
Town of Cedarburg^b			
5 to 20	132	8.8	1,504
21 to 64	291	8.9	3,263
65 and over	130	26.0	500
Total	553	10.5	5,267
Town of Fredonia^b			
5 to 20	59	5.6	1,060
21 to 64	260	16.6	1,563
65 and over	47	28.0	168
Total	366	13.1	2,791
Town of Grafton			
5 to 20	83	8.1	1,021
21 to 64	227	9.1	2,484
65 and over	139	31.6	440
Total	449	11.4	3,945
Town of Port Washington			
5 to 20	50	11.4	438
21 to 64	136	13.9	978
65 and over	73	37.6	194
Total	259	16.1	1,610
Town of Saukville			
5 to 20	17	4.5	374
21 to 64	78	7.7	1,018
65 and over	34	16.7	203
Total	129	8.1	1,595
Ozaukee County			
5 to 20	1,239	6.2	19,947
21 to 64	4,473	9.4	47,430
65 and over	2,901	28.8	10,082
Total^d	8,613	11.1	77,459

^aDisability types include sensory, physical, mental, self-care, and employment. A single respondent may have multiple types of disabilities. The data is based on a sample of one in six residents of the civilian non-institutionalized population.

^bTable 139 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected population totals but no other Census data. Corrected population counts include an increase of 152 in the Village of Grafton, a decrease of 152 in the Town of Grafton, an increase of 194 in the City of Cedarburg, a decrease of 194 in the Town of Cedarburg, an increase of 820 in the City of Mequon, and a decrease of 820 in the Town of Fredonia. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for disability status due to the manner in which this data was reported.

^cIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^dTotal includes all of Ozaukee County and that portion of the Village of Newburg within Washington County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Household Size

It is also important to provide housing options that meet space requirements for households of various sizes in addition to providing housing options that are affordable for households of all income levels. The average household size for the County and each participating local government in 2000 is set forth in Table 6 in Chapter II. The average household size in the County was 2.61 persons. Table 142 sets forth the number of households by size in the planning area and each participating local government in 2000. Two-person households accounted

Table 140

**PERSONS AGE 5 AND OVER WITH DISABILITIES FOR
COUNTIES IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN AND THE STATE OF WISCONSIN: 2000^a**

Community and Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
Kenosha County			
5 to 20	3,052	8.3	36,560
21 to 64	14,352	17.0	84,519
65 and over	6,291	38.3	16,426
Total	23,695	17.2	137,505
Milwaukee County			
5 to 20	21,687	9.8	221,830
21 to 64	102,628	19.6	523,705
65 and over	45,624	39.7	115,013
Total	169,939	19.7	860,548
Ozaukee County			
5 to 20	1,223	6.2	19,704
21 to 64	4,408	9.4	46,828
65 and over	2,872	28.7	10,012
Total	8,503	11.1	76,544
Racine County			
5 to 20	3,443	7.8	44,245
21 to 64	16,402	15.6	105,181
65 and over	8,373	37.3	22,473
Total	28,218	16.4	171,899
Walworth County			
5 to 20	1,644	7.0	23,610
21 to 64	7,356	14.1	52,233
65 and over	3,993	35.3	11,302
Total	12,993	14.9	87,145

Community and Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
Washington County			
5 to 20	1,574	5.7	27,471
21 to 64	7,383	10.8	68,610
65 and over	3,952	31.8	12,446
Total	12,909	11.9	108,527
Waukesha County			
5 to 20	4,705	5.7	82,300
21 to 64	21,461	10.2	210,455
65 and over	12,932	31.7	40,856
Total	39,098	11.7	333,611
Southeastern Wisconsin Region			
5 to 20	37,328	8.2	455,720
21 to 64	173,990	15.9	1,091,531
65 and over	84,037	36.8	228,528
Total	295,355	16.6	1,775,779
State			
5 to 20	98,981	7.9	1,258,268
21 to 64	449,699	14.9	3,018,794
65 and over	242,237	36.5	662,813
Total	790,917	16.0	4,939,875

^aDisability types include sensory, physical, mental, self-care, and employment. A single respondent may have multiple types of disabilities. The data is based on a sample of one in six residents of the civilian non-institutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

for 36 percent, or 11,235, of the households in the planning area. One-person households accounted for about 21 percent, or 6,662, and four-person households accounted for about 17 percent, or 5,226. Three-person households accounted for about 16 percent, or 5,024, and five-person households accounted for about 7 percent, or 2,226. Six-person households accounted for about 2 percent, or 643, and households with seven or more persons accounted for less than 1 percent, or 197. It will also be important to take into account the projected household size for 2035 when formulating future housing policy. The projected household size for the County is 2.45, which is a decrease of about 6 percent from the 2000 level. An implication of this decrease may be housing policies that allow for a higher percentage of smaller homes.

PART 2: HOUSING PROGRAMS AVAILABLE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Government sponsored housing programs have been inventoried to assess government's potential to help the private sector meet housing needs in the planning area. The full array of government sponsored programs and funding availability is almost continually changing, therefore, this section focuses on those programs that have the potential for increasing the availability of lower-cost housing and rehabilitation in Ozaukee County. Many of the programs available in Ozaukee County are administered through local and statewide nonprofit organizations that receive funding from the Federal government. Several entities are involved in administering and funding the following programs, including the HOME Consortium, the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Table 141

REPORTED DISABILITIES BY TYPE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Community and Age Group	Type of Disability						Total
	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Go-outside-home	Employment	
City of Mequon^b							
5 to 15.....	17	29	145	20	-- ^c	-- ^c	211
16 to 64.....	184	339	162	79	227	536	1,527
65 and over.....	177	390	145	116	255	-- ^c	1,083
Total	378	758	452	215	482	536	2,821
City of Port Washington							
5 to 15.....	0	4	76	0	-- ^c	-- ^c	80
16 to 64.....	85	197	148	49	190	384	1,053
65 and over.....	174	277	105	61	277	-- ^c	894
Total	259	478	329	110	467	384	2,027
Village of Belgium							
5 to 15.....	6	0	6	0	-- ^c	-- ^c	12
16 to 64.....	13	30	19	6	41	58	167
65 and over.....	9	18	5	13	19	-- ^c	64
Total	28	48	30	19	60	58	243
Village of Fredonia							
5 to 15.....	0	4	26	7	-- ^c	-- ^c	37
16 to 64.....	9	39	58	4	40	167	317
65 and over.....	11	34	8	8	38	-- ^c	453
Total	20	77	92	19	78	167	807
Village of Grafton^b							
5 to 15.....	18	32	67	31	-- ^c	-- ^c	148
16 to 64.....	67	161	89	29	97	330	773
65 and over.....	171	295	75	63	174	-- ^c	778
Total	256	488	231	123	271	330	1,699
Village of Newburg^d							
5 to 15.....	0	0	10	0	-- ^c	-- ^c	10
16 to 64.....	16	24	13	4	20	34	111
65 and over.....	4	23	3	15	17	-- ^c	62
Total	20	47	26	19	37	34	183
Village of Saukville							
5 to 15.....	0	3	67	9	-- ^c	-- ^c	79
16 to 64.....	92	130	103	34	171	306	836
65 and over.....	69	94	37	25	66	-- ^c	291
Total	161	227	207	68	237	306	1,206
Village of Thiensville							
5 to 15.....	0	0	27	0	-- ^c	-- ^c	27
16 to 64.....	9	47	33	4	27	121	241
65 and over.....	90	103	22	34	64	-- ^c	313
Total	99	150	82	38	91	121	581
Town of Belgium							
5 to 15.....	0	0	14	4	-- ^c	-- ^c	18
16 to 64.....	6	16	22	13	26	42	125
65 and over.....	16	25	8	9	29	-- ^c	87
Total	22	41	44	26	55	42	230
Town of Cedarburg^b							
5 to 15.....	10	0	43	0	-- ^c	-- ^c	53
16 to 64.....	43	114	49	57	104	219	586
65 and over.....	41	46	18	22	88	-- ^c	185
Total	94	160	110	79	192	219	824
Town of Fredonia^b							
5 to 15.....	0	5	6	5	-- ^c	-- ^c	16
16 to 64.....	55	69	44	24	57	202	451
65 and over.....	7	29	21	21	23	-- ^c	101
Total	62	103	71	50	80	202	568

Table 141 (continued)

Community and Age Group	Type of Disability						Total
	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Go-outside-home	Employment	
Town of Port Washington							
5 to 15.....	0	8	22	0	-- ^c	-- ^c	30
16 to 64.....	25	44	42	17	46	72	246
65 and over.....	21	65	12	14	37	-- ^c	149
Total	46	117	76	31	83	72	425
Town of Saukville							
5 to 15.....	7	0	6	0	-- ^c	-- ^c	13
16 to 64.....	27	31	16	7	12	29	122
65 and over.....	9	27	0	0	12	-- ^c	48
Total	43	58	24	7	24	29	183
Planning Area^e							
5 to 15.....	63	107	610	95	-- ^c	-- ^c	875
16 to 64.....	728	1,483	980	375	1,302	3,185	8,053
65 and over.....	1,007	1,845	577	500	1,415	-- ^c	5,344
Total	1,798	3,435	2,167	970	2,717	3,185	14,272

^aA single respondent may have multiple types of disabilities. The data is based on a sample of one in six residents.

^bTable 141 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected population totals but no other Census data. Corrected population counts include an increase of 152 in the Village of Grafton, a decrease of 152 in the Town of Grafton, an increase of 194 in the City of Cedarburg, a decrease of 194 in the Town of Cedarburg, an increase of 820 in the City of Mequon, and a decrease of 820 in the Town of Fredonia. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for disability status due to the manner in which this data was reported.

^cThe Census did not collect data for disability type for this age group.

^dIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^eTotal includes all of Ozaukee County and that portion of the Village of Newburg within Washington County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Housing Program Administrators

The HOME Consortium

The HOME Consortium is a four-county governmental body, which includes Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, and Jefferson Counties, whose purpose is to advance homeownership opportunities and programs for households that earn 80 percent or less of the area’s median income. Median incomes based on family size are developed annually by HUD (see Table 143). The area served by the Consortium receives an annual funding allocation from HUD. The Consortium’s programs are administered by C-CAP LLC and the Community Housing Initiative, Inc., which are nonprofit organizations located in the City of Waukesha.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)

WHEDA was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1972 as a nonprofit “public benefit corporation” to help meet the housing needs of lower-income households in the State. This purpose has expanded to include providing housing facilities to meet the needs of disabled and elderly households. The programs are financed through the sale of tax-exempt bonds and receive no State tax support. These programs involve the administration of several Federally funded grants and housing tax credits.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD provides funding for a number of housing programs, including the Section 8 Low-Income Rental Assistance Program and the Home Investment Partnership Act (HOME). As previously mentioned, in order for units or agencies of government to apply for and receive HUD housing grants or public housing funds, they must prepare a CHAS and submit that strategy to HUD for approval. The purpose of the CHAS is to ensure that communities receiving funding from HUD have planned for the housing-related needs of low- and moderate-income households in a way that improves the availability and affordability of adequate housing. The CHAS must also include consideration of persons needing supportive services, identify the manner in which private resources will be incorporated in addressing identified housing needs, and provide for both rental and homeownership options.

Table 142

HOUSEHOLD SIZES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000^a

Community	1-person Households		2-person Households		3-person Households		4-person Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities								
Mequon.....	1,264	16.1	3,050	38.8	1,225	15.6	1,395	17.7
Port Washington	1,073	26.4	1,371	33.7	691	17.0	617	15.2
Villages								
Belgium.....	114	19.6	174	29.9	94	16.2	114	19.5
Fredonia.....	121	17.3	241	34.4	127	18.1	137	19.5
Grafton.....	981	24.2	1,408	34.8	631	15.6	679	16.8
Newburg ^b	74	18.6	125	31.4	81	20.4	67	16.8
Saukville	382	24.1	503	31.8	282	17.8	293	18.5
Thiensville.....	501	33.3	569	37.9	209	13.9	153	10.1
Towns								
Belgium.....	100	18.2	201	36.7	83	15.2	90	16.5
Cedarburg.....	190	10.0	732	38.6	324	17.1	411	21.7
Fredonia.....	113	15.4	257	35.4	133	18.3	135	18.6
Grafton.....	252	16.1	654	41.6	271	17.3	258	16.4
Port Washington	169	26.6	195	30.7	114	17.9	91	14.3
Saukville	80	12.9	257	41.3	100	16.1	102	16.4
Planning Area ^c	6,662	21.3	11,235	36.0	5,024	16.1	5,226	16.7

Community	5-person Households		6-person Households		7-or-more-person Households		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities								
Mequon.....	680	8.7	196	2.5	680	8.7	196	2.5
Port Washington	224	5.4	67	1.6	224	5.4	67	1.6
Villages								
Belgium.....	65	11.2	17	2.9	65	11.2	17	2.9
Fredonia.....	53	7.6	18	2.6	53	7.6	18	2.6
Grafton.....	252	6.2	70	1.7	252	6.2	70	1.7
Newburg ^b	34	8.5	10	2.5	34	8.5	10	2.5
Saukville	92	5.8	25	1.6	92	5.8	25	1.6
Thiensville.....	58	3.9	7	0.5	58	3.9	7	0.5
Towns								
Belgium.....	43	7.9	23	4.2	43	7.9	23	4.2
Cedarburg.....	173	9.1	55	2.9	173	9.1	55	2.9
Fredonia.....	52	7.2	29	4.0	52	7.2	29	4.0
Grafton.....	92	5.9	30	1.9	92	5.9	30	1.9
Port Washington	49	7.6	15	2.4	49	7.6	15	2.4
Saukville	56	9.0	20	3.2	56	9.0	20	3.2
Planning Area ^c	2,226	7.1	643	2.2	2,226	7.1	643	2.2

^aTotals are based on 100 percent of responses to the 2000 Census.

^bIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^cIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

The Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

The FHA was established by Congress in 1934 and became part of HUD's Office of Housing in 1965. The FHA insures mortgage loans for single family and multi-family homes from FHA-approved lenders throughout the Nation, including Ozaukee County, and is the largest insurer of mortgages in the world. FHA mortgage insurance provides approved lenders with protection against losses as the result of default on a loan. The lender bears less risk because the FHA will pay a claim to the lender in the event of a homeowner default. This allows FHA insured loans to be made with less cash investment than other loans, which increases accessibility to lower-income households.

Table 143

**HUD ESTIMATED MEDIAN
FAMILY INCOME BY FAMILY SIZE FOR
THE MILWAUKEE-WAUKESHA-WEST ALLIS
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA): 2006**

Family Size	Median Income	80 Percent of Median Income
One Person	\$47,063	\$37,650
Two Person	\$53,750	\$43,000
Three Person.....	\$60,500	\$48,400
Four Person	\$67,188	\$53,750
Five Person	\$72,562	\$58,050
Six Person.....	\$77,938	\$62,350
Seven Person.....	\$83,313	\$66,650
Eight Person.....	\$88,686	\$70,950

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and SEWRPC.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
(USDA) Rural Development**

The USDA administers the Federal Government’s primary program addressing America’s need for affordable rural housing. USDA Rural Development provides loans and grants to develop rural community facilities in cities, villages, and towns with populations less than 20,000 that are not part of an urban area. The USDA provides affordable housing opportunities for low- to moderate- income families in the northern portion of Ozaukee County including the City of Port Washington, Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, and Saukville; and Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington, and Saukville.

Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Division of Community Development, Bureau of Housing

The Bureau of Housing administers several Federal and State programs to provide low- and moderate-income households with housing assistance in many areas of Wisconsin. Ozaukee County residents are not eligible for programs administered by the Bureau of Housing because the County is included in the HOME Consortium, which fills the role of the Bureau of Housing in administering State and Federal housing programs in Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, and Jefferson Counties.

Government Sponsored Housing Programs

The following sections describe programs funded by the State and Federal governments for construction of single- and multi-family housing and programs that provide financial assistance for down payments, loan guarantees, or rental assistance.

HOME Consortium Programs

C-CAP Down Payment Assistance (DPA) Grant

The purpose of the C-CAP DPA Grant Program is to assist homebuyers with the upfront costs of purchasing a home through a down payment assistance (DPA) grant. The HOME Consortium provides funding to C-CAP, which administers the grant program. The grant itself is offered through private lenders partnering with C-CAP. The DPA grant can help pay up to \$3,000 in customary closing costs and fees related to buying a home and/or a portion of a down payment. The C-CAP DPA grant is forgiven over the course of five years. A portion of the grant must be repaid if the home is sold within a five year period. The program is not available in the City of Mequon or Village of Belgium. The following eligibility criteria apply:

- Buyer household income cannot exceed 80 percent of the HUD estimated median family income by size for the Milwaukee Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The 2006 HUD estimated median income and 80 percent of the median income are listed in Table 143
- Home purchase price limit of \$208,700
- Only owner-occupied, single-family, or condo units are eligible

American Dream Down Payment Initiative (ADDI) C-CAP Loan

The ADDI offers 0 percent interest loans to buyers to use for either completion of home repairs immediately after closing or occupancy or as a form of down payment assistance. A buyer may be eligible for up to a \$5,000 deferred 0 percent interest loan to be used for down payment or closing costs, or a buyer may be eligible for up to a \$10,000 deferred 0 percent interest loan for home repairs only. The ADDI loan is deferred at 0 percent APR, which means there is no interest and the loan is not due until sale or transfer of the mortgaged property. The ADDI loan may also be combined with the C-CAP Down Payment Assistance grant. Eligibility criteria for Ozaukee County are identical to those outlined in the C-CAP DPA grant program. This program is also administered by C-CAP and with funds provided through the HOME Consortium.

WHEDA Programs

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC)

Created by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the LIHTC program gives states the equivalent of nearly \$5 billion in annual budget authority to issue tax credits for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing targeted to lower-income households. The program provides an incentive by providing credit against Federal income tax liability. As a basic program requirement, rental property owners either make at least 20 percent of their housing units available to households with incomes not exceeding 50 percent of the area median family income adjusted for family size or make at least 40 percent of their housing units available to households with incomes not exceeding 60 percent of an area's median family income adjusted for family size. Property owners must agree to maintain these percentages for at least 30 years. The LIHTC program is administered by WHEDA in Wisconsin.

Home Ownership Mortgage (HOME) Loan Program

The HOME Loan Program, administered by WHEDA and funded by HUD, offers long-term, below-market, fixed-rate financing for low- to moderate-income first-time homebuyers. In Ozaukee County, the following eligibility criteria applied in 2006:

Purchase Price Limits:

- New and existing single family detached dwellings not to exceed \$204,432
- Two-family dwellings at least five years old not to exceed \$261,701
- Three-family dwellings at least five years old not to exceed \$316,326
- Four-family dwellings at least five years old not to exceed \$393,120

Income Limits:

- One or two member households with a combined income of less than \$65,200
- Three plus member households with a combined income of less than \$71,720

Fixed-Interest Only Loan Program

The Fixed-Interest Only Loan Program, administered by WHEDA and funded by HUD, offers below-market, fixed-rate financing with reduced payments during the first seven years for eligible first-time homebuyers. The home purchase price must be at least \$150,000 and cannot exceed the purchase price limits listed above for the HOME Loan Program.

HOME Plus Loan Program

The HOME Plus Loan Program, administered by WHEDA and funded by HUD, provides financing of up to \$10,000 for down payment and closing costs, and a line of credit for future home repairs. Borrowers must have less than \$4,500 in liquid assets to be eligible to draw HOME Plus funds for down payment and closing costs. Those with liquid assets exceeding \$4,500 may still request the line of credit for future home repairs. Eligible properties must be occupied by the owner and can be anywhere from one to four units.

HUD Programs

Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

HUD provides community development block grants to entitled counties, entitlement communities, and States (for distribution to non-entitlement communities) for housing programs that principally benefit low- and moderate-income households and other community development purposes. Counties, entitlement communities, and States develop their own specific programs and funding priorities under the CDBG program; however, maximum priority must be given to activities which either benefit low- and moderate-income persons or aid in the

Table 144

**HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SECTION 8 VOUCHERS
BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006^a**

Household Type	Number	Percent
Elderly family	26	28.9
Elderly disabled	12	13.3
Family	24	26.7
Family disabled	6	6.7
Non-family disabled	19	21.1
Other	3	3.3
Total	90 ^b	100.0

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only, does not include that portion of Newburg in Washington County.

^bTen households from the Ozaukee County waiting list were in the voucher program review process as of October 11, 2006.

Source: Horizon Management Inc. and SEWRPC.

prevention or elimination of blight or slums. States must ensure that over a three year period, at least 60 percent of CDBG funds awarded to non-entitlement communities are used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income households. HUD defines communities entitled to grants as principal cities of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), other metropolitan cities with a population of at least 50,000, and urban counties with a population of at least 200,000 excluding the population of any entitlement communities within the county. Neither Ozaukee County nor any of the local governments located in the County are entitlement communities. The County and local governments can apply for CDBG funds from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

Section 8 Rental Voucher Program

The Section 8 Rental Voucher Program increases affordable housing choices for low-income households by allowing families to choose privately-owned rental housing. A public housing authority (PHA) generally pays the landlord the difference between 30 percent of a family’s gross household income and the PHA-determined payment standard, about 80 to 100 percent of the fair market rent (FMR). Housing authorities may be established by counties and local governments. Neither Ozaukee County nor any local governments within the County have established a public housing authority. The program is administered by WHEDA for the County and all local governments within the County. In recent years the State has contracted with Horizon Management Group, Inc., based in La Crosse County with an office in Sheboygan County, to administer the program for Ozaukee County and each of its local governments. Up to 100 households are eligible to receive vouchers within the County. Table 144 sets forth the number of households receiving Section 8 vouchers by household type. About 42 percent of households receiving vouchers were elderly households in 2006.

Prior to 1981, another portion of Section 8 rental assistance was disbursed directly to individual property owners. This was referred to as “Project-Based Assistance.” HUD entered into 20-year contribution contracts with individual property owners to provide subsidies for lower-income tenants. Because this component of the Section 8 program was eliminated in 1981, the number of rental housing units subsidized in this manner has been decreasing as contracts with property owners expire. Contracts remaining in effect are the result of “renewal” of contracts initiated prior to 1981. There were 270 subsidized units in the County as of 2006; 206 of these units housed elderly households and 70 units housed other households. These units do not count against the limit described above.

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program

HUD provides interest-free capital advances to private nonprofit sponsors to finance the development of supportive housing for the elderly. The capital advance does not have to be repaid as long as the project serves very low-income elderly persons for 40 years. Project rental assistance funds are provided to cover the difference between the HUD-approved operating cost for the project and the tenants’ contribution towards rent. Project rental assistance contracts are approved initially for five years and are renewable based on the availability of funds. Private nonprofit organizations can apply to develop a Section 202 project if they can, among other requirements, submit a resolution that they will provide a minimum capital investment equal to 0.5 percent of the HUD-approved capital advance. Public entities are not eligible for funding under this program. Occupancy in Section 202 housing is open to any very low-income household comprised of at least one person who is at least 62 years old at the time of initial occupancy. There were 55 subsidized units in the County as of 2006. These units do not count against the Section 8 limit described above.

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

HUD provides interest-free capital advances to public and private nonprofit sponsors to finance the development of rental housing such as independent living projects, condominium units, and small group homes that will provide

supportive services for people with disabilities. The capital advance does not have to be repaid as long as the project serves very low-income persons with disabilities for 40 years. Project rental assistance funds are provided to cover the difference between the HUD-approved operating cost for the project and the tenants' contribution towards rent. Project rental assistance contracts are approved initially for five years and are renewable based on the availability of funds. Nonprofit organizations with a Section 501 (c) (3) tax exemption from the IRS can apply to develop a Section 811 project if they can, among other requirements, submit a resolution that they will provide a minimum capital investment equal to 0.5 percent of the HUD-approved capital advance, up to a maximum of \$10,000. Occupancy in Section 811 housing is open to any very low-income household comprised of at least one person who is at least 18 years old and has a disability, such as a physical or developmental disability or chronic mental illness. These units do not count against the Section 8 limit described above.

Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance - Section 203 (k)

This FHA (which became part of HUD in 1965) program insures mortgages designed for properties in need of rehabilitation. Property acquisition costs are combined with rehabilitation costs under one mortgage as opposed to two, which is the traditional method. The ability to consolidate the mortgages results in a single long-term mortgage with relatively low interest rates and a streamlined process for the borrower and lender. They are also available to those who might not otherwise qualify for conventional mortgages. Section 203 (k) insures mortgages covering the purchasing or refinancing and rehabilitation of a home that is at least one year old. A portion of the loan proceeds are used to pay the seller, or, in a refinance situation, to pay off the existing mortgage, and the remaining funds are placed in an escrow account and released as rehabilitation is completed. The rehabilitation cost must be at least \$5,000 and there are no income limits for eligibility.

Property Improvement Loan Insurance (Title I)

This FHA program insures loans made by private lenders to borrowers, many of whom might not be eligible for a traditional loan, for the purpose of making home improvements. Loans are insured for up to 20 years on single family or multi-family properties. The maximum loan amount is \$25,000 for a single family property and \$12,000 per housing unit not to exceed a total of \$60,000 for a multi-family property. Loan funds may be used for light to moderate rehabilitation of single family and multi-family structures, or to construct a non-residential structure on a single family property. Loans may also be used to purchase fire safety equipment. The intent of the program is to provide financing for permanent improvements that protect or improve the basic livability and utility of a property, including manufactured homes, single family and multi-family structures, non-residential structures, and preservation of historic homes.

USDA Rural Development Programs

Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants

Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants provide low-cost financing for the development of affordable rental housing for both year-round and migrant "domestic farm laborers" and their households. These programs may be used to build, buy, improve, or repair farm labor housing and provide related facilities, such as on-site child care centers.

Multi-Family Housing Direct Loans

Multi-Family Housing Direct Loans provide loans for the development of affordable rental housing in rural communities. Low and very-low income households are targeted as tenants, but moderate income households are also eligible. Rural Development may also provide "Rental Assistance," a project-based tenant subsidy that pays a portion of tenant housing costs, reducing them to an affordable level (30 percent of adjusted income). Projects must be in a rural area and consist of at least two rental units.

Multi-Family Housing Guaranteed Loans

Multi-Family Housing Guaranteed Loans serve the rental housing needs of low and moderate-income rural households by providing loan guarantees for newly constructed or rehabilitated rental property in eligible rural areas. Guarantees may be used in conjunction with other subsidy programs, such as the Low-Income Tax Credit, HOME, and state rental assistance programs. Loans can be made for a variety of rental housing types, for

example: family, elderly, congregate housing, and mobile homes. Loans can be made for new construction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, acquisition of buildings that provide for "special housing needs," and combination construction and permanent loans. Tenants' income cannot exceed 115 percent of the area median income, adjusted for family size. Rent (including tenant-paid utilities) for any unit at initial occupancy cannot exceed 30 percent of 115 percent of the area median income, adjusted for family size. The average rent (including tenant-paid utilities) for all units in a project cannot exceed 30 percent of area median income.

Rural Housing Site Loans

Rural Housing Site Loans are short term loans to finance development costs of subdivisions located in communities with a population of 10,000 or less (selected communities with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 are also eligible). Developed lots are to be sold to families with low- to moderate- household income (up to 115 percent of the county median income). Loans can be made to public or private local non-profit organizations with legal authority to buy, develop, and sell home sites to eligible applicants.

Single Family Housing Direct Loans

Single Family Housing Direct Loans are for families seeking financing to purchase new or existing homes or to repair or improve a home. This subsidized housing program offers loan benefits as down payment assistance to enable purchase with a loan through a private lending source (Rural Development accepts a junior lien behind the primary lender) or as a sole source of assistance for purchase, repair, or improvement. Sole source assistance is limited to families who are unable to obtain any part of the needed credit from another lending source. To be eligible an applicant must have the ability to repay the loan, live in the home, and be a citizen or be legally admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence, among other requirements. Family income cannot exceed 80 percent of the county median income.

Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loans

The Guaranteed Rural Housing (GRH) loan program provides moderate-income families with access to affordable home ownership in eligible rural areas. Approved GRH lenders provide home purchase financing requiring no down payment and can finance loan closing costs and repairs up to the property's appraised value. To be eligible, an applicant must have adequate and dependable income; be a citizen or be legally admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence; have an adjusted annual household income that does not exceed the moderate-income limits for the area; and demonstrate adequate repayment ability. The home must be a new or existing stick-built or modular home that meets HUD guidelines; a new manufactured home on a permanent foundation; owner occupied and not income producing; and located in an eligible rural area or community.

Department of Veteran Affairs Home Loan Program

This program is available to veterans, active duty military personnel, and certain members of the reserves and National Guard. The program offers advantages to applicants including loans with no money down and no private mortgage insurance payments. Applicants must meet income and credit requirements for the loans, which are generally administered by lenders approved by the Department of Veteran Affairs.

Ozaukee County Home Owner Rehabilitation Program

The purpose of this program was to provide funding to Ozaukee County low- and moderate-income homeowners to assist with lead paint abatement and other improvements to their homes. Household with a total household income of less than 80 percent of the area median income adjusted by household size and who owned and reside in a home built prior to 1978, were eligible. The program provided a forgivable grant of up to \$10,000 and was administered by the Ozaukee County Public Health Department. Eligible repairs included lead paint abatement activities and HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) or code violations as determined by an inspection. If funding was still available after these initial repairs are completed, a number of additional repairs and improvements could be funded, including:

- Window replacements
- Porch repairs
- Painting or siding

- Gutters and roofing
- Plumbing and electrical work
- Accessibility improvements
- Other items approved by the Ozaukee County Public Health Department program manager

The program was discontinued in late 2006 due to a change in funding allocation by the HOME Consortium. In the future, a similar program will be directly administered within the County by the HOME Consortium.

WisLoan

This program provides loans for a wide variety of residential modifications to improve accessibility for disabled persons, including ramps and home accessibility modifications for non-rental units. Individuals applying for a loan must be a Wisconsin resident, at least 18 years old (parents and other relatives can apply on behalf of disabled people under age 18), and have a disability. Applicants can request any amount needed for the modifications, but the loan amount is dependent on ability to repay the loan and availability of loan funds. The loan is available to Ozaukee County residents and administered by IndependenceFirst with oversight by the Independent Living Unit of the State Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources (part of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services). The IndependenceFirst office located in Milwaukee (600 W. Virginia Street, fourth floor) serves Ozaukee County.

Housing Trust Funds

Housing trust funds can be established by county or local governments (or state governments) to support the preservation and production of affordable housing through a dedicated source of public financing. As of 2006, over 350 county and local government and 38 state housing trust funds had been established. They have combined to dedicate over \$750 million annually towards addressing affordable housing needs across the Country. Locally, the City of Milwaukee Common Council passed an ordinance creating a Milwaukee Housing Trust Fund in late 2006. It started with base funds of \$2.5 million in 2007 from bonding. Ongoing revenue is generated from Potawatomi gaming proceeds, Tax Increment Financing (TIF) revenue (see Chapter XII for additional information regarding TIF), and designated PILOT funds.¹³ Community support for the trust fund was championed by the Milwaukee Housing Trust Fund Coalition, which was comprised of many faith and community based organizations such as the Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee.

Private Housing Programs

Habitat for Humanity

Habitat for Humanity builds and renovates homes with the help of future home owners through donations of money, materials, and volunteer labor and sells the homes to the partner families at no profit. An Ozaukee County Chapter of the Sheboygan County Habitat for Humanity affiliate was established in 2000 resulting in the Habitat for Humanity Lakeside, Ozaukee Chapter and the Lakeside, Sheboygan Chapter. The Ozaukee Chapter has partnered with area churches, businesses, and the general public for donations. As a result the Chapter constructed one single-family home in 2003, and has plans to complete a two-family home by the end of 2006.

There are several criteria that are considered when determining if families are eligible for a Habitat for Humanity home, including:

- Structural problems or size constraints with current housing
- Family income levels that do not exceed the maximum amounts set forth in Table 143
- At least one year of residency in Ozaukee County
- Ability of family to make monthly mortgage payments
- 500 hours of “sweat equity” by family members

¹³*PILOT funds are payments in lieu of taxes received by the City.*

PART 3: COMMUNITY POLICIES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE PROVISION OF HOUSING

Housing structure types, housing unit sizes, and lot sizes are controlled by community zoning regulations. It is therefore appropriate to examine those regulations to identify the extent to which they permit or exclude relatively lower-cost minimum-size housing structures and lots.

Zoning Regulations

Zoning Districts

The zoning authority of cities, villages, and towns in Ozaukee County represents an important influence on housing development patterns. Zoning regulations can substantially determine the location, size, and type of housing. An inventory was conducted of existing residential zoning districts in each participating local government to help provide a basis for determining the effect of zoning regulations on various types of housing. The results of the inventory are presented in Table 145 (see Appendix L for a summary of all zoning districts in each local government zoning ordinance). Table 146 provides a summary of the minimum lot and home size requirements in each local government.

Housing Unit Type

The type of housing unit allowed is generally determined by the type of structures allowed in residential zoning districts. This is important because apartment units tend to be more affordable to lower-income households than single-family housing units.

Areas zoned as single family residential typically allow only one detached single-family home per lot. These homes tend to be owner-occupied, but may be rental units. Areas zoned for two-family residential uses allow for duplexes that may be owner-occupied or rental units, or include one unit occupied by the owner with the second unit rented. Areas zoned as multi-family residential allow for structures with three or more units. Multi-family districts vary in the number of units and number of floors allowed per structure. Many housing units in these districts are rental units; however, some may be owner-occupied such as townhouses or other single-family attached housing units.

Each city and village zoning ordinance includes single-family residential, two-family residential, and multi-family residential districts which allow for a range of housing unit types. Town zoning ordinances have only single-family residential zoning districts. This generally restricts the type of housing units to single-family detached units. Typically, towns do not have the infrastructure, such as sanitary sewer, to provide service to more intensive residential uses, such as two-family and multi-family structures.

Minimum Lot Size Requirements

Local government residential districts in the planning area include minimum lot size requirements, which specify the smallest land area on which a residential structure can be constructed. Lot size requirements are important because larger minimum lot size requirements can add to the total price of developing a residence by adding to land and land improvement costs; however, larger minimum lot sizes may be appropriate in areas without urban services.

Cities and villages in the planning area generally have smaller minimum lot size requirements than towns. For example, single-family residential district minimum lot sizes in the City of Port Washington range from 8,400 square feet to 45,000 square feet (a little over an acre). Cities and villages can allow for greater density because they are typically within sewer service areas and offer other services, such as public water and storm sewer systems. An exception to this rule is the City of Mequon, which includes areas outside a planned sewer service area. Minimum lot size requirements in Mequon range from 21,780 square feet (about half an acre) within the sewer service area to five acres outside the sewer service area.

Towns in the planning area generally have larger minimum lot sizes than cities and villages. This is because most areas within towns are outside sewer service areas, and urban services that support greater density cannot be

Table 145

MINIMUM LOT SIZE AND FLOOR AREA REQUIREMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITY ZONING ORDINANCES: 2006

Community	Residential Zoning District	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Floor Area (square feet) ^a
City of Mequon	R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Five acres	1,800
	R-1B Single-Family Residential District	2.5 acres	1,600
	R-2 Single-Family Residential District	Two acres	1,800
	R-2B Single-Family Residential District	1.5 acres	1,400
	R-3 Single-Family Residential District	One acre	1,800
	R-4 Single-Family Residential District	32,670 square feet	1,600
	R-5 Single-Family Residential District	21,780 square feet	1,400
	R-6 Two-Family Residential District	One acre	One-bedroom: 1,000 per unit; Two-bedroom: 1,200 per unit; Three-bedroom: 1,400 per unit
	R-M Multi-Family Residential District	One-bedroom: 6,000 square feet; Two-bedroom: 7,000 square feet; Three-bedroom: 10,000 square feet	One-bedroom: 1,000 per unit; Two-bedroom: 1,200 per unit; Three-bedroom: 1,400 per unit
	Town Center District	21,780 square feet	N/A
City of Port Washington	R-1 Single-Family Residential District	45,000 square feet	1,250 for 1 story 1-4 bedroom; 1,400 for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,450 for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,600 for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,650 for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,750 for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,800 for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,850 for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,950 for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 2,000 for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RS-1 Single-Family Residential District	15,000 square feet	1,250 for 1 story 1-4 bedroom; 1,400 for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,450 for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,600 for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,650 for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,750 for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,800 for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,850 for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,950 for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 2,000 for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RS-2 Single-Family Residential District	12,000 square feet	1,250 for 1 story 1-4 bedroom; 1,250 for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,300 for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,450 for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,500 for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,600 for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,650 for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,700 for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,800 for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,850 for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RS-3 Single-Family Residential District	10,000 square feet	1,150 for 1 story 1-4 bedroom; 1,150 for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,225 for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,300 for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,350 for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,450 for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,550 for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,650 for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,700 for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RS-4 Single-Family Residential District	8,400 square feet	1,000 for 1 story 1-4 bedroom; 1,000 for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,075 for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,150 for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,200 for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,300 for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,400 for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,550 for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RS-5 Single- and Two-Family Residential District	8,400 square feet	1,000 (single-family) 650 (two-family) for 1 story 1-4 bedroom; 1,000 (single-family) 800 (two-family) for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,075 (single-family) 850 (two-family) for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,150 (single-family) 1,000 (two-family) for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,200 (single-family) 1,050 (two-family) for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,300 (single-family) 1,150 (two-family) for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 (single-family) 1,200 (two-family) for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,400 (single-family) 1,250 (two-family) for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 (single-family) 1,350 (two-family) for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,550 (single-family) 1,400 (two-family) for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RS-6 Single- and Two-Family Residential District	10,000 square feet	1,000 (single family) 650 (two-family) for 1 story 1-4 bedroom; 1,000 (single-family) 800 (two-family) for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,075 (single-family) 850 (two-family) for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,150 (single-family) 1,000 (two-family) for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,200 (single-family) 1,050 (two-family) for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,300 (single-family) 1,150 (two-family) for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 (single-family) 1,200 (two-family) for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,400 (single-family) 1,250 (two-family) for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 (single-family) 1,350 (two-family) for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,550 (single-family) 1,400 (two-family) for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District	7,000 square feet	Not Specified

Table 145 (continued)

Community	Residential Zoning District	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Floor Area (square feet) ^a
City of Port Washington (continued)	RM-2 Multi-Family Residential District	N/A	650 for 1 story 1-4 bedroom; 800 for 2 story 4 bedroom; 850 for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,000 for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,050 for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,150 for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,200 for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,250 for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,400 for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RM-3 Multi-Family Residential District	N/A	350 for 1 story 1bedroom; 400 for 1 story 2 bedroom; 500 for 1 story 3 bedroom; 650 for 1 story 4 bedroom; 800 for 2 story 4 bedroom; 850 for 1-2 story 5 bedroom; 1,000 for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,050 for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,150 for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,200 for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,250 for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,400 for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
	RM-4 Multi-Family Residential District	N/A	Same as RM-3
Village of Belgium	RD-1 Single-Family Residential District	12,500 square feet	Two-bedroom: 1,100; Three-bedroom: 1,300
	RD-2 Two-Family Residential District	15,000 square feet	Single-family same as RD-1; Two-family two-bedroom: 900; Two-family three-bedroom: 1,000
	RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District	12,000 square feet	One-bedroom unit: 550; Two-bedroom unit: 700; Three-bedroom unit: 900
Village of Fredonia	RS-1 Single-Family Residential District	16,000 square feet	1,500
	RS-2 Single-Family Residential District	11,500 square feet	1,350
	RS-3 Single-Family Residential District	8,000 square feet	1,080
	RS-4 Single-Family Residential District	20,000 square feet	1,080
	RD-1 Two-Family Residential District	12,500 square feet	1,200
	RD-2 Two-Family Residential District	7,200 square feet	1,000
	RD-3 Single-Family Attached Residential District	9,000 square feet	1,000
	RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District	12,500 square feet	One-bedroom unit: 800; Two-bedroom unit: 900; Three-bedroom unit: 1,000
RM-2 Multi-Family Residential District	11,000 square feet	One-bedroom unit: 900; Two-bedroom unit: 1,000; Three-bedroom unit: 1,100	
Village of Grafton	R-RE Rural Estate Single-Family Residential District	130,680 square feet	1,600 plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor and 1,900 total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; add 250 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-E Estate Single-Family Residential District	40,000 square feet	1,600 plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor and 1,900 total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; add 250 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-1 Suburban Estate Single-Family Residential District	18,000 square feet	1,600 plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor and 1,900 total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; add 250 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-S Suburban Single-Family Residential District	15,000 square feet	1,600 plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,050 first floor and 1,900 total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; add 250 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-2 Single-Family Residential District	10,000 square feet	1,250 plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 950 first floor and 1,550 total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; add 250 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-3 Urban Single-Family Residential District	7,000 square feet	1,250 plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 950 first floor and 1,550 total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; add 250 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-4 Duplex/ Townhouse Residential District	15,000 square feet	1,150 plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; add 150 to total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-5 Suburban Two-Family Residential District	10,000 square feet	1,150 plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; add 150 to total area for dwellings with basements under 600
R-6 Urban Two-Family Residential District	8,000 square feet	1,150 plus 150 per each bedroom additional to 3; add 150 to total area for dwellings with basements under 600	

Table 145 (continued)

Community	Residential Zoning District	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Floor Area (square feet) ^a
Village of Grafton (continued)	MFR-1 Medium Density Multi-Family Residential District	6,000 square feet per unit	1,150 plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; add 150 to total area for dwellings with basements under 600; N/A to buildings with more than two dwelling units
	MFR-2 Low Density Multi-Family Residential District	6,000 square feet per unit	1,150 plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; add 150 to total area for dwellings with basements under 600; N/A to buildings with more than two dwelling units
Village of Newburg	R-1 Single-Family Residential District	20,000 square feet	1,500
	R-2 Single-Family Residential District	14,000 square feet	1,350
	R-3 Single-Family Residential District	10,000 square feet	1,150
	R-4 Single-Family Residential District	8,700 square feet	1,100
	RD-1 Single- and Two-Family Residential District	Single-family: 10,000 square feet; Two-family: 13,200 square feet	Single-family: 1,150; Two-family full basement: 900; Two-family no full basement: 1,100
RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District	12,000 square feet	One-bedroom unit: 600; Two-bedroom unit: 800; Three-bedroom unit: 1,000; Add an additional 100 per unit if no full basement	
R-6 Mobile Home Park and Mobile Home Subdivision District	Park: 5,000 square feet; Subdivision: 6,000 square feet	Park: 600; Subdivision: 720	
Village of Saukville	R-1 Single-Family Residential District	20,000 square feet	1,600
	R-2 Single-Family Residential District	12,000 square feet	1,400
	R-3 Single-Family Residential District	10,000 square feet	1,200
	R-4 Two-Family Residential District	14,500 square feet; 7,250 square feet per unit	1,200 per unit
	R-5 Multi-Family Residential District	22,000 square feet; Efficiency: 3,630 per unit; One-bedroom: 4,356 per unit; Two or more bedroom: 5,445 per unit	Efficiency: 500 per unit; One-bedroom: 850 per unit; Two or more bedroom: 1,000 per unit
Village of Thiensville	R-1 Single-Family Residential District	13,500 square feet	1,200
	R-2 Single-Family Residential District	6,800 square feet	1,000
	R-3 Two-Family Residential District	15,000 square feet	1,000 per unit
	R-4 Multi-Family Residential District	15,000 square feet	Efficiency/one-bedroom: 525 per unit; Two or more bedroom: 675 per unit
	R-5 Multi-Family Residential District	15,000 square feet	Same as R-4
Town of Belgium	R-1 Single-Family Residential District	1.5 acres	1,200
Town of Cedarburg	R-1 Single-Family Residential District	80,000 square feet	1,800
	R-2 Single-Family Residential District	40,000 square feet	1,500
	R-3 Single-Family Residential District	40,000 square feet	1,200
	E-1 Estate District (single-family residential)	Four acres	1,800
	CR-A Countryside Residential A District (single-family residential)	1.5 acres; density of one dwelling unit per four acres	1,500
	CR-B Countryside Residential B District (single-family residential)	1.5 acres; density of one dwelling unit per four acres	1,500
TR Transitional Residential District (single-family residential)	1.5 acres; density of one dwelling unit per 2.25 acres	1,500	
Town of Fredonia	R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Three acres	1,400
	R-2 Single-Family Residential District	One acre	1,200
	R-3 Single-Family Residential District	20,000 square feet	1,200
	R-4 Single-Family Residential District	7,500 square feet	1,000
	R-5 Mobile Home Park District	5,000 square feet	Not specified
Town of Grafton	R-1 Residential District (single-family residential)	Five acres	3,000
	R-2 Residential District (single-family residential)	Three acres	2,000
	R-3 Residential District (single-family residential)	One acre	1,500
	R-4 Conservation Development District (single-family residential)	21,780 square feet when 70 percent of common open space is provided; One acre when 60 percent of common open space is provided	Not specified
Town of Port Washington	R-1 Residential District (single-family residential)	1.5 acres	2,000
	R-2 Residential District (single-family residential)	One acre	2,000

Table 145 (continued)

Community	Residential Zoning District	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Floor Area (square feet) ^a
Town of Saukville	R-1 Waterfront Residential Neighborhood Conservation District (single-family residential)	40,000 square feet; Maximum density of 1.00 dwelling unit per acre	1,500 plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor and 1,900 total for multi-story plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; add 150 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-2 Single-Family Residential Neighborhood Conservation District	40,000 square feet; Maximum density of 1.00 dwelling unit per acre	1,500 plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor and 1,900 total for multi-story plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; add 150 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-3 Waterfront Residential Neighborhood Conservation District (single-family residential)	12,000 square feet; Maximum density of 4.75 dwelling units per acre	1,500 plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor and 1,900 total for multi-story plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; add 150 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
	R-4 Transitional Urban to Suburban/Rural Residential District (single-family residential)	20,000 square feet; Maximum gross density of 0.92 and net density of 1.68 dwelling units per acre	1,600 plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; 900 first floor and 1,800 total for multi-story plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; add 200 to first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to municipal zoning ordinances and maps for specific zoning information.

^a The City of Port Washington, Villages of Fredonia, Grafton, and Saukville, and the Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton, Port Washington, and Saukville also regulate minimum first floor area within residential districts. Refer to the appropriate zoning ordinance for this information.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 146

SUMMARY OF MINIMUM LOT AND HOME SIZE REQUIREMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITY ZONING ORDINANCES: 2005

Community	Single-Family Zoning Districts		Multi-Family Zoning Districts
	Smallest Minimum Lot Size (square feet)	Minimum Home Size (square feet)	Minimum Apartment Size (square feet)
Cities			
Mequon.....	21,780	1,400	1,000
Port Washington	8,400	1,000	350
Villages			
Belgium.....	12,500	1,100	550
Fredonia.....	8,000	1,080	800
Grafton.....	7,000	1,250	1,150
Newburg	8,700	1,100	600
Saukville	10,000	1,200	500
Thiensville.....	6,800	1,000	525
Towns^a			
Belgium.....	65,340	1,200	Not applicable
Cedarburg.....	40,000	1,500	Not applicable
Fredonia.....	11,500 ^b	1,350	Not applicable
Grafton.....	43,560	1,500	Not applicable
Port Washington	43,560	2,000	Not applicable
Saukville	40,000 ^c	1,500	Not applicable

^aResidential zoning is applied to limited areas in the Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington, and Saukville. The majority of land in the Towns is zoned for agricultural use.

^bA minimum lot size of 8,000 square feet is permitted in the R-3 district, which is applied to a small area of existing development in Waubeka.

^cExcludes the Waterfront Residential district and the Transitional Urban district, which are applied only in specific areas of the Town.

Source: Community zoning ordinances and SEWRPC.

offered. Minimum lot sizes for residential zoning districts within the towns range from one to five acres, with half-acre lots permitted in limited areas (waterfront areas and within conservation subdivisions).

The Town of Fredonia is an exception to the rule of one-acre or larger minimum lot sizes for the towns. The Town's R-4 single-family residential district has a minimum lot size requirement of 7,500 square feet and the R-3 single-family residential district has a minimum lot size requirement of 20,000 square feet (about half an acre). These districts are generally located in the rural hamlet of Waubeka, which is urban in character and is within the Village of Fredonia planned sewer service area; although no sanitary sewer service is currently provided to Waubeka.

Minimum Floor Area Requirements

In addition to minimum lot size requirements, local government zoning ordinances include minimum floor area requirements which affect the size of housing units. These requirements are important because the cost of housing units typically increases for larger homes. Minimum floor area requirements for single-family detached dwellings in the planning area range from 1,000 square feet in certain districts in the City of Port Washington and the Village of Fredonia to

3,000 square feet in the R-1 Residential District in the Town of Grafton. Minimum floor area requirements generally correlate to minimum lot size requirements; the larger the minimum lot size requirement, the larger the minimum floor area requirement.

Flexible Zoning Regulations

In addition to the zoning districts listed on Table 145, several local governments allow housing development through more flexible zoning regulations such as Planned Unit Developments, which are included in several local zoning ordinances; Traditional Neighborhood Developments, which are included in the Village of Fredonia's zoning ordinance; Transfer of Development Rights, which are included in the City of Mequon Development Ordinance; and a Central City Mixed District included in the City of Port Washington zoning ordinance. Community zoning ordinances that include such regulations include:

- **City of Mequon:** The City of Mequon ordinance includes a Transfer of Development Rights-Planned Unit Development overlay district that allows the owners of properties located in preservation areas (known as sending parcels or areas) to voluntarily sell the development potential of their property to property owners in areas more suitable for development (known as receiving parcels or areas). Both sending and receiving areas must be approved by the City. The sending area property owner records a conservation easement that restricts future development of the sending area. The owner of the receiving area may then increase the permitted density on their property, thereby transferring the development potential from the sending area to the receiving area. The Common Council must approve the density to be permitted in the receiving area. The Mequon ordinance also includes a Planned Unit Development Overlay District. The uses permitted within the overlay district and the overall density are the same as those permitted in the underlying district; however, the Plan Commission may allow individual lot sizes and setbacks to be smaller than those that would be required without the PUD designation. In addition, the City provides for traditional neighborhood developments (TND) within its Town Center Zoning District, allowing mixed-use and pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods.
- **City of Port Washington:** Includes a Central City Mixed District that allows single- and two-family dwellings and apartments in commercial buildings. The Density Factor Overlay District, which applies to parcels within the Central City Mixed District, provides a sliding scale of increased density based on the size of parcels 25,000 square feet or larger. The City of Port Washington ordinance also includes a Planned Unit Development Overlay District, in which the maximum allowable density may be increased by 10 percent upon recommendation of the Plan Commission. Uses within the district are the same as those permitted in the underlying district.
- **Village of Fredonia:** Includes a Traditional Neighborhood Development District that is intended to be applied to five areas identified in the Village comprehensive plan that have the potential for annexation to the Village. The purpose of the TND regulations is to provide for a development design that creates unified neighborhoods with a mix of land uses with open space and access to various transportation modes integrated into the neighborhood.
- **Village of Grafton:** Includes a Planned Unit Development District that allows a mix of housing types (single-, two-, and multi-family dwellings) and other specified uses. Residential densities and minimum floor areas are determined by the Plan Commission and may differ from those required by the underlying zoning district.
- **Village of Saukville:** Includes a Planned Unit Development Overlay District that allows residential uses and an overall density consistent with the requirements of the underlying district; however, the Plan Commission may allow individual lot sizes and setbacks to be smaller than those that would be required without the PUD designation.
- **Village of Thiensville:** Includes a Planned Unit Development Overlay District that allows residential uses and an overall density consistent with the requirements of the underlying district; however, the Plan Commission may allow individual lot sizes and setbacks to be smaller than those that would be required without the PUD designation.

- Town of Port Washington: Includes a Planned Residential District Overlay that allows two-family dwellings in addition to the single-family dwellings permitted in the underlying residential districts. Lot sizes within the overlay district may be reduced up to one-half the size required in the underlying district, but the overall density may not exceed that permitted in the underlying district.

In addition to the zoning districts listed above, the Village of Grafton and the Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton, and Saukville zoning ordinances expressly permit conservation subdivisions. Conservation subdivisions reduce the minimum lot size that would be required for each home in a conventional subdivision and locate homes on a portion of a development parcel in order to preserve the remainder of the parcel in open space. The Towns of Cedarburg and Grafton have adopted specific zoning districts that require land within the districts to be developed using conservation subdivision design. The Village of Grafton and Town of Saukville may allow conservation subdivisions as a conditional use in specified zoning districts. Although not specifically permitted in local zoning ordinances, the City of Mequon, City of Port Washington, Village of Saukville, Village of Thiensville, and Town of Port Washington may allow conservation subdivisions using the community's Planned Unit Development regulations.

Specific zoning district regulations for conservation subdivisions adopted by Ozaukee County communities include:

- Town of Cedarburg: Includes two Countryside Residential Districts that allow cluster subdivision developments with 1.5 acre lots with a maximum average density of one unit per four acres and a minimum open space requirement of 50 percent.
- The Town of Grafton: Includes a Residential Conservation Development Overlay District to be applied to the Town's three single-family zoning districts. The overlay district allows a mix of single-family, two-family, agricultural, open space, and specified recreational uses. Lot sizes in the overlay district may be reduced from five acres to one acre where the underlying zoning is R-1; from three acres to one acre where the underlying zoning is R-2; and from one acre to one-half acre where the underlying zoning is R-3; however, overall densities must be consistent with those in the underlying district and the balance of the site must be maintained in open space. The Town's R-4 district allows one-half acre lots in subdivisions that preserve 70 percent of the development site in common open space and one acre lots in subdivisions that preserve 60 percent of the site in common open space. The district allows a mix of single-family, agricultural, open space, and specified recreational uses.

Accessory Apartments

Several communities in Ozaukee County allow accessory apartments as a conditional use. An accessory apartment, sometimes referred to as a "mother-in-law" apartment, is a secondary dwelling unit established in conjunction with and clearly subordinate to a primary dwelling unit, and may be part of the same structure as the primary dwelling unit or a detached dwelling unit on the same lot, as specified in each zoning ordinance. These units are typically intended for use by relatives of the individuals residing in the primary dwelling. Community zoning ordinances that allow for accessory apartments or dwellings include:

- The City of Mequon: Allows an additional attached non-income producing living accommodation with separate bath and kitchen facilities for relatives of the individual(s) residing in the primary dwelling. Accessory dwelling units are permitted as a conditional use in the City's R-2, R-2B, R-3, and R-4 Residential Districts.
- The Town of Grafton: Allows residential quarters for family members, provided the structure is used for continuous or permanent habitation by a member of the property owner's immediate family. Residential quarters are permitted as a conditional use in each of the Town's Agricultural and Residential Districts.
- The Town of Saukville: Allows accessory dwelling units attached to single-family detached dwelling units. Accessory dwelling units are permitted as a conditional use in each of the Town's Agricultural and Residential Zoning Districts.

Table 147

COMMUNITY POLICIES ON DESIRABLE MIX OF HOUSING IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006

Community	Housing Policy Status	Percentage split between housing types	Exceptions for elderly multi-family
Cities			
Cedarburg ^a	Policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	82% single-family; 18% multi-family	Yes
Mequon.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Port Washington.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Villages			
Bayside.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Belgium.....	Policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	70% single-family; 10% multi-family; 20% duplex	No
Fredonia.....	Policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	75% single-family; 10% multi-family; 15% duplex	No
Grafton.....	Policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	68% single-family; 22% multi-family; 10% duplex	Yes
Newburg.....	Policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	60% single-family; 40% multi-family/duplex	No
Saukville.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Thiensville.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Towns^a			
Belgium.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Cedarburg.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Fredonia.....	Policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	90% single-family; 10% multi-family/duplex	No
Grafton.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Port Washington.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--
Saukville.....	No policy in place regarding desirable mix of housing types.	--	--

^aPolicy included in the City Land Use Plan adopted in 1989.

Source: SEWRPC.

Additional Dwelling Unit in Agricultural Zoning Districts

Several communities in Ozaukee County allow for an additional dwelling unit on the same lot with a principal residential structure as a conditional use in agricultural districts with the intent of providing housing for farm workers or relatives of the principal farm resident. These communities include:

- The Town of Cedarburg allows an additional single family residential dwelling for a child or parent of the principal farm resident as a conditional use in the A-1 and A-2 Agricultural Districts. Housing for farm workers and seasonal or migratory farm workers is also allowed as a conditional use in the A-1 and A-2 Agricultural Districts.
- The Town of Grafton allows an additional single family or two-family residential dwelling for a child or parent of the principal farm resident as a conditional use in the A-1 Agricultural District.
- The Town of Port Washington allows an additional single family or two-family residential dwelling for a child or parent of the principal farm resident as a conditional use in the A-1 and A-2 Agricultural Districts. Housing for farm workers and seasonal or migratory farm workers is also allowed as a conditional use in the A-1 and A-2 Agricultural Districts.
- The Town of Saukville allows an additional single family residential dwelling if the unit is occupied by the owner of a farm parcel as a conditional use in the A-1 and A-2 Agricultural Districts.

Mix of Housing Types

Several local governments have adopted policies specifying a desirable mix of housing types, as shown on Table 147. Local land use, master, and comprehensive plans adopted by local governments were reviewed to determine if a desired housing mix was specified in the plan. If not specified in the local plan, communities were contacted to determine if any written policies had been adopted. Some communities specified desirable percentages for single-, two-, and multi-family residential units, while other communities included two-family units in the multi-family category.

Communities that have adopted policies specifying a desirable mix of housing types include: the City of Cedarburg; Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, and Newburg; and the Town of Fredonia. The Village of

Newburg allows for the highest percentage of multi-family and duplex housing units. The Town of Fredonia policy has the lowest percentage of multi-family/duplex housing units; however, multi-family dwellings are generally not appropriate in local governments, such as the Town, that have no public water or sewerage systems.

PART 4: HOUSING GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth housing goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve housing goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve housing policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were identified using the housing data inventoried in the prior sections of this chapter and in Chapter II, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to housing identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input such as the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, and countywide design workshop were also reviewed to identify the housing issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this element.

Housing Issues

The general housing issue identified in Chapter VI was the need for a variety of housing choices for County residents and people who work in the County, but cannot afford to live in the County. Housing choices have been identified as important as the population of the County ages and as a way to provide housing needed by those who work in the County for future economic development.

This general housing issue is supported by the housing inventory data collected in this Chapter, demographic data collected in Chapter II, and income data collected as part of the economic development inventory in Chapter XII. Further analysis of this data refines the general housing issue into the following more specific housing issues:

Housing Supply Issue

About 9,300 housing units¹⁴ should be added to the existing housing stock in the planning area to meet the projected housing demand by the plan design year of 2035. HUD guidelines recommend an overall vacancy rate of 3 percent to ensure an adequate number of housing choices for County residents. HUD guidelines also suggest an owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate of 1.5 percent and a renter-occupied housing unit vacancy rate of 5 percent. In 2000, the overall housing vacancy rate in the County was 3.7 percent, which met HUD guidelines; however, the owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate was 0.8 percent, which is substantially below the HUD guideline. The 2000 vacancy rate of 6 percent for renter-occupied housing units met HUD guidelines.

Housing Cost / Workforce Housing Issue

About 20 percent of the households in the County have a high housing cost burden, which is defined by HUD as households that spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing. A high housing cost burden is closely associated with income. In 2000, 52 percent of households making less than 80 percent of the median County household income¹⁵ had a high housing cost burden, while 76 percent of households making less than 30 percent of the median County household income had a housing cost burden.

In addition, a number of people working in the County may not be able to afford housing in the County, particularly as homeowners rather than renters. The highest average annual wage by industry sector in the County in 2004 was manufacturing at \$49,590. The minimum annual income to afford a \$200,000 house (a typically priced starter home in Ozaukee County) in 2006 was \$74,314 (or \$35.73 an hour). The minimum annual earnings needed to afford the fair market rent for a one bedroom apartment in the County in 2006 was \$23,650, and it was

¹⁴This number is based on the 2035 population projected under the regional land use plan, and may change if population projections chosen by local governments vary significantly from the regional plan.

¹⁵The median annual household income in Ozaukee County in 1999 was \$62,745; 80 percent of the median income was \$50,196; and 30 percent of the median income was \$18,824.

\$28,250 for a two bedroom apartment. Both of these annual earnings are greater than the average annual earnings of retail trade workers (the second largest industry sector employer in the County) and accommodation and food services workers (the fourth largest industry sector employer in the County) in the County as of 2006.¹⁶

Concerns have also been expressed at several CAC, CPB, and additional public meetings that the housing needs of young families are not fulfilled within the County because of high housing costs.

Aging and Persons with Disabilities Population Issue

While the number of County residents in all age categories¹⁷ is projected to increase by 2035, the number of residents in the 65 years of age and older age category is projected to increase from 10,375 persons in 2000 to 24,877 persons in 2035. This represents a projected percentage increase from about 13 percent of the population in 2000 to about 25 percent of the population in 2035. This shift in population distribution may create a corresponding shift in the housing needs of County residents. Additional smaller homes on smaller lots, town homes, multi-family condominiums, multi-family apartments, independent senior living communities, assisted living communities, nursing homes, and CCRC's may all be needed to provide housing options for the County's aging population. Additional "empty nester" housing, further increasing the demand for smaller single-family homes, town homes, and condos, may also be needed within communities for existing residents who are growing older and would like to move out of relatively large single-family homes into smaller homes with less maintenance and yard work, while remaining in the community.

The aging of the population also creates an increasing need for housing that is accessible to persons with disabilities. In 2000, there were 8,813 people with disabilities residing in the planning area. The age group with the highest percentage of persons with disabilities, 29 percent, was the 65 and older group; therefore, it is reasonable to assume that as the population ages over the planning period the number of persons with disabilities will increase. This issue also relates to the design of affordable housing, since many persons with disabilities live on fixed incomes. Accessibility for persons with disabilities can be increased by providing homes with wider doors and hallways, level surfaces, and other features, often referred to as "universal design."

Household Size Issue

The average household size in the County in 2000 was 2.61 persons per household. The projected 2035 household size is 2.45. A higher percentage of smaller homes may be required to better meet the housing needs of smaller households, including the expected increase in one- and two-person elderly households.

Housing Preference Issue

The results of the public opinion survey conducted as part of the comprehensive planning process indicate support for more moderately priced homes. Moderately priced homes had the highest perceived need for additional housing by respondents to the survey, with 41 percent responding that "a lot more" and 38 percent responding that "a little more" moderately priced homes were needed. Over 60 percent of respondents noted a need for either "a lot more" or "a little more" independent living and assisted living housing for seniors. The housing need perceptions of survey respondents generally parallel the above housing issue statements, which are largely supported by the housing inventory data.

¹⁶In 2004, the State Department of Workforce Development reported retail trade workers employed in Ozaukee County had average annual earnings of \$20,554 and accommodation and food service workers had average annual wages of \$10,009. When adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars, retail trade workers had average annual earnings of \$22,007 and accommodation and food service workers had average annual earnings of \$10,751. There were 5,741 retail trade jobs and 3,597 accommodation and food service jobs located in the County in 2004.

¹⁷Age categories include under 20 years of age, 20 to 45 years of age, 46 to 64 years of age, and 65 years of age and older.

The SWOT findings identified a concern for affordable housing in the County. The lack of affordable housing was perceived as a weakness in the SWOT workshops conducted with the CAC and at the four countywide comprehensive planning kickoff meetings. Kickoff meeting participants also perceived the lack of affordable housing as a threat to the County.

While the need to provide affordable housing unit types and senior oriented housing has been identified, 56 percent of survey respondents prefer new residential development in their community to be on larger lots¹⁸ with more land for homes, as opposed to residential areas on smaller lots (chosen by 29 percent), and respondents who favored providing various lot sizes (10 percent). These responses indicate that a variety of housing unit types and lot sizes should be provided for County residents.

Housing Distribution Issue

Different communities within Ozaukee County may require varying amounts of housing types with varying characteristics through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. Cost is one characteristic that may vary by community. Housing costs that are affordable in one community may not be comparable to those in a different community due to the income levels of each community's residents. In addition, communities may require various types of housing units, structures, and lot sizes depending on, again, the income level of community residents, and other variables such as household size. Generally, smaller parcels (10,000 square feet per dwelling unit or less) with urban services readily available for single-family zoned land and two-family and multi-family zoned land are the most feasible affordable housing sites. These sites have less land cost, and smaller housing unit sizes are permitted by local zoning regulations. Vacant land with these characteristics is most likely to be found within city or village sewer service areas.

Fair Housing Issue

Fair housing practices must be followed to ensure all households that potentially want to reside within the County, such as those with workers employed in the County, have the opportunity to do so. Federal and State housing laws make housing discrimination illegal against any individual in a protected class.¹⁹ These laws also address a wide range of unlawful housing acts ranging from refusing to rent, sell, insure, construct, or finance housing to printing, publishing, or displaying advertisements or notices that indicate a preference affecting a protected class.

Housing Element Recommendations

The comprehensive planning law requires the Housing Element to include policies and programs to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand and provides a range of housing choices to meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and persons with special needs. An adequate amount of housing is provided by the private market for households earning the median income or above. The housing element recommendations, therefore, focus on the provision of housing for households that earn less than the median income, including workforce housing for both resident and non-resident workers, housing for an aging population, including "empty nester" housing, and housing for people with disabilities.

While there are housing goals, objectives, policies, and programs included in this County level housing element, individual communities will largely determine housing policy in the County through local comprehensive plans and through local authority over such tools as zoning and land division ordinances and building codes.

Housing Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to the housing issue statements in the preceding section. Housing recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were developed because local governments will have a greater influence over housing

¹⁸The survey questionnaire did not define "larger" or "smaller" lot sizes.

¹⁹Protected classes include: race, color, sex, national origin/ancestry, religion, age, disability/handicap, marital status, lawful source of income, sexual orientation, and family status.

development within the County than County government, since local governments have primary control over zoning and subdivision ordinances and building codes. The local housing recommendations set forth in this Chapter are general in nature. Each participating community should refine them through the development of housing goals, objectives, policies, and programs in their local comprehensive plan housing element to meet specific community housing needs. Local governments may also choose not to address local housing recommendations that are not relevant to their community's housing needs, or are not consistent with the local comprehensive plan.

General Housing Issue (from Chapter VI)

- **Goal:** Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels and age groups in the County.
 - **Objective:** Promote housing choices for Ozaukee County's aging population.
 - **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for Ozaukee County's disabled population.
 - **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for young families in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for residents who experience a loss of income due to unforeseen circumstances, such as job loss or health issues.

Housing Supply Issue

- **Goal:** Promote the addition of an adequate amount of housing units to the current housing stock to meet housing demand through 2035.
- **Goal:** Promote adequate housing choice for consumers through 2035.
 - **Objective:** Accommodate an additional 9,300 housing units in the planning area by 2035 in the areas identified for residential use on Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
 - **Objective:** Promote a countywide owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate between 1.5 and 2 percent through 2035.
 - **Objective:** Promote a countywide renter-occupied housing unit vacancy rate between 5 and 6 percent through 2035.
 - **Policy:** Promote awareness of HUD vacancy rate guidelines among local government elected officials and staff.
 - **Policy:** Promote city and village comprehensive plans and ordinances including zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building codes that support the provision of a full range of structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family within sewer service areas.
 - **Program:** Develop a countywide project recognition program for new housing development and redevelopment projects. The aim of the program will be to assist developers in obtaining local government approval and community acceptance through County endorsement of housing projects that satisfy housing standards recognized by the County. The County should develop standards that each housing project must address in order to gain an endorsement. One set of standards will be designed to encourage a variety of housing types within a development project.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Comprehensive plan housing elements should identify a projected number of additional housing units required to meet housing demand for the plan design year of 2035. Land needed to accommodate the additional housing units should be reflected on the planned land use map prepared under the land use element of the comprehensive plan while recognizing that land for residential development will be provided incrementally over the planning period as infrastructure, such as streets and public sewer, is extended.

Local comprehensive plans should also address the need for adequate consumer housing choice. This goal may be achieved through the revision and implementation of local ordinances, such as the zoning ordinance, that are consistent with local comprehensive plans and allow a full range of housing structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and, in sewer service areas, multi-family. Local governments that have not done so may also consider developing a policy that establishes a desirable percentage distribution of single-family, two-family, and multi-family units.

Housing Cost / Workforce Housing Issue

- **Goal:** Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels in the County.
 - **Objective:** Reduce the percentage of households in the County with a high housing cost burden by providing more affordable housing options.
 - **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for young families in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** About 33 percent of housing units in 2035 should be affordable to extremely low, very low, low, and moderate income households.²⁰
 - **Policy:** Promote local government comprehensive plans and ordinances, including zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building codes, that support the provision of a full range of structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family within sewer service areas in the County.
 - **Policy:** Encourage residential development in local government “flexible zoning districts” such as the Traditional Neighborhood Development District in the Village of Fredonia and the use of PUD’s, which are included in most city and village zoning ordinances.
 - **Policy:** Encourage local governments to include accessory apartments as a conditional use in single-family residential zoning districts.
 - **Program:** Develop standards for the countywide housing recognition program that address affordable housing based on the income characteristics of local governments.
 - **Program:** Develop a model density bonus²¹ ordinance and model PUD and accessory apartment ordinances for local governments that are designed to increase the number of affordable housing units.
 - **Program:** Establish a countywide residential development monitoring system which tracks the number of housing units by type and cost added in each community within the County annually and share the results with each community on an annual basis.
 - **Policy:** Promote Federal, State, and County government housing programs that have the potential to increase the availability of lower-cost housing and rehabilitation within the County.

²⁰HUD defines affordable housing as households “paying no more than 30 percent of their income for housing.” Household income category thresholds are based on the Ozaukee County median annual household income. Extremely low income households earn less than 30 percent of the County median household income, very low income households earn between 30 and 50 percent of the median income, low income households earn between 51 and 80 percent of the median income, and moderate income households earn between 81 and 95 percent of the median income.

²¹A density bonus can be used to increase the number of affordable housing units in a residential development. Developers are typically allowed to increase the number of housing units allowed on a parcel if they agree to restrict the rents or sales prices of a certain number of the units for low income or senior households. The income from the additional number of units offsets the below market rental rates or sales prices of the units designated for affordable housing.

- **Program:** Study the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, which can be used for activities that either benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of blight, for appropriate projects within the County, such as renovating older homes that are in disrepair.
 - **Program:** Educate local government elected officials and staff about the availability of CDBG funds. Assist local governments with the application process for these funds from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.
 - **Program:** Study the feasibility of a County affordable housing trust fund that would use dedicated public funds to increase the availability of affordable housing in Ozaukee County. This type of affordable housing program could also be promoted as a model program for local governments in the County.
 - **Program:** Continue active representation on the HOME Consortium Board, which receives an annual funding allocation from HUD to advance homeownership opportunities and programs for households earning 80 percent or less of the Milwaukee-Waukesha MSA median family income. Government housing programs available to Ozaukee County residents through the Consortium include the C-CAP Down Payment Assistance Grant and the American Dream Down Payment Initiative C-CAP Loan.
 - **Program:** The Ozaukee County Home Owner Rehabilitation Program, which provided financial assistance to moderate-income households for lead paint abatement and other home repairs and improvements, became funded directly by the HOME Consortium in late 2006. Although Ozaukee County no longer administers the program, the County should provide the public with funding application information and assistance to maintain the participation levels that existed prior to the change in administration.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers. Educational materials should include information on the programs listed above and the programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter, including the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program and Home Ownership Mortgage Loan Programs administered by WHEDA, the Section 8 Rental Voucher Program, Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program, Section 811 Supportive Housing for the Disabled Program, and various programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).
 - **Program:** Consider waiving review fees for all proposed subdivisions that include and demonstrate affordable housing that are reviewed by Ozaukee County under the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and Chapter 236 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
 - **Program:** Work with State and Federal officials to encourage adequate funding for Section 8, Section 202, Section 811 and other financial assistance programs.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Comprehensive plan housing elements should address affordable housing based on the income characteristics of the local government and the number of households, including extremely low income, very low income, low income, and moderate income households, experiencing a high housing cost burden, as set forth in Appendix U. Income levels of these households will vary by community based on the median annual household income of the community. Communities should also consider the anticipated wages for workers associated with new commercial and industrial projects as they are reviewed by the plan commission and governing body. Communities should ensure that applications for new residential subdivisions, condominiums, and apartments include housing that will be affordable for workers in new jobs to be located in the community. Incentives such as a streamlined permitting process, density bonuses, reduced or waived application fees, and reduced impact fees for residential developments that include affordable units could be considered as ways to provide workforce housing.

As with the housing supply issue, local ordinances should allow for a full range of housing structure types and sizes to ensure the provision of housing units that are affordable for households of all income levels

Table 148

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM HOUSING FLOOR AREAS AND LOT SIZES UNDER LOCAL ZONING WITHIN SEWER SERVICE AREAS: 2006

Housing Type	Minimum Floor Area (square feet)	Minimum Lot Size (square feet)
Single-family		
Two bedroom unit	700	7,200
Three bedroom unit.....	980	7,200
Two-family		
Two bedroom unit	700	7,200
Three bedroom unit.....	980	7,200
Multi-family		
One bedroom unit	420	3,000 per dwelling unit
Two bedroom unit	700	3,000 per dwelling unit

Source: SEWRPC.

present in the community.²² Zoning districts allowing such a full range of housing types and sizes should be established in each urban community, which may necessitate some revisions to current zoning ordinances to remain consistent with local comprehensive plans. The “flexible zoning districts” inventoried in Part 3 of this Chapter provide an example of how local zoning ordinances can provide for a full range of housing structures and sizes. Cities and villages should also revise their zoning ordinances to include a zoning district that allows for homes as small as the minimum floor area and lot sizes standards for decent, safe, and sanitary housing set forth in Table 148.

Local governments may wish to consider requiring that a certain percentage of affordable housing units be provided in new residential development at or above a certain size (for example, 50 or more units within a period of five years). Local governments may also wish to consider encouraging the development of affordable housing in “infill” areas by offering incentives or waiving review fees.

In addition to ordinance revisions, local government officials and staff should seek information from the County and other agencies, such as those listed in Part 2 of this Chapter, regarding government programs designed to provide adequate affordable housing.

Aging and Persons with Disabilities Population Issue

- **Goal:** Promote a range of housing choices for Ozaukee County’s aging population and persons with disabilities.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the number and variety of senior oriented housing units.
 - **Policy:** Promote Federal, State, and County government housing programs that have the potential to increase the availability of senior oriented housing within the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide a continuum of care and housing through the County owned Lasata Care Center skilled nursing care facility and the Lasata Heights retirement center and assisted living facility.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers for the development of senior oriented housing such as the Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program.
 - **Objective:** Increase awareness of the housing needs and preferences of Ozaukee County residents age 65 and older.
 - **Policy:** Develop methods to collect data regarding the housing needs and preferences of County residents age 65 and older and disabled residents.
 - **Program:** Prepare and distribute a housing survey to a sample of Ozaukee County residents age 65 and older and disabled residents. Distribute findings throughout County level government and to local government elected officials and staff.
- **Goal:** Promote housing options that allow the elderly and persons with disabilities to remain in their homes.

²²Extremely low income households earn below 30 percent of the median annual household income, very low income households 30 to 49 percent, low income households 50 to 79 percent and moderate income households 80 to 95 percent.

- **Objective:** Provide the elderly and persons with disabilities with more housing options that will align Ozaukee County with the State policy promoting aging in place.
- **Policy:** Continue services offered by the County to assist elderly householders with living in traditional housing.
 - **Program:** Continue educational efforts such as Ozaukee County’s Aging and Disability Resource Center’s “Aging in Stride” series.
 - **Program:** Continue the home delivered meals program offered by the Ozaukee County Aging and Disability Resource Center, and study reducing eligibility requirements.
 - **Program:** Continue the Department of Human Services “Stay at Home Services” to assist elderly residents living in traditional homes.
- **Objective:** Increase the availability of options to adapt homes to the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly people.
 - **Policy:** Promote programs that provide funds and labor to adapt homes to the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly people.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents for funding to adapt homes to the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly people, such as the WisLoan program.
- **Objective:** Increase the use of design that allows access and livability for persons with disabilities and elderly people in new construction.
 - **Policy:** Promote construction design concepts such as Universal Design²³ and Visitability. Visitability is a movement to change home construction practices so that all new homes, not just custom built homes, offer a few specific features that make the home easier for people with mobility impairment to live in or visit. Minimum requirements include wide passage doors, at least a half-bath on the first floor, and at least one zero-step entrance approached by an accessible route on a firm surface no steeper than a 1:12 grade from a driveway or public sidewalk.
 - **Program:** Develop a model universal design guideline for local governments and project developers.
- **Objective:** Increase the availability of affordable housing for persons with disabilities in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Promote Federal, State, and County government housing programs that have the potential to increase the availability of affordable housing for persons with disabilities within the County.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers for the development of affordable housing for persons with disabilities such as the Section 811 Supportive Housing for the Disabled Program.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local government housing elements should examine County population projection data and public input to determine the future housing needs of the community’s aging and persons with disabilities population and include goals, objectives, policies, and programs to address these needs. As with previous recommendations, local ordinances should allow for a full range of housing structures and sizes, with consideration given to the needs of elderly households and households with persons with disabilities. There may be a demand for a greater percentage of smaller homes, two-family structures, multi-family structures, condos, accessory apartments, and new construction using Universal Design concepts or the minimum “Visitability” guidelines described above. Local government

²³ *Accessibility for persons with disabilities can be increased by providing homes with wider doors and hallways, level surfaces, and other features, often referred to as “Universal Design.”*

zoning ordinances and building codes may need to be amended to include accessibility requirements. Consideration should also be given to reducing required minimum home sizes and, in sewer service areas, allowing smaller lot sizes.

In addition, demand may increase for independent senior communities and facilities with a greater level of care, such as nursing homes. Local governments should also continue to administer programs that assist elderly householders and persons with disabilities with living in traditional housing and study the feasibility of expanding these programs. This will result in additional housing options for elderly households and persons with disabilities.

Household Size Issue

- **Goal:** Promote a range of housing choices for households of all sizes in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Promote a varying number of housing unit sizes to meet the needs of Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Policy:** Promote local government comprehensive plans and ordinances including zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building codes that support the provision of a full range of structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing in sewer service areas.
 - **Program:** Develop standards for the countywide housing recognition program that address the need for various housing unit sizes based on household size.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** The average household size is projected to decrease in each local government in the County by 2035. Comprehensive plan housing elements may need to reflect this change through policies that establish a desirable percentage distribution of single-family, two-family, and multi-family structures. Consideration should also be given to allowing smaller minimum home sizes. Zoning ordinances should be revised to be consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Housing Preference Issue

- **Goal:** Promote a range of housing choices that meet the housing preferences of Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Objective:** Promote a variety of housing unit sizes.
 - **Objective:** Promote a variety of residential lot sizes.
 - **Objective:** Promote a variety of housing structure types including single-family, two-family, and multi-family and a variety of ownership options (conventional home ownership, condominiums, and rental units).
 - **Policy:** Promote local government comprehensive plans and ordinances including zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building codes that support the provision of a full range of lot sizes and structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family within sewer service areas.
 - **Program:** Develop standards for the countywide housing recognition program that address the need for a variety of housing unit sizes, lot sizes, and structure types based on resident preference information obtained through public input, including responses to the countywide public opinion survey, SWOT analysis, and public meetings.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Comprehensive plan housing elements should reflect the housing preferences of local residents as well as the projected needs of residents. Serving both the housing needs and preferences of residents will, in part, help a community retain its quality of life. Available public input through sources such as local public opinion surveys and local comprehensive planning public informational meetings should be reviewed by each community to determine the housing preferences of residents. Housing element goals, objectives, policies, and programs should work to strike

Table 149

EXAMPLE OF HOUSING DESIGN FEATURES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Required	Desired	Optional
Accessible path between parking and the units for apartments	Visual smoke detectors	Security system and visual identification of visitors
All common areas must meet ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) standards for apartments	Smooth vertical transition between rooms	Handrails on both sides of all stairs
No-step entrance to community buildings and all dwellings	Maneuvering space at entrance, between main living areas, and in front of appliances	Grab bars in bathrooms
Front door must be 36 inches wide with exterior lighting of the entrance	Low-maintenance exterior materials	Curbless shower
All interior doorways at least 32 inches wide	Covered main entry	Multi-level or adjustable kitchen counters
Hallways at least 36 inches wide	Lever handles and anti-scald devices on all plumbing fixtures	Pull-out shelves in kitchen base cabinets
Complete first floor living area with master bedroom and bath (or elevator if multi-story apartment)	Slip-resistant flooring	Hand-held showerhead
Lever handles on interior and exterior doors	Five-foot turning radius or T turn in kitchen and bath	Task lighting in kitchen, bath, and other work areas
Structural blocking for grab bars in bathroom walls near toilet and shower	Switches, doorbells, thermostats, and breaker boxes no more than 48 inches above the floor	Lighting in closets and pantries
--	Electrical receptacles at least 15 inches above the floor	Adjustable closet rods and shelving

Source: American Planning Association (APA) and SEWRPC. The above example is taken from the Senior Residential zoning district regulations adopted by Howard County, Maryland.

a balance between housing needs and preferences (if they differ). Local ordinances, including zoning and subdivision ordinances, should be consistent with the comprehensive plan. Flexible zoning districts and conservation subdivisions are examples of zoning and land division ordinance provisions that could be used by local governments to strike this balance.

Local governments should also consider amending their zoning and/or building codes to require basic accommodations for persons with disabilities in multi-family buildings and/or in housing developments for seniors or persons with disabilities. An example of such requirements is provided in Table 149.

Housing Distribution Issue

- **Goal:** Promote the distribution of a variety of housing structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family homes across Ozaukee County for all income and age groups.
 - **Objective:** Promote an adequate number of single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing units in each sewer service area in the County.
 - **Objective:** Promote an adequate number of affordable housing choices within local governments based on local high housing cost burden data as set forth in Appendix U.
 - **Policy:** Promote local government comprehensive plans and ordinances including zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building codes that support the provision of a full range of structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family homes within sewer service areas.
 - **Policy:** Encourage residential development in local government “flexible zoning districts” such as the Central City Mixed District in the City of Port Washington and the Traditional Neighborhood Development District in the Village of Fredonia and the use of PUD’s, which are provided for in most city and village zoning ordinances.
 - **Program:** Develop standards for the countywide housing recognition program that address affordable housing based on the income characteristics of each local government.
 - **Program:** Create a dialogue between local governments in Ozaukee County to encourage intergovernmental cooperation in achieving a distribution of a variety of housing choices across Ozaukee County.

- **Program:** Establish a countywide residential development monitoring system which tracks the number of housing units by type and cost added in each community within the County and share the results with each community.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Housing elements should address the housing needs of all income and age groups present within the local government. Housing element goals, objectives, policies, and programs should provide for a variety of housing structure types and sizes. Local ordinances should be revised as necessary to be consistent with the local comprehensive plan. Areas with higher residential densities should be located in sewer service areas. If towns desire higher density developments, cooperative methods should be studied with neighboring cities and villages, which may be able to extend urban services to portions of the town. An example is the border agreement between the City and Town of Port Washington. This agreement identifies future City growth areas where annexation may occur. In addition, the agreement outlines specific urban services the City will extend to areas of the Town identified for urban development.

Fair Housing Issue

- **Goal:** Promote fair housing practices in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Discourage housing discrimination based on protected classes and unlawful acts set forth in Federal and State laws.
 - **Policy:** Promote awareness of Federal and State fair housing laws among those seeking and providing housing within the County.
 - **Policy:** Develop methods to help ensure Federal and State fair housing laws are followed within Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding Federal and State fair housing laws. Emphasis should be given to protected classes, unlawful actions, and organizations to contact if an individual believes he or she has experienced housing discrimination, such as the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the HOME Consortium to complete an analysis of impediments to fair housing as part of its Consolidated Plan prepared for HUD, which is required every five years for consortia receiving a HUD funding allocation.
 - **Program:** The analysis of impediments to fair housing should be updated on the HOME Consortium's five year consolidated planning cycle. In addition, actions to address impediments to fair housing practices identified in the County should be developed by the HOME Consortium, if such impediments are found.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Similar to the County, local governments should develop and distribute educational materials regarding Federal and State fair housing laws. Local governments should also provide this information to individuals if directly contacted about a possible act of housing discrimination.

Chapter X

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The transportation element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (e) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide the future development of various modes of transportation in the County. Under the comprehensive planning law, the transportation element should incorporate state and regional transportation plans, and compare County goals, objectives, policies, and programs to state and regional transportation plans.

Modes of transportation addressed in this element include:

- Arterial streets and highways
- Collector and land access streets
- Public transit
- Transportation systems for persons with disabilities and the elderly
- Bicycle and pedestrian facilities
- Railroads
- Air transportation
- Trucking
- Water transportation

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the transportation element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and were addressed as part of the planning process:¹

- Promotion of the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.

¹Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes*.

- Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
- Providing an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant and persons with disabilities.

TRANSPORTATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth transportation goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve transportation goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve transportation policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the transportation data inventoried in Chapter IV and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to transportation identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, and countywide design workshop, and applicable State, regional, and County transportation plans were also reviewed to identify the transportation issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Transportation Issues

The general transportation issue identified in Chapter VI was the high priority placed by respondents to the countywide survey on maintaining existing streets and highways and providing additional bike paths and lanes, pedestrian access to open space, and increased bus service. Widening existing streets and highways was the lowest transportation priority identified by survey respondents. Providing a variety of transportation choices is viewed as important, particularly in light of concerns related to the cost and dwindling supply of gas and other fossil fuels, and the aging of the County population, which reflects the nationwide trend of the “baby boomers” reaching retirement age. The transportation network was identified as both a strength and a weakness of the County during the SWOT analysis. In addition, improving transportation choices and infrastructure and development of additional public transit were identified as opportunities for the County during the SWOT analysis.

Further analysis of public input received during the comprehensive planning process, input from the Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities (LUTU) Workgroup and the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), and the transportation facilities and services data inventoried in Chapter IV refines the general transportation issue into the following more specific transportation issues:

Multi-Modal Transportation System Issue

Public and workgroup and advisory committee input has strongly favored providing a variety of transportation choices to meet the needs of all income, age, and special needs groups in the County. This input supports the objectives, set forth in Figure 19, and vision of the regional transportation system plan, which is:

A multi-modal transportation system with high quality public transit, bicycle and pedestrian, and arterial street and highway elements which add to the quality of life of Region residents and support and promote expansion of the Region’s economy by providing for convenient, efficient, and safe travel by each mode, while protecting the quality of the Region’s natural environment, minimizing disruption of both the natural and manmade environment, and serving to support implementation of the regional land use plan and minimizing the capital and annual operating costs to the transportation system.

The County transportation element incorporates the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended under a number of transportation issues to develop a multi-modal transportation system to serve the anticipated land use

Figure 19

**TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES FROM THE
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN: 2035**

1. A multi-modal transportation system which, through its location, capacity, and design, will effectively serve the existing regional land use pattern and promote the implementation of the regional land use plan, meeting and managing the anticipated travel demand generated by the existing and proposed land uses.
2. A multi-modal transportation system which is economical and efficient and best meets all other objectives while minimizing public and private costs.
3. A multi-modal transportation system which provides appropriate types of transportation needed by all residents of the Region at an adequate level of service; provides choices among transportation modes; and provides inter-modal connectivity.
4. A multi-modal transportation system which minimizes disruption of existing neighborhood and community development, including adverse effects upon the property tax base.
5. A multi-modal transportation system which serves to protect the overall quality of the natural environment.
6. A multi-modal transportation system which facilitates the convenient and efficient movement of people and goods between component parts of the Region.
7. A multi-modal transportation system which reduces accident exposure and provides for increased travel safety.
8. A multi-modal transportation system which minimizes the amount of energy consumed, especially non-renewable energy sources such as fossil fuels.

Source: SEWRPC.

development pattern recommended in the County Land Use Element, meet the current and projected transportation needs of all County residents in an efficient and equitable manner, and encourage implementation of the vision and objectives of the regional transportation system plan.

Streets and Highways Issue

Participants in the planning process have recognized the need to provide efficient street access as a vital element of the County's quality of life. The LUTU workgroup and CAC have also recognized the need for an efficient arterial street and highway system² that can effectively move people and goods into and through the County to promote a strong economy. The concept of "complete streets" was also discussed in detail and supported by the CAC. "Complete streets" are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all ages and abilities (see www.completestreets.org for more information).

Compact land use development patterns are recommended in the Land Use Element (Chapter VIII) to allow access to abutting properties to be provided in an efficient and cost effective way. Major employment centers and major retail and service centers have been located adjacent to major arterial streets and highways, including IH 43 interchanges, to promote the efficient movement of people and goods to shopping and employment areas.

The objectives and accompanying principles and standards set forth in the regional transportation system plan encourage a street and highway system that supports the existing development pattern and promotes the implementation of the regional land use plan. Among other recommendations, the regional land use plan recommends centralized urban development within planned urban service areas, which can be more economically

²Existing arterial streets and highways within the County are identified on Map 51 in Chapter IV by jurisdiction. Existing roadway mileage by function is documented under the streets and highways section of Chapter IV.

served by transportation facilities and services than low density development dispersed across the County. That recommendation is generally reflected in the County land use element.

Recommendations for the maintenance, improvement, and expansion of arterial streets and highways set forth in the regional transportation system plan have been incorporated into this Transportation Element to efficiently serve the anticipated land use development pattern recommended in the Land Use Element. The potential of more efficient land use and expanded public transit, systems management,³ and bicycle and pedestrian facilities were considered first by the regional transportation system plan as alternatives to alleviate traffic congestion. Arterial street and highway improvements were only considered after the alternatives listed above to address any residual traffic congestion. The regional transportation plan recommends a total of 311 miles, as measured along the centerline, of arterial streets and highways in Ozaukee County in 2035. Of this, 272 miles (87 percent) are recommended to be maintained with the existing number of lanes, 36 miles of existing arterial streets are recommended to be widened, and three miles of new arterial streets are recommended to be constructed. Recommended widenings would be made at the time the existing street or highway is scheduled to be reconstructed, and an analysis would be made at the time of reconstruction to determine if the widening is needed based on existing and anticipated traffic volumes. Recommended improvements are shown on Map 99 and include:

- Maintenance of 272 centerline miles of existing streets, which includes periodic resurfacing or reconstruction
- A new interchange at IH 43 and Highland Road in the City of Mequon
- Two new bridges over the Milwaukee River, one at Cold Spring Road, which is recommended to be extended from County Trunk Highway (CTH) O to CTH W in the Town of Saukville, and one at Cedar Creek Road, which is recommended to be extended from CTH O to IH 43 in the Town of Grafton
- The extension of 1st Avenue and Maple Road between Rose Street and Cedar Creek Road in the Village and Town of Grafton
- The extension of Walters Street from Grant Street to CTH LL in the City and Town of Port Washington
- Widening of portions of State Trunk Highways (STH) 167, 181, 60, and 33, CTH W, and Columbia/Washington Avenue from two to four lanes, and widening of IH 43 from four to six lanes from the Milwaukee/Ozaukee County line to the STH 57 interchange

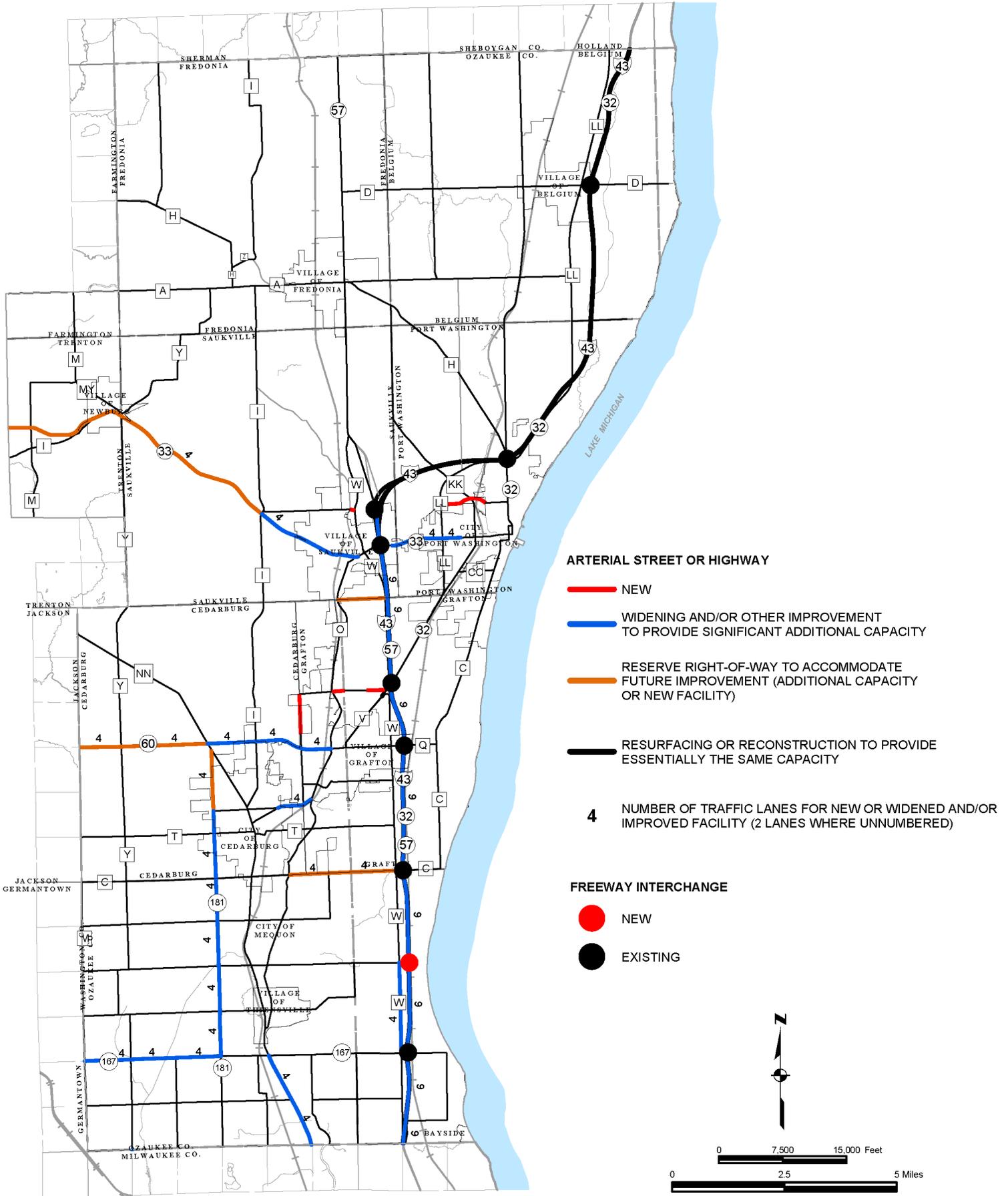
It should be noted that the issue of road widening and other changes in highway capacity can create potential conflicts between local, county, and regional transportation needs.⁴ While the regional transportation system plan recommends such additions, their community, environmental, and travel impacts will be analyzed cooperatively by local, County, and State government agencies prior to construction or reconstruction to reach a consensus on how to proceed. Communities that actively oppose capacity increases should recognize that their land use policies should be consistent with the need to maintain balance between land use generated travel and roadway capacity.

Map 100 shows the level of government recommended to have jurisdiction over arterial streets and highways in the County by 2035. SEWRPC staff will be working with the County jurisdictional highway system planning committee during 2007 and 2008 to conduct a major review and reevaluation of the jurisdictional transfer

³*Systems management includes ramp meters, crash investigation sites, and other measures to manage existing transportation facilities at their maximum efficiency.*

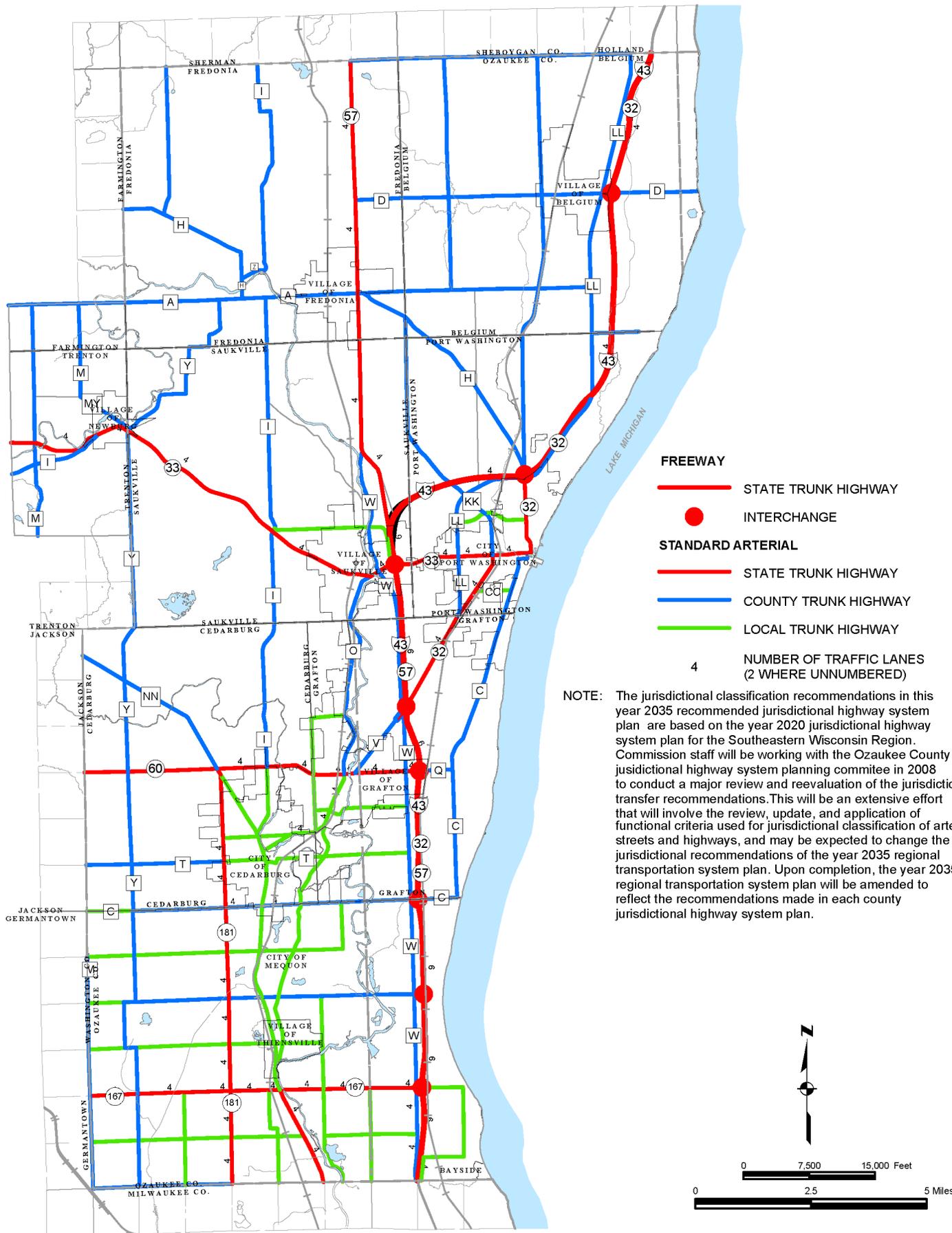
⁴*Widening existing streets and highways was the lowest transportation priority among respondents to the countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey of the choices listed; however, the option of widening existing streets was rated a medium priority by 31 percent of respondents and as a high priority by 15 percent of respondents.*

FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ARTERIAL STREET AND HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: YEAR 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN



Source: SEWRPC.

**JURISDICTIONAL HIGHWAY ELEMENT FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY
PLANNING AREA: YEAR 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**



recommendations in the 2035 regional plan. This will be an extensive effort that will involve the review and redefinition of the functional criteria used to determine which level of government should have jurisdiction over each arterial street, and the application of those criteria to arterial streets and highways in the County. This effort may change the jurisdictional recommendations of the regional plan, which will be amended to reflect the recommendations of the jurisdictional plan.

Transit Issue

Fixed-route urban public transportation in Ozaukee County consists of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, which includes one route that operates between downtown Milwaukee and Ozaukee County (see Map 56 in Chapter IV). Stops are made in Milwaukee County south of Capitol Drive, at four park-ride lots in Ozaukee County (two in Grafton and one each in Fredonia and Port Washington), and four additional stops in Ozaukee County (two in Mequon and one each in Grafton and Saukville). The County is also served by the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service and the Transport Shared-Ride Taxi Service in the City of Port Washington. These two services provide shared-ride taxi coverage for the entire County. The shared-ride taxi service includes a transfer point in the Village of Newburg to the Washington County shared ride taxi service. Both the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service have experienced an increase in ridership since they began operation in 1996 and 1998, respectively, as shown on Tables 70 and 71 in Chapter IV.⁵

A variety of transportation choices, including increased bus service, were identified as important to the quality of life and economy in the County in the public opinion survey and other forms of public input gathered during the planning process. The Land Use Element addresses this need, in part, through compact land use development patterns and development concepts, such as transit oriented developments (TOD), which are conducive to the use of public transit.⁶ The objectives and accompanying principles and standards set forth in the regional transportation system plan, which connect medium and high density areas of the Region to the Region's major activity centers, have been incorporated into the Transportation Element to efficiently serve the anticipated land use development pattern recommended in the Land Use Element. This element also incorporates the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Ozaukee County transit system development plan, with the modifications made by the 2035 regional transportation system plan. The transit element of the regional transportation system plan is shown on Map 101.

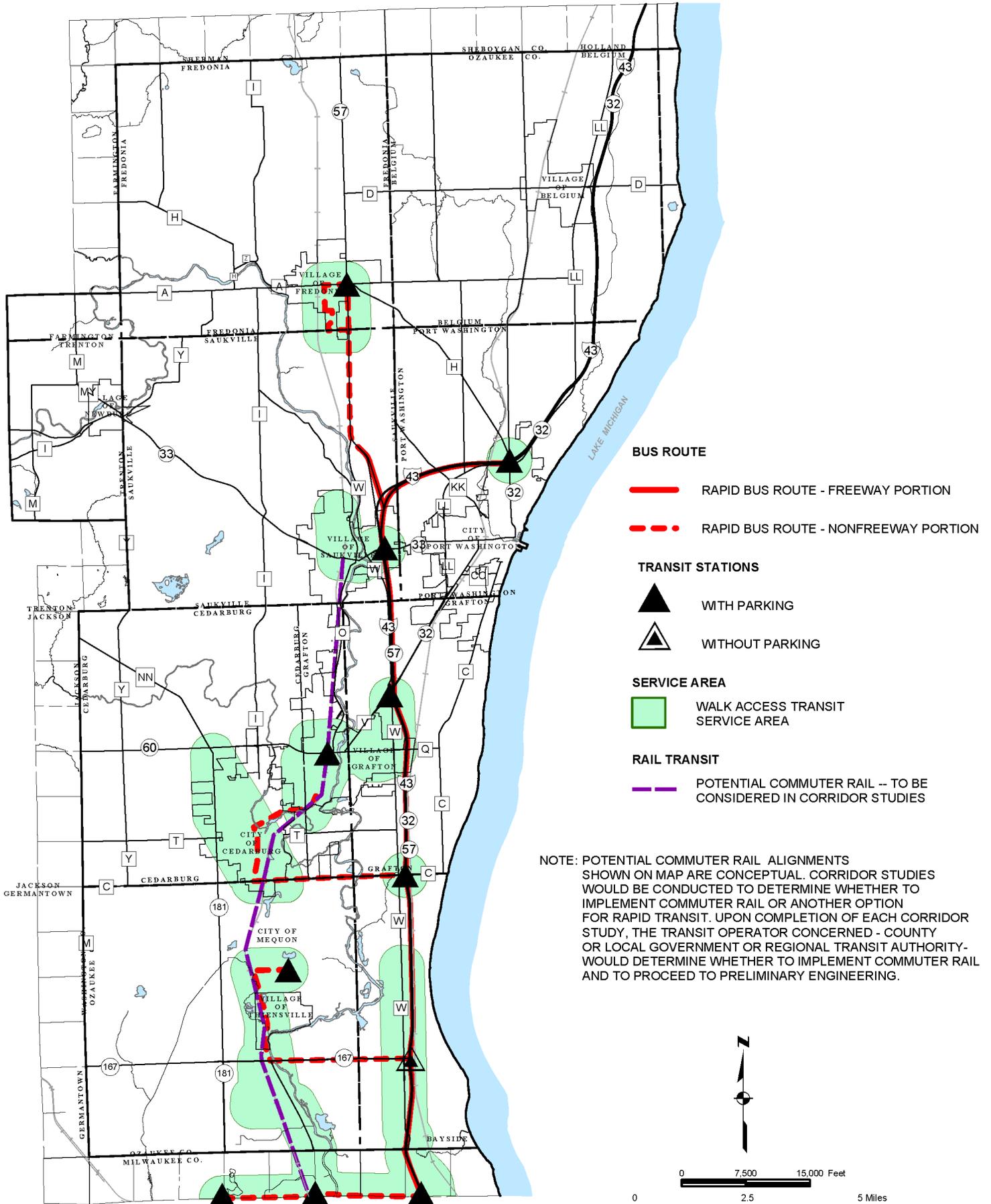
The public transit element of the Commission's adopted regional transportation system plan for the year 2035 recommends improved and expanded rapid transit connections from Ozaukee County to Milwaukee and through Milwaukee to the other urban centers of Southeastern Wisconsin, and improved and expanded local transit service to commercial and industrial development in the southern portion of the County. The recommendations set forth in the transit element will result in a doubling of transit service over the plan design period Region-wide and in Ozaukee County. This includes a 204 percent increase in rapid transit revenue vehicle-miles and a 214 percent increase in rapid transit revenue vehicle-hours Region-wide. This increase will produce enhanced transit service levels in Ozaukee County, including more attractive peak and non-peak service frequency levels. The long-range plan recommendations for Ozaukee County include the following:

- The provision of rapid transit service between Ozaukee County and the Milwaukee Central Business District (CBD). The plan envisions that new or restructured services would be provided over the area freeway system and major surface arterials by four rapid bus routes designed to provide bi-directional service to accommodate both traditional commuter travel by Ozaukee County residents to jobs in Milwaukee County, and reverse commute travel from Milwaukee County residents to jobs in Ozaukee County. Connections would also be available in Ozaukee County via local bus and taxicab services to major employment centers.

⁵*Fixed route bus and connecting shuttle service provided by the Ozaukee County Express Bus System as of January 2006 is shown on Map 52 in Chapter IV and service areas for the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service and City of Port Washington Transport Taxi Service are shown on Map 53 in Chapter IV.*

⁶*An urban area with a residential density of at least four dwelling units per acre is considered capable of supporting transit.*

**PUBLIC TRANSIT ELEMENT FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY
PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: YEAR 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN**



Source: SEWRPC.

- Increasing the number of park-ride lots served by public transit from the existing five lots to seven lots. New publicly constructed park-ride lots would be developed in the City of Mequon at the Mequon Campus of the Milwaukee Area Technical College and in the Village of Grafton at Washington Street and 10th Avenue. The existing park-ride lot at the Saukville Wal-Mart store would be replaced with a new public park-ride lot at the IH 43/STH 33 interchange.
- The improvement and expansion of the existing local bus service provided by Ozaukee County and local taxicab services provided by both the County and the City of Port Washington. Service improvements would include bus route extensions and new bus services directed at providing access from Milwaukee County to employment concentrations located primarily in the City of Mequon. Recommendations are also made regarding route adjustments and schedule changes to improve efficiency, and expanding transit system hours to provide service on weekday evenings and weekends.
- Consideration of upgrading the rapid bus service recommended for Ozaukee County to commuter rail service based on the findings of a special corridor study and a funding commitment from Ozaukee County and/or local governments to be served by the commuter line. Map 101 displays the potential future commuter rail line in Ozaukee County identified in the 2035 regional transportation plan, which would be located on the Canadian National Railway line from Milwaukee to the Village of Saukville.

The Commission prepares a short-range transit plan for each transit operator, which refines the recommendations of the regional transportation system plan. Although the 2035 regional plan updated several recommendations of the 2002 – 2006 transit development plan (TDP) for Ozaukee County, the following TDP recommendations supplement those of the regional plan:

- The addition of up to two new shuttle routes to the commuter bus service, including one to provide connections with existing UBUS service provided by the Milwaukee County Transit System, and one to serve employers in the Belgium area if industrial parks in that area develop as envisioned and local officials determine the shuttle service is needed.
- Continuing to study the potential for creating a commuter center in the Villages of Grafton or Saukville along the express bus route. While the creation of a such commuter center was opposed by the Village of Grafton in 2002 when it turned back a Federal grant that would have funded construction of such a facility at the intersection of STH 60 and CTH W, the Advisory Committee guiding the transit system development plan viewed creating a commuter center as important to attracting new riders to the bus system by providing conveniences that could be useful to bus passengers.
- The conduct of a study by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) of potential sites for a new park-ride lot in the vicinity of the IH 43-Mequon Road freeway interchange. Subsequent to the completion of the plan, the WisDOT indicated that it would not initiate any study for a Mequon Road park-ride lot until both Ozaukee County and the City of Mequon formally indicated their support for the construction of a park-ride lot at that interchange, and an agreement existed between the City, County, and WisDOT for the maintenance of the park-ride lot.

Non-fixed route transit options such as the County shared-ride taxi service and the City of Port Washington Transport Shared-Ride Taxi Service have also been identified as critical services, due in part to the aging of the County's population. Several comprehensive planning groups have identified the need to expand both fixed route (bus service) and non-fixed route public transportation options (such as shared-ride taxi service) in the County and to create greater connectivity to the Milwaukee County Transit System and the Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. A need to potentially expand transit services to serve job sites in Sheboygan County near the Ozaukee-Sheboygan County border has also been identified.

Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly Issue

The need for transportation options and connectivity between transportation services within Ozaukee County and neighboring Counties will increase as the number of County residents aged 65 and older increases and

transportation options such as public transportation are relied on for access to destinations of necessity such as health care, and to reduce isolation and provide opportunities for education, recreation, entertainment, volunteering, and employment. Comprehensive planning groups have also recognized that public transportation options will be relied upon by persons with disabilities and must be suited to meet their transportation needs in an efficient and equitable manner. Transportation services for persons with disabilities and the elderly in the County are currently provided by the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. Limited service is also provided by the Ozaukee County Aging and Disability Resources Center, Ozaukee County Veteran Services Department, and the Cedarburg Senior Center.

Service hours of non-fixed route public transportation options, such as the County shared-ride taxi service, may need to be increased as the age structure of the County increases to ensure efficient and equitable transportation choices are available to persons with disabilities and the elderly. Steps to increase connectivity between non-fixed route and fixed route public transportation, such as the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, should also be addressed. Infrastructure design such as bus stop location and accessibility should be taken into consideration to increase access to the Ozaukee County Express Bus System for persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Issue

Additional bicycle lanes and paths and pedestrian access to open space have been identified as two of the chief transportation concerns affecting quality of life in the County among residents during the comprehensive planning process. The Transportation Element is intended to provide for safe accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel, encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel as an alternative to personal vehicle travel, and to provide a variety of transportation choices. The compact land use development pattern envisioned under the Land Use Element is conducive to bicycle and pedestrian facilities and connectivity, and encourages the addition of bicycle lanes and pedestrian facilities such as sidewalks. In addition, residential development concepts encouraged through the Land Use Element, such as conservation subdivisions, can be designed with pedestrian access to open space amenities that are preserved as part of the development. Figure 20 shows an example of a conservation subdivision layout with pedestrian access to open space.

The bicycle and pedestrian elements of the regional transportation plan support the type of bicycle and pedestrian facilities and connectivity envisioned by the County. The bicycle and pedestrian facility element of the regional plan is intended to promote safe accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel, and to encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel as alternatives to personal vehicle travel. The regional plan recommends that bicycle accommodation be provided on all arterial streets, except freeways, as those streets are constructed or reconstructed. Bicycle accommodation could include marked bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened shoulders, or separate bicycle paths. A system of off-street bicycle paths is also recommended to connect cities and villages with a population of 5,000 or more. The bicycle way system element of the 2035 regional transportation plan for the Ozaukee County planning area is shown on Map 102. The regional plan recommends that county and local governments prepare bicycle system plans for their jurisdictions that would supplement and refine the regional plan. The Cities of Mequon and Port Washington, the Village of Grafton, and the Town of Cedarburg have adopted local bicycle plans. Existing bikeways are inventoried in Chapter IV.

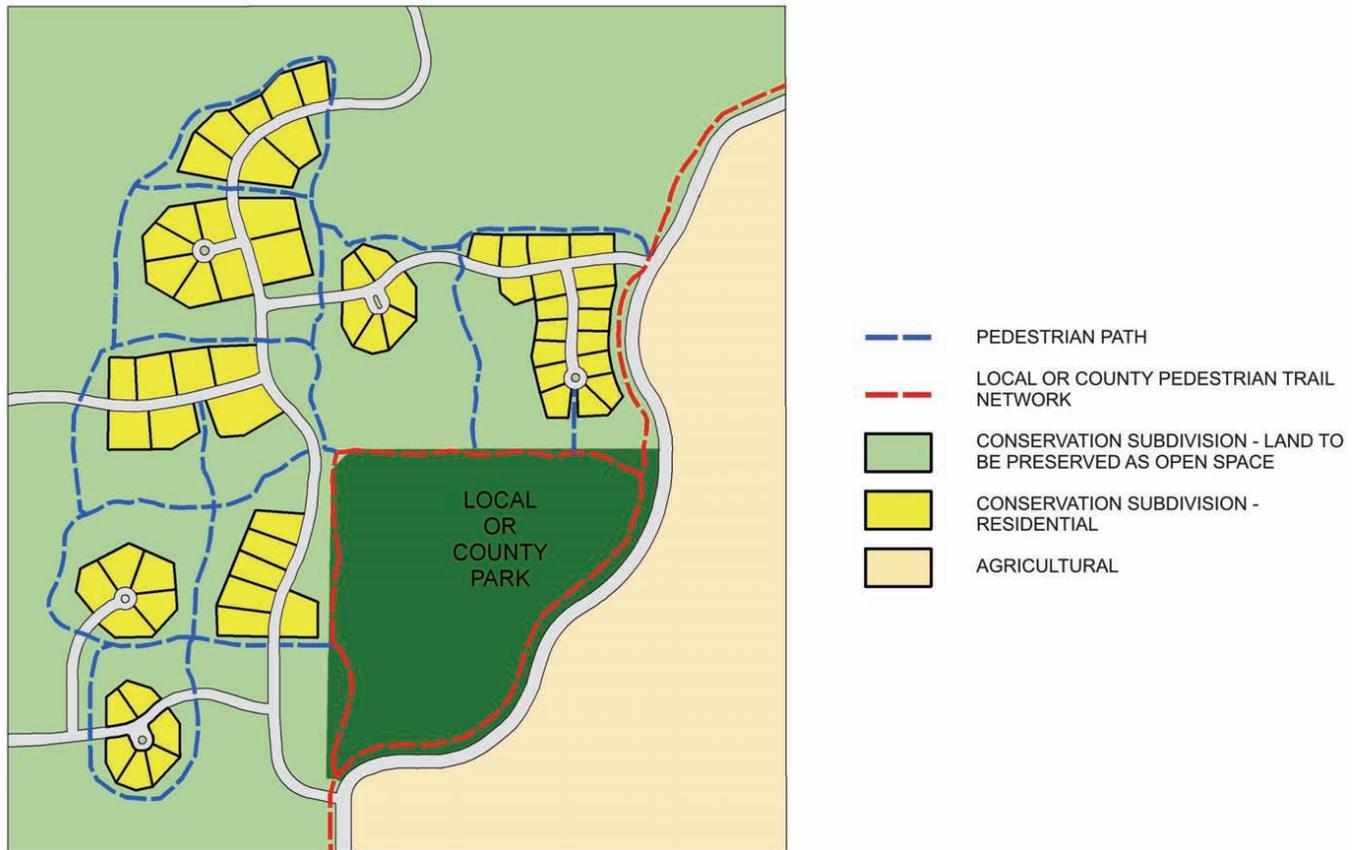
The pedestrian facilities portion of the bicycle and pedestrian element is envisioned as a policy plan, rather than a system plan. It proposes that the various units and agencies of government responsible for the construction and maintenance of pedestrian facilities adopt and follow a series of recommended standards and guidelines with regard to the development of those facilities, particularly within urban neighborhoods. These standards, shown on Table 150, include providing sidewalks in urban portions of the Region.

Interregional Transportation Issue

Interregional transportation services and facilities such as air transportation, railroads, trucking, and water transportation provide public transportation service and commercial shipping service between Ozaukee County and the rest of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and other regions around the nation and world.

Figure 20

PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE IN A CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION



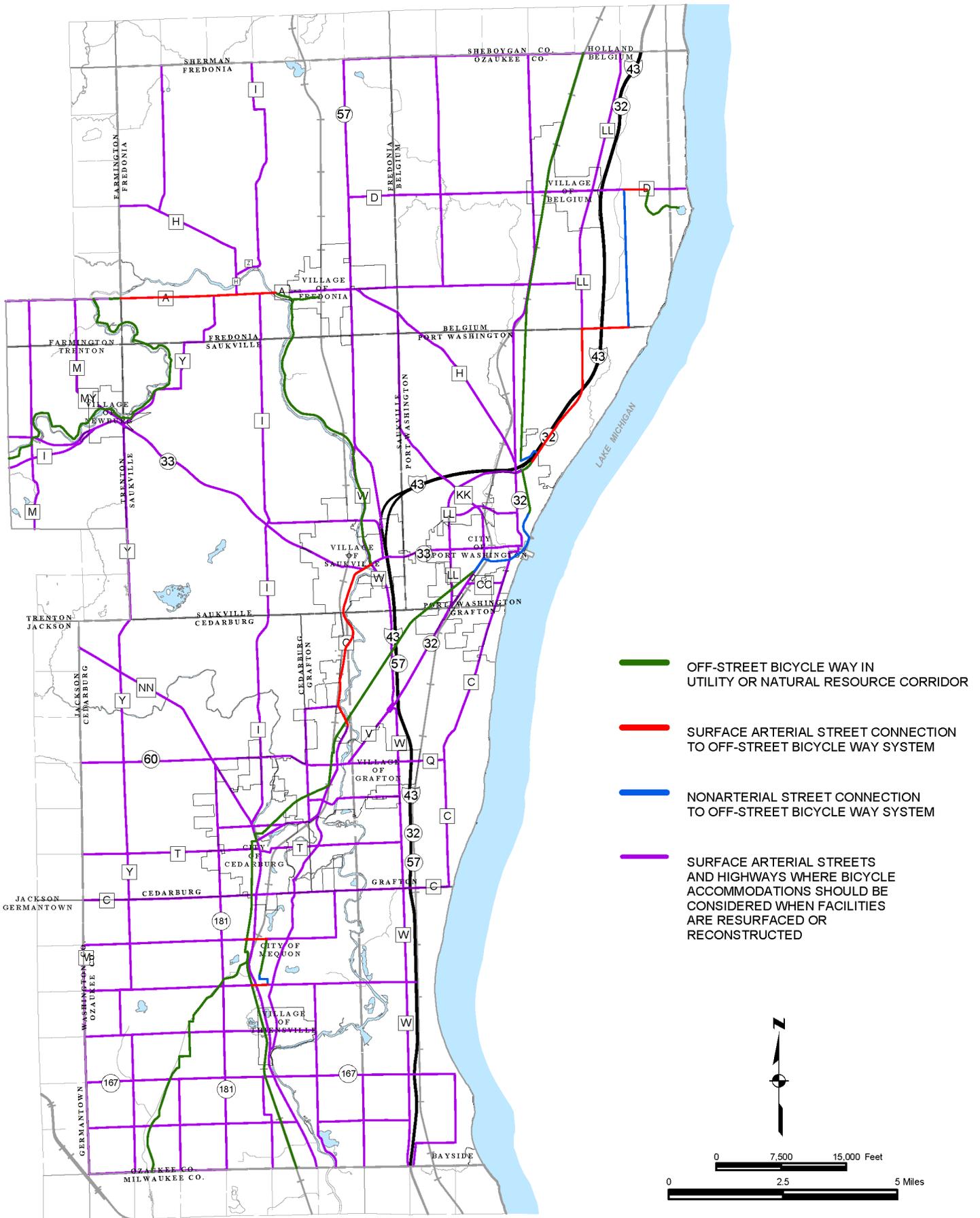
Source: SEWRPC.

Ozaukee County is served by interregional public transportation and shipping services primarily through bus, rail, air, and port facilities located in Milwaukee County, as documented in Chapter IV. These facilities meet the County's needs for interregional transportation services. IH 43 is the primary interregional transportation facility serving Ozaukee County. IH 43 serves as the primary trucking route for shipping goods into and from Ozaukee County businesses to other parts of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and other regions around the nation and the world. The commercial and industrial land use development pattern set forth in the Land Use Element should be maintained to encourage easy truck access to the County's arterials and IH 43 to maintain the flow of goods into and from Ozaukee County. Planning areas around IH 43 interchanges should be identified and planned for to maintain convenient truck access to businesses located in the County. Two freight railroad lines run through Ozaukee County, which provide access to businesses in the County that ship items not suited for trucking. The railroad lines should be maintained to provide continued service to these businesses.

Transportation Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to a transportation issue statement in the preceding section. Transportation recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments will have additional influence over some transportation facilities and services in the County, especially regarding provision of facilities and services under local jurisdiction such as local streets and arterials and local land use development patterns. Each participating community should refine the local recommendations through the development of goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the transportation element of their local comprehensive plan to meet specific community needs. Local governments may also choose not to include local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's needs.

**BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM ELEMENT OF THE YEAR 2035 REGIONAL
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA**



Source: SEWRPC

Table 150

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROVISION OF SIDEWALKS IN AREAS OF EXISTING OR PLANNED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FROM THE SEWRPC REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN

Roadway Functional Classification	Land Use	New Streets ^a	Existing Streets ^a
Arterial Streets ^b	Industrial	Both Sides	Both Sides
	Commercial	Both Sides	Both Sides
	Residential	Both Sides	Both Sides
Collector Streets	Industrial	Both Sides	Both Sides
	Commercial	Both Sides	Both Sides
	Residential	Both Sides	At least one side
Land Access Streets ^c	Industrial	Both Sides	Both Sides
	Commercial	Both Sides	Both Sides
	Residential (medium and high-density)	Both Sides	At least one side ^d
	Residential (low-density)	At least one side ^d	At least one side ^d

^aSidewalks may be omitted on one side of streets where there are no existing or anticipated uses that would generate pedestrian trips on that side.

^bWhere there are marginal access control or service roads, the sidewalk along the main road may be eliminated and replaced by a sidewalk along the service road on the side away from the main road.

^cSidewalks need not be provided along court and cul-de-sac streets less than 600 feet in length, unless such streets serve multi-family development; or along streets served by parallel off-street walkways.

^dThe Ozaukee County Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) recommends that sidewalks be provided on both sides of the street.

Source: SEWRPC.

General Transportation Issue (from Chapter VI)

- **Goal:** Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.
 - **Objective:** Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the regional transportation system plan.
 - **Objective:** Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling as part of everyday planning to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
 - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
 - **Objective:** Encourage new transportation patterns that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption and air pollution.

Multi-Modal Transportation System Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Meet the goals and objectives identified under each of the following Ozaukee County Transportation Element Issues.
- **Goal:** Meet the vision and objectives of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035*.
 - **Objective:** Provide a variety of transportation choices to meet the needs of all income, age, and special needs groups in Ozaukee County.

- **Policy:** Consider each transportation issue developed under the Ozaukee County Transportation Element to be a significant element in systems level transportation planning.
- **Policy:** Consider each transportation element developed under the regional transportation system plan to be a significant element in systems level transportation planning.
 - **Program:** Implement the policies and programs set forth under each transportation issue of the Ozaukee County Transportation Element, subject to the availability of funding.
 - **Program:** Support implementation of the regional transportation system plan.
 - **Program:** Sponsor a countywide workshop for County and local officials and staff to promote the benefits of alternative forms of development, such as infill, mixed-use, traditional neighborhood, and transit-oriented development. Illustrate how such compact forms of development can be more readily served by transit, bicycle, and pedestrian travel than can conventional development.
 - **Program:** Sponsor community transportation workshops in coordination with SEWRPC, if requested by a local government, to focus on possible solutions to specific transportation issues in the community.
 - **Program:** Share examples of successful solutions to land use/transportation issues within the County at workshops and/or LOGIN meetings.
 - **Program:** Sponsor transportation-related events such as “Walking School Buses,” bike to work weeks, and “Try Transit” days (free rides) to encourage residents to use alternative means of transportation.
 - **Program:** Work with school districts in Ozaukee County to increase the efficiency of school bus routes in the County and the safety of pedestrian and bike routes to schools through methods such as the Safe Routes to School program.
 - **Program:** Provide technical assistance to employers interested in establishing programs to encourage commuting by transit, carpooling, biking, or walking, or by telecommuting from home.
 - **Program:** Continue to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local government transportation elements should recognize the need to provide equal prioritization to all applicable elements of the local transportation system within the community. Each element needs to be implemented to provide a comprehensive, multi-modal, balanced, high quality transportation system. In many cases this will entail giving equal consideration to the local collector and land access street system, travel management systems such as intersection controls and roadway access management/driveway ordinances, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Communities should also place a high priority on working with the County and State to ensure implementation of all the elements of a regional multi-modal transportation system, including transit, arterial street and highway, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

Streets and Highways Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Maintain a street and highway system that efficiently serves the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 96, Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, in the Land Use Element (Chapter VIII).
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the regional transportation system plan.

- **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
- **Objective:** Encourage new transportation patterns that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption, air pollution, noise pollution, and the need for expansion of roads, thereby maintaining the rural character of the County.
- **Objective:** Promote the efficient and safe movement of people and goods into and through the County.
- **Objective:** Promote efficient and safe vehicular travel in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Provide an efficient arterial street and highway system that can effectively move people and goods into and through the County to promote a strong economy within the County.
 - **Policy:** Design and operate County highways to provide safe access for all users, including bicyclists and pedestrians.
 - **Policy:** Promote efficient and safe vehicular access to land uses abutting street right-of-ways in Ozaukee County, consistent with adopted access management plans and ordinances.
 - **Policy:** Accommodate the street and highway system recommendations set forth in the regional transportation system plan for 2035.
 - **Policy:** Work to ensure consistency between regional, County, and local land use and transportation plans so that the arterial street network is appropriately sized and located to serve County residents and land uses.
 - **Policy:** Integrate the regional transportation system plan with the County comprehensive plan transportation element and the County capital improvement program.
 - **Policy:** The disruption of land uses adjacent to streets and highways should be minimized by reserving adequate rights-of-way in advance of construction.
 - **Policy:** Work to achieve consensus between local, County, and State levels of government on issues such as street widenings and other improvements.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the arterial street and highway system recommendations, shown on Map 99 of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into Map 96.
 - **Program:** Work with WisDOT, SEWRPC, and local governments in the County to update and implement the Ozaukee County jurisdictional highway system plan.
 - **Program:** Incorporate existing commercial and industrial land uses in the County, as shown on Map 89 in the Land Use Element, into Map 96.
 - **Program:** Work to implement the regional transportation plan recommendation to provide a grid of arterial streets in urban areas at intervals of no more than one mile in medium-density areas; and at intervals of no less than two miles in rural areas.
 - **Program:** Work with the State and local governments to implement the changes in highway system jurisdictional responsibility in Ozaukee County recommended under the County jurisdictional highway system plan and subsequent updates.
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the County highway access management ordinance.
 - **Program:** Work with local governments in the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and local roadway access management/driveway ordinances.
 - **Program:** Study the use of alternative paving materials for County facilities such as roads and parking lots.
 - **Program:** Work with local governments to develop methods of cross access between existing and new commercial developments to provide more convenient and direct connections between such developments.

- **Program:** Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030*.⁷
 - **Program:** Consider fish passage issues and other environmental effects when designing highway bridges and culverts. Limit the number of culverts, bridges, drop structures, and channelized stream segments and incorporate design measures to allow for passage of aquatic life.
 - **Program:** Develop a model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances and develop model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions.
 - **Program:** Develop study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH 43 interchanges in Ozaukee County and work with local governments to prepare plans for these study areas. The plans should incorporate the land use development pattern set forth in Map 96 and the local 2035 planned land use maps.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to ensure that the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users are considered, and appropriate facilities are provided, when County highways are designed, constructed, or reconstructed.
 - **Program:** Follow Federal guidelines for designing streets to meet the needs of seniors, such as longer merge lanes, larger street signs with bigger print, clearer lane markings, and extended walk times at signalized intersections.
 - **Program:** Work with WisDOT to develop an inventory of hazardous intersections and street segments, based on crash records, and to undertake improvements to eliminate hazardous conditions.
 - **Program:** Require transportation impact analysis (TIA) reports for development projects generating 200 trips or more along County Trunk Highways to determine if improvements such as turn lanes, traffic signals, or access to transit lines are needed.
 - **Program:** Study the requirements and contents of transportation related health impact studies for development projects generating 200 trips or more and determine if they would benefit Ozaukee County.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should ensure that the goals and objectives set forth in their local transportation element are consistent with applicable State, regional, and County transportation plans. Local governments should also ensure that the transportation element is consistent with other elements of the comprehensive plan, including the land use element. Cities, villages, and towns accommodating urban development should prepare and/or update official mapping ordinances and maps to ensure an adequate amount of land is reserved for street rights-of-way to efficiently serve the community, as envisioned under the local land use element. In addition, local governments should work to ensure consistency between regional, County, and local land use and transportation plans so that the planned arterial street network is appropriately sized and located to serve residents in the community through 2035. Local governments should use this information to determine roadway maintenance and expansion needs for streets under local jurisdiction and to work with the County to update the County jurisdictional highway system plan. Local governments should also require transportation impact reports for large developments, which would consider traffic impacts as well as impacts to bicycle and pedestrian travel and transit travel.

⁷The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) is developing a long-range transportation plan for the State entitled *Connections 2030*. The plan will address all forms of transportation in the State over a 25 year planning period. The overall goal of the plan is to identify a series of policies to aid transportation decision-makers when evaluating programs and projects. The plan is scheduled for adoption by WisDOT in 2008.

Local governments should review and update the local land division ordinance and develop a street plan or detailed neighborhood plans to ensure street connectivity between new developments and existing developments in the community and cross access between commercial developments. In addition, the local government planned land use map for 2035 should allocate commercial and industrial uses to areas abutting arterial streets and highways to allow access for high traffic volumes and large vehicles such as commercial trucks. Local governments should work with the County to develop integrated land use and transportation plans for study areas located around IH 43 interchanges to increase safety and discourage traffic congestion in these areas.

Transportation system management measures recommended by the regional transportation plan should be considered for implementation by local governments to improve the operation and management of the local arterial street system and the overall County and regional arterial street and highway system. Measures that should be taken into consideration include:

- Coordinated traffic signal systems to provide for the efficient progression of traffic along arterial streets and highways, allowing motorists to travel through multiple signalized intersections along arterial routes at the speed limit with minimal stops.
- Consideration and implementation of needed individual arterial street and highway intersection improvements, such as adding right- and/or left-turn lanes; improvements in the type of traffic control at the intersection, including two- or four-way stop control, roundabouts, or signalization; or improvements in signal timing at individual signalized intersections. Under the regional transportation system plan it is proposed that State, County, and local governments prepare a prioritized short-range (two to six year) program of arterial street and highway intersection improvements under their jurisdiction.
- Adoption of access management standards for arterial streets and highways under local jurisdiction.
- Use of traffic calming measures on local streets under local jurisdiction.

Transit Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Provide for a public transportation system in Ozaukee County that efficiently serves the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 96 in the Land Use Element.
 - **Objective:** Expand and enhance public transportation in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage land use development patterns that can be efficiently served by public transportation.
 - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
 - **Objective:** Encourage new transportation options that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption, air and noise pollution, and reduce the need for expansion of roads.
 - **Objective:** Ensure efficient and cost-effective public transportation options are available to all residents of Ozaukee County, including transit-dependant residents.
 - **Objective:** Provide an efficient public transportation system that can effectively move people into the County to promote a strong economy within the County.
 - **Policy:** Integrate the regional transportation system plan with this comprehensive plan transportation element and applicable capital improvement programs.
 - **Policy:** Expand the service area of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System.
 - **Policy:** Ensure the Ozaukee County Express Bus System meets the public transit service standards set forth in the regional transportation system plan.

- **Policy:** Increase connectivity between the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service, and the Milwaukee County Transit System (MCTS).
- **Policy:** All transit stations should be readily accessible by bicyclists and pedestrians. All transit stops should be served by sidewalks or walkways.
 - **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation plan, and implement desired recommendations.
 - **Program:** Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System.
 - **Program:** Expand the Ozaukee County Express Bus System in accordance with the proposed public transit services for Ozaukee County set forth in the regional transportation system plan.
 - **Program:** Work with local governments to determine the need for additional Ozaukee County Express Bus System routes, transit stations with parking, and bus stops.
 - **Program:** Expand the park-ride lot (transit station with parking as shown on Map 101) located at the IH 43 and CTH C interchange to accommodate additional ridership and parking.
 - **Program:** Study altering or expanding various service components of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System based on the results of the business retention survey program recommended in Chapter XII, *Economic Development Element*, of this report.
 - **Program:** Study altering route scheduling to facilitate timely transfers to other MTCS routes at transfer points in Milwaukee County to increase connectivity to areas of Milwaukee County outside of the Milwaukee Central Business District.
 - **Program:** Study the development and use of a dedicated regional transit funding source to continue the operation and expansion of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service.
 - **Program:** Study the feasibility and benefits of joining the Regional Transit Authority established by the Wisconsin Legislature in 2005 in Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties to recommend funding sources for commuter rail and public transit.
 - **Program:** Locate and design public transit stops to minimize walking distance to and from major trip generators, to provide protection from inclement weather, and to promote convenient access to feeder bus service where appropriate.
 - **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including medium density urban residential and high density urban residential uses, to the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the Land Use Element on Map 96 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation.
 - **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the Land Use Element on Map 96 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation.
 - **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category on Map 96 to allow for future Transit Oriented Developments (TOD)⁸ in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Develop educational materials regarding TODs for local government use.

⁸The term “transit-oriented development” refers to compact, mixed-use development whose internal design is intended to maximize access to a transit stop located within or adjacent to the development. Within the development, commercial uses and higher-density residential uses are located near the transit stop. The layout of streets and sidewalks provides convenient walking and bicycling access to the transit stop.

- **Program:** Work with local governments and SEWRPC to initiate a corridor study for the potential commuter rail line in Ozaukee County under the regional transportation system plan (shown on Map 101).
- **Program:** Study and develop a program to install bike racks on Ozaukee County Express Bus System buses and the availability of State or Federal grants to fund the program.
- **Program:** Work with non-governmental organizations (NGO) to raise public awareness of public transit related issues such as persons with disabilities who are reliant on public transportation and the benefits of increased use of public transportation.
- **Program:** Develop a central contact point for information on fixed-route transit options available in the County.
- **Program:** Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030*.
- **Program:** Continue to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System.
- **Program:** Consider transit service for all major development projects in Ozaukee County.
- **Policy:** Expand the service area of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service.
- **Policy:** Increase connectivity between the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service and fixed and non-fixed public transportation services provided in Milwaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties.
 - **Program:** Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Shared Ride-Taxi Service through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. Expand the service area to the City of Port Washington if the City requests that its taxicab system be merged into the County system.
 - **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and implement desired recommendations.
 - **Program:** Increase the service area of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service beyond Ozaukee County boundaries to areas within Milwaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties to increase connectivity to other public transportation services or activity centers (major employers and retail/service centers) in those Counties. Examples of areas that should be served are MTCS transit stations in northern Milwaukee County and major employers in southern Sheboygan County.
 - **Program:** Work with the Washington County Shared Ride-Taxi Service to increase the number of transfer points between the Ozaukee County and Washington County taxi services. (One transfer point in the Village of Newburg existed in 2007).
 - **Program:** Study altering or expanding various service components of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service based on the results of the business retention survey program recommended in Chapter XII.
 - **Program:** Develop a central contact point for information on non-fixed route transit options available in the County, which includes customer service and/or dispatch personnel.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Fixed-route and nonfixed-route public transportation services are provided to communities in Ozaukee County by the County through the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service, and other transportation services provided by County departments. The local government transportation element should review the services currently provided by the County and the services proposed in the County comprehensive plan transportation element. It should be determined if these services will fulfill the public transportation needs of local residents through 2035, including residents that rely on public transportation. Local governments should then identify additional services that may be needed in the community (such as an additional Ozaukee

County Express Bus System route or transit station, or increased Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service hours), document them in the local transportation element, and work with the County to implement the recommendations and identify additional land for transportation facilities such as expanded park-ride lots. Communities should also assess the need to operate additional public transportation services and identify and support organizations within the community that provide transportation services to the public.

Local governments should work with the County, SEWRPC, and WisDOT to help locate suitable sites for park-ride lots, commuter centers, and other transit facilities recommended in the County transit development plan and the regional transportation system plan. Local governments should also consider amending local zoning ordinances and/or design guidelines to make buildings more accessible to transit users (and other pedestrians) by locating parking behind or beside a building. In addition, local governments should work with the County, SEWRPC, and developers to strive to locate major development projects in areas that are or can be readily served by transit.

Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety to persons with disabilities and the elderly.
 - **Objective:** Ensure efficient and cost-effective public transportation options are available to all residents of Ozaukee County, including persons with disabilities and elderly residents.
 - **Policy:** Provide transportation services for persons with disabilities in the County.
 - **Policy:** Provide transportation services for elderly residents of the County.
 - **Policy:** Increase connectivity between the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service, and the Milwaukee County Transit System (MCTS).
 - **Policy:** Paratransit service for persons with disabilities should be available as a complement to the fixed-route bus and demand responsive public transit services provided within the County in accordance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
 - **Policy:** Ensure all transit stations are readily accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents through operation of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. Continue County service in the City of Port Washington Transport Shared-Ride Taxi Service area for persons with disabilities that cannot be served by the City taxi service.
 - **Program:** Increase the service area of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service beyond Ozaukee County boundaries to areas within Milwaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties to increase connectivity to other public transportation services or activity centers (major employers; retail/service centers; educational, cultural, and entertainment destinations; and medical centers) in those Counties. Examples of areas that should be served are MTCS transit stations in northern Milwaukee County, medical centers in Milwaukee County, and major employers in southern Sheboygan County.
 - **Program:** Work with the Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi Service to increase the number of transfer points between the Ozaukee County and Washington County taxi services. (One transfer point in the Village of Newburg existed in 2007).
 - **Program:** Study the development and use of a dedicated regional transit funding source to continue the operation and expansion of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. Consideration of data for those service requests that the shared-ride taxi service are unable to fulfill should be one guide to service expansion planning.

- **Program:** Continue operation of transportation services provided by the Ozaukee County Aging and Disability Resource Center and the Ozaukee County Veterans Services Department through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Study and develop a program to provide increased County transportation services to health care facilities located both in and outside Ozaukee County for persons with disabilities and the elderly.
- **Program:** Locate and design public transit stops to minimize walking distance to and from major trip generators, to provide protection from inclement weather, and to promote convenient access and safe access for persons with disabilities and elderly residents.
- **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Public Transit and Human Service Transportation Coordination Plan as needed to provide transportation services to people with disabilities in the County and remain eligible for Federal Transit Administration (FTA) programs that require coordination plans such as the Elderly Individuals and Individuals with Disabilities Program (Section 5310), Job Access and Reverse Commute Program (JARC), and New Freedom Program.
- **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining State and Federal grants and programs available to local governments to fund transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents. The County should act as a liaison between the local government and State or Federal agency as part of program implementation.
- **Program:** Study the development of a program to meet the needs of elderly residents and persons with disabilities who have recently lost their driving privilege, by informing the person about transportation options and making periodic follow-up phone calls.
- **Program:** Study the development of a transportation service outreach program designed for persons with disabilities and the elderly. Materials, schedules, brochures, and advertising should be designed with consideration to the changing cognitive abilities and visual acuity of the elderly. Organizations such as Badger Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired could be consulted to provide guidance.
- **Program:** Develop a central contact point for information on transportation choices for persons with disabilities and the elderly, which includes customer service personnel trained to work with the elderly.
- **Program:** Continue to support a County mobility manager position. The mobility manager’s role is to improve transportation access and resources for persons with disabilities.
- **Program:** Investigate current, successful transportation programs for persons with disabilities and the elderly, such as the Independent Transportation Network,⁹ that would be appropriate for Ozaukee County and complement existing transportation programs.
- **Program:** Develop a program to gather information on desired services and transportation needs that are not being met by the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System for persons with disabilities and the elderly. Include seniors and persons with disabilities in the planning of program development.
- **Program:** Continue to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System.
- **Program:** Study allowing the use of Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Devices on County trails for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

⁹*The Independent Transportation Network (ITN) is a non-profit, membership organization dedicated to helping seniors (65 years of age and older) and people with visual impairments with their transportation needs. The ITN transports these community members 24 hours a day, seven days a week anywhere within an ITN service area using private automobiles and both volunteer and paid drivers. The ITN currently operates in cities throughout the Country.*

- **Local Government Recommendation:** Transportation services for persons with disabilities and the elderly are provided to communities through the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service and other transportation services provided by County government departments. The local government transportation element should review the services currently provided by the County and the services proposed in the County comprehensive plan transportation element. It should be determined if these services will fulfill the public transportation needs of persons with disabilities and the elderly in the community through 2035. Local governments should then identify additional services that may be needed in the community (such as increased Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service hours), document them in the local transportation element, and work with the County to implement the recommendations.

Communities should also assess the need to operate additional transportation services and identify and support organizations within the community that provide transportation services to the persons with disabilities and the elderly, such as the services provided by the Cedarburg Senior Center. In addition, communities should consider amending local zoning ordinances and/or design guidelines to make buildings more accessible to transit users (and other pedestrians) by locating parking behind or beside a building.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Provide for bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Ozaukee County that efficiently serve the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 96 in the Land Use Element.
- **Goal:** Provide options for bicycle and pedestrian travel as an alternative to personal vehicle travel.
 - **Objective:** Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation.
 - **Objective:** Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling as part of everyday planning to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the regional transportation system plan.
 - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact, relieves congestion, and reduces fuel consumption and air pollution.
 - **Policy:** Provide bicycle and pedestrian facilities recommended in the regional transportation system plan for 2035.
 - **Policy:** Incorporate recommendations from the regional bicycle and pedestrian facilities system plan into the County comprehensive plan transportation element and applicable capital improvement programs.
 - **Program:** Accommodate bicycle travel on County arterial streets and highways through bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened and paved shoulders, or separate bicycle paths, as recommended in the regional transportation system plan. Bicycle facilities should be added as the County arterial street and highway system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
 - **Program:** Continue the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.
 - **Program:** Continue to support the operations of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council.
 - **Program:** Identify “missing links” or opportunities to provide additional links to connect local bikeways and activity centers to the Interurban Trail.

- **Program:** Study the development and funding sources of a countywide bicycle/pedestrian path network with connections to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, urban centers, and significant natural features and park and open space amenities, such as the Cedarburg Bog, Harrington Beach State Park, and the County park system.
 - **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including medium density urban residential and high density urban residential uses, to the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the Land Use Element on Map 96 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
 - **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the Land Use Element on Map 96 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
 - **Program:** Study and develop a program to install bike racks on Ozaukee County Express Bus System buses and provide bike parking and/or lockers at park-ride lots. Consider applying for State or Federal grants to fund the program.
 - **Program:** Promote model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model prepared by SEWRPC, that include a linked pedestrian/bicycle path and open space system recommendation. Assist local governments in interpretation and implementation of model conservation subdivision ordinances.
 - **Program:** Assist local governments in identifying and applying for State and Federal grants for development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
 - **Program:** Accommodate the recommendations for provision of sidewalks in areas of existing or planned urban development set forth in Table 150 on County arterial streets. Sidewalks should be added as the County arterial street system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
 - **Program:** Develop model pedestrian access design standards for use in local land division ordinances requiring pedestrian access outlots or easements located between lots leading to points of interest such as schools, parks, shopping areas, and transit stops.
 - **Program:** Work with NGOs to raise public awareness of bicycle and pedestrian transportation facilities related issues such as safety concerns, increased public health benefits, and the environmental impacts of increased bicycle and pedestrian travel.
 - **Program:** Work with school districts, local governments, and the State to develop Safe Routes to School programs in communities throughout the County.¹⁰
 - **Program:** Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030*.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local government transportation elements should provide for bicycle and pedestrian facilities to increase transportation choices and connectivity within the community, promote the health of residents, and promote a healthy and safe environment. Local government transportation elements should incorporate the bicycle and pedestrian facilities recommended by the regional transportation systems plan. Local governments should work with the County to implement the off-street bicycle paths recommended by the regional plan and accommodate bicycle travel on local arterial streets through bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened and paved shoulders, or separate bicycle paths as the arterial street system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or

¹⁰The Safe Routes to School program is a Federal-Aid program of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration. The purpose of the program is to enable and encourage children, including those with disabilities, to walk and bicycle to school and to make bicycling and walking to school a safer and more appealing transportation alternative, thereby encouraging a healthy and active lifestyle.

constructed. The provision of sidewalks in existing and planned urban areas should also be provided on the local arterial, collector, and land access street system as the system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed.

In addition, local governments should consider developing a community bicycle and pedestrian plan to supplement the recommendations made in the regional transportation system plan, the County comprehensive plan transportation element, and the community comprehensive plan transportation element. The community plans should provide for facilities to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian travel within neighborhoods, providing for convenient travel between residential areas and shopping centers, schools, parks, and transit stops within or adjacent to the neighborhood. Local plans should also address bicycle and pedestrian safety programs, such as the Safe Routes to School program, and increased safety measures at intersections, such as providing longer walk times and audible walk signals, to improve safety for persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Local zoning ordinances should be amended to require bicycle parking at jobsites and at retail, service, and institutional centers. Local governments should also implement the compact land use development pattern envisioned by the County Land Use Element and implement the model land division ordinance section developed by the County to encourage connectivity between residential areas and points of interest and facilitate pedestrian and bicycle travel. Traffic calming measures, such as roundabouts, raised crosswalks, and sidewalk “bumpouts” in downtown areas and other areas with significant pedestrian use should be considered to slow traffic and create a more pleasant walking environment.

Interregional Transportation Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Provide region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to Ozaukee County for passengers and freight.
 - **Objective:** Provide region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Objective:** Provide region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to effectively move people and goods into and through the County to promote a strong economy within the County.
 - **Policy:** Promote the efficient and safe movement of people and goods into and through the County.
 - **Policy:** Discourage traffic congestion on IH 43 and IH 43 interchange areas.
 - **Policy:** Support the transportation systems management recommendations set forth in the regional transportation system plan.
 - **Program:** Develop study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH 43 interchanges in Ozaukee County and work with local governments to prepare plans for these study areas. The plans should incorporate the land use development pattern set forth in Map 96 and the local 2035 planned land use maps.
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the County highway access management ordinance.
 - **Program:** Work with local governments in the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and local roadway access management/driveway ordinances.
 - **Program:** Continue to support the publicly-owned railway in Ozaukee County through membership and participation in the East Wisconsin Counties Railroad Consortium.
 - **Program:** Monitor the progress of the Midwest Regional Rail System and coordinate feeder bus routes to connect with train service if the system is developed.

- **Policy:** Promote interregional public transportation facilities and services available to Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Program:** Develop a program to promote interregional transportation services and facilities located in Milwaukee County, including Amtrak, interregional bus lines, and Mitchell International Airport, to Ozaukee County residents. Develop materials outlining route, time, and transfer information needed to access interregional transportation facilities via the Ozaukee County Express Bus System as part of program implementation.
 - **Program:** Continue to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region.¹¹
- **Local Government Recommendation:** The local government transportation element should address interregional transportation facilities and services. Transportation elements should identify the public interregional transportation facilities serving their communities that are located in Milwaukee County such as interregional passenger bus service, Amtrak service, and General Mitchell International Airport. Local government transportation elements should also identify major shipping facilities in the Region including General Mitchell International Airport and the Port of Milwaukee.

Communities located in the IH 43 corridor should work with Ozaukee County to help reduce traffic congestion in areas around IH 43 interchanges to promote the efficient movement of people and goods into and through the community. Communities should work with the County to develop consistency between the local access management/driveway ordinance and the County access management ordinance. Communities should also work with the County to identify study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH 43 interchanges and implement the transportation system management recommendations set forth for local governments by the regional transportation system plan, which are outlined under the Streets and Highways Issue local government recommendation.

¹¹*Transportation facilities located in the Region, including commercial air, passenger bus, rail, and the Port of Milwaukee, are inventoried in Chapter IV.*

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Chapter XI

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The utilities and community facilities element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (e) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities within Ozaukee County. The *Statutes* also require an inventory of existing utilities and community facilities and an approximate timetable that projects the need to expand, rehabilitate, or replace existing utilities and community facilities or construct new utilities and community facilities. A goal, objective, policy, program, or map has been developed for each of the following utilities and community facilities:

- Sanitary sewer service
- Water supply
- Stormwater management
- On-site wastewater treatment technology
- Solid waste disposal
- Recycling facilities
- Parks
- Telecommunications facilities
- Power plants and transmission lines
- Cemeteries
- Health care facilities
- Child care facilities
- Police
- Fire
- Rescue
- Libraries
- Schools
- Other government facilities

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the utilities and community facilities element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and were addressed as part of the planning process:¹

- Promotion of the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

¹Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes*.

- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

Chapter IV of this report includes an inventory of existing utilities and community facilities and Part 1 of this Chapter includes an approximate timetable that projects expansion, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing, or the construction of new, utilities and community facilities. Part 2 of this Chapter sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in Ozaukee County through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

PART 1: PROJECTED UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS FOR 2035

Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities

Data and maps regarding the location and capacity of existing utilities and community facilities located in Ozaukee County or serving Ozaukee County residents are set forth in Chapter IV, *Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities*, of this report.² The inventory of existing utilities and community facilities is based on Section 66.1001 (2) (d) of the *Statutes*, which requires information regarding the location and capacity of the utilities and community facilities listed in the introduction section of this chapter. This information was gathered from several sources, including the regional water quality management plan update, regional water supply plan, regional telecommunications plan, Ozaukee County, and local governments.

Projected Utilities and Community Facilities Requirements for 2035

Section 66.1001 (2) (d) of the *Statutes* requires a projection of the demand for future utilities and community facilities in the County and an approximate timetable of the expansion, rehabilitation, and replacement of existing facilities and the construction of new facilities to meet the projected demand. The projected demand and approximate timeline for various utilities and community facilities in the County are based on recommendations set forth by regional plans and the anticipated land use development pattern set forth in Chapter VIII, *Land Use Element*, of this report and the regional land use plan. Many of the utilities and community facilities referenced by the *Statutes* are not services provided by Ozaukee County and may require additional refinement by local governments and other service providers.

Sanitary Sewer Service

An areawide water quality management plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region was developed by SEWRPC³ in 1979. The plan consists of five elements. One of these elements is a point source pollution abatement element with recommendations concerning the location and extent of sanitary sewer service areas and the location, type, and capacity of, and level of treatment to be provided at, sewage treatment facilities. The plan was endorsed by the Natural Resources Board in 1979. Under State law, this endorsement requires certain actions by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), including approval of State and Federal grants for the construction of wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities and approval of locally proposed sanitary sewer extensions, be consistent with the regional water quality management plan (RWQMP).

The RWQMP has been updated several times since the original plan was produced in 1979, including an update in 2007 to the year 2020. The plan recommends that communities in the study area but outside of the MMSD planning area⁴ continue to assess their wastewater conveyance and treatment systems so as to provide the capacity

²*Information regarding parks is inventoried in Chapter III, Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, of this report.*

³*SEWRPC is the designated water quality management agency for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.*

⁴*Communities in the MMSD planning area located in Ozaukee County include the City of Mequon and the Village of Thiensville. All of Ozaukee County is within the planning area for the update of the RWQMP. The planning area extends into Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Counties to include the entire Milwaukee River watershed, in addition to the counties that encompass the Milwaukee River Watershed within the SEWRPC region.*

Table 151

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA OUTSIDE OF THE MMSD PLANNING AREA

Public Wastewater Treatment Plant	2000 Estimated Area Served (square miles)	2000 Estimated Population Served	2000 Unsewered Population ^a	Date of Last Major Modification	Receiving Water
Belgium.....	0.6	1,700	30	2002	Belgium Creek
Cedarburg.....	3.3	11,400	1,980	1988	Cedar Creek
Fredonia.....	0.6	2,000	20	1983	Milwaukee River
Grafton.....	2.6	11,000	840	1983	Milwaukee River
Newburg.....	0.4	1,200	300	1997	Milwaukee River
Port Washington.....	3.0	10,400	650	1990	Lake Michigan
Saukville.....	1.4	4,100	520	2002	Milwaukee River

Public Wastewater Treatment Plant	Design Average Hydraulic Loading (mgd)	Average Annual Hydraulic Loading (mgd) ^b	Planned 2020		Ratio of Estimated 2020 Average Annual Hydraulic Loading to Design Loading
			Estimated Population Served ^c	Estimated Average Annual Hydraulic Loading	
Belgium.....	0.63	0.26	2,050	0.32	0.51
Cedarburg.....	2.75 ^d	2.24 ^e	14,700	2.88	1.05
Fredonia.....	0.60	0.24 ^e	2,500	0.38	0.63
Grafton.....	2.15	1.27	14,400	1.69	0.79
Newburg.....	0.18	0.11	1,700	0.18	1.00
Port Washington.....	3.10	1.17	13,000	1.50	0.48
Saukville.....	1.60	0.82	5,200	1.04	0.65

^aExisting year 2000 unsewered population within sewer service areas that is proposed to be sewer under the regional water quality management plan (RWQMP). This column includes persons living within a planned sewer service area, but not currently served by a sewer system. Typically, the unsewered population resides in a town adjacent to the city or village operating the sewer system and treatment plant.

^bFor year 2003, unless indicated otherwise.

^cBased on interpolation between the 2000 population and the 2035 recommended plan level as set forth by the regional land use plan.

^dIn 2000, the City retained a consultant to study the hydraulic capacity of the existing wastewater treatment plant. That study indicated that the plant capacity may be considerably greater than its current rating. Before undertaking future facilities planning, the city should pursue officially re-rating the plant to reflect the higher capacity.

^eFor year 2006.

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Quality Management Plan update.

necessary to allow for future development as it occurs while adhering to the conditions of their operating permits. The RWQMP update evaluates facilities planning needs based on a criterion that facilities planning should be initiated when the average daily flow to a wastewater treatment plant reaches 80 percent of the plan design capacity. As shown on Table 151, it is estimated that by the year 2020, assuming existing wastewater treatment plant design capacities:

- Sewage flows to the Village of Grafton plant will be nearing 80 percent of the design capacity.
- Sewage flows to the Village of Newburg plant will have exceeded the 80 percent threshold and will be approaching, or equaling, the plant design capacity.
- Sewage flows to the City of Cedarburg plant will have exceeded plant design capacity.

Based on the information in Table 151, it is recommended that the Village of Newburg monitor development and population levels within its sewer service area (adopted 2020 sewer service areas in the Ozaukee County planning area are shown on Map 57) and prepare a facilities plan prior to 2020 in order to provide adequate treatment capacity to meet future development needs. It is also recommended that the City of Cedarburg initiate facilities planning prior to 2020 and the Village of Grafton initiate facilities planning in about 2020. The City and Village have given preliminary consideration to constructing a new regional wastewater treatment plant at such future time that expansion of the existing treatment capacity for those communities is warranted. It is recommended that, when facilities planning is first initiated for one of the communities, the plan include a cost-effectiveness analyses to evaluate upgrading the individual treatment plants versus construction of a new regional wastewater treatment plan.

Table 152

**MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE POPULATION AND AREA
COMPARISON FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 – 2035**

Utility	Population			
	2000 Population	2000 – 2035 Increment		2035 Population
		Change in Population	Percent Change	
City of Cedarburg Light and Water Commission	11,250	3,650	33	14,900
We Energies-Water Services ^a	5,300	23,500	434	28,800
City of Port Washington Water Utility	10,600	4,400	41	15,000
Village of Belgium Water Utility	1,700	600	37	2,300
Village of Fredonia Municipal Water Utility.....	1,900	1,100	53	3,000
Village of Grafton Water and Wastewater Commission.....	10,500	5,950	58	16,450
Village of Saukville Municipal Water Utility.....	4,150	1,500	37	5,650
Village of Newburg Area ^b	--	1,950	--	1,950
Town of Fredonia-Waubeka Area	--	500	--	500
Total	45,400	43,150	95	88,550

Utility	Area Served			
	2000 Area Served (square miles)	2000 – 2035 Increment		2035 Area Served (square miles)
		Change in Area (square miles)	Percent Change	
City of Cedarburg Light and Water Commission	3.1	2.9	91	6.0
We Energies-Water Services ^a	4.5	13.0	291	17.5
City of Port Washington Water Utility	2.8	1.9	68	4.7
Village of Belgium Water Utility	0.6	0.4	78	1.0
Village of Fredonia Municipal Water Utility.....	0.7	0.6	95	1.3
Village of Grafton Water and Wastewater Commission.....	3.0	3.3	111	6.3
Village of Saukville Municipal Water Utility.....	1.2	1.8	148	3.0
Village of Newburg Area ^b	--	1.3	--	1.3
Town of Fredonia-Waubeka Area	--	0.5	--	0.5
Total	15.7	25.6	163	41.3

^aProvides service to portions of the City of Mequon and the Village of Thiensville.

^bIncludes the entire Village of Newburg service area.

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Supply Plan.

In addition to implementation of the recommendations set forth by the RWQMP, communities with treatment facilities should continue to work with SEWRPC to update their adopted sewer service area plan to accommodate new residential, commercial, and industrial growth, in part based on the land use development pattern anticipated in the local comprehensive plan, through 2035. This will help to ensure adequate sewage treatment facilities planning is in place to serve County residents through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

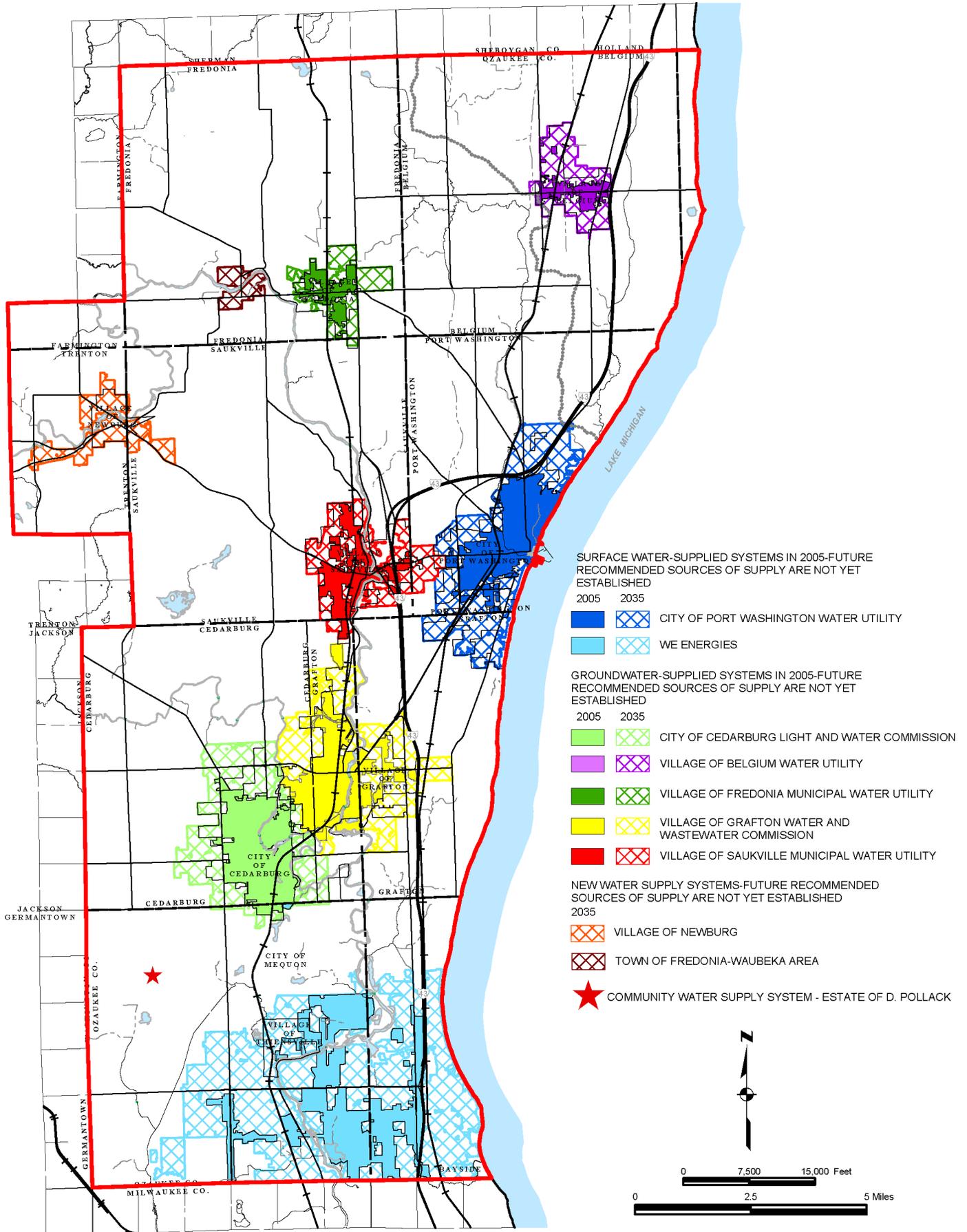
Water Supply

Municipal Water Supply Systems

There were seven municipal water supply utility systems in Ozaukee County in 2005, as shown on Map 58 in Chapter IV and Map 103. Projections developed under the regional water supply plan anticipate that each of the existing municipal utility water service areas will experience an increase in water demand by 2035. It is also anticipated in the regional water supply plan that two additional municipal water supply systems will be developed in the Ozaukee County planning area by 2035. These include systems in the Village of Newburg and the Waubeka area of the Town of Fredonia.

As shown on Table 152, the total resident population served by municipal water utilities in 2000 was about 45,400 persons, or about 55 percent of the County population. The total population projected to be served by municipal water utilities in 2035 under the regional water supply plan is 86,800 residents, which is an increase of about 41,400 over the planning period. The area served by municipal water supply systems within Ozaukee County is expected to increase by about 157 percent between 2000 and 2035, from about 16 square miles to about 40 square miles. Just over 50 percent of the increase in service area is due to the anticipated expansion of We Energies-Water Services in large portions of the City of Mequon, as shown on Map 103. Another significant

PROJECTED AREAS SERVED BY MUNICIPAL AND OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL, COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



Source: Water utilities and SEWRPC.

Table 153

**MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA DEMAND AND PUMPAGE
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 AND 2035**

Utility	2000		
	Average Water Use Demand ^a (gallons per day in thousands)	Average Daily Pumpage ^a (gallons per day in thousands)	Maximum Daily Pumpage ^a (gallons per day in thousands)
City of Cedarburg Light and Water Commission	1,256	1,418	2,150
We Energies-Water Services ^b	464	672	1,727
City of Port Washington Water Utility	1,151	1,334	1,702
Village of Belgium Water Utility	221	267	605
Village of Fredonia Municipal Water Utility	144	171	398
Village of Grafton Water and Wastewater Commission	1,130	1,420	2,043
Village of Saukville Municipal Water Utility	1,207	1,261	1,737
Village of Newburg Area ^c	--	--	--
Town of Fredonia-Waubeka Area	--	--	--
Total	5,573	6,542	10,362

Utility	2035		
	Average Water Use Demand (gallons per day in thousands)	Average Daily Pumpage (gallons per day in thousands)	Maximum Daily Pumpage (gallons per day in thousands)
City of Cedarburg Light and Water Commission	1,694	1,913	2,937
We Energies-Water Services ^b	3,140	4,547	6,352
City of Port Washington Water Utility	1,681	1,947	3,127
Village of Belgium Water Utility	325	393	1,107
Village of Fredonia Municipal Water Utility	326	388	825
Village of Grafton Water and Wastewater Commission	1,884	2,366	3,833
Village of Saukville Municipal Water Utility	1,513	1,580	2,071
Village of Newburg Area ^c	189	223	345
Town of Fredonia-Waubeka Area	65	76	104
Total	10,818	13,435	20,701

^aData based on year 2000 Public Service Commission Reports.

^bProvides service to portions of the City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville.

^cIncludes the entire Village of Newburg service area.

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Supply Plan.

portion of the increase in urban land served is due to expansion of existing municipal water service into developed areas currently served by self-supplied water systems, also shown on Map 103. Table 152 provides projected changes in population and area of urban development expected for the nine existing and planned municipal water service areas in the Ozaukee County planning area for the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Estimates were made of the future water use demands and pumpage for each municipal water utility based on the changes in population and land use within each of the service areas, as shown in Table 153. The total water use demand on an average daily basis for the seven existing municipal water utilities in Ozaukee County is estimated to increase from 5.6 million gallons per day (mgd) to 10.6 mgd in 2035. The corresponding pumpage is estimated to increase from 6.5 mgd to 13.2 mgd on an average daily basis and from 10.4 mgd to 20.4 mgd on a maximum daily basis. These pumpage estimates include water use based on sales, water used for production and system maintenance, and unaccounted for water. About 70 percent of the projected increase in water use between 2000 and 2035 for municipal water supply systems in Ozaukee County is due to existing development not currently served, but within the planned 2035 service areas shown on Map 103. This portion of the increase in municipal water supply system water use represents a change from self-supplied system water use to municipally supplied water use.

Figure 21 illustrates the projected water use between 2000 and 2035 and, where applicable, the actual use between 1997 and 2005 for each existing municipal water supply system in Ozaukee County and for the total municipal water use in the County. Actual water use is lagging the projected water use by a small amount on a total County water use basis. This appears to be reasonable when considering that a large portion of the forecast increase in water use is attributable to existing urban land uses not yet incorporated into the municipal water service areas. Some variation is also noted for selected water utilities. Where these variations occur, the primary reason appears to be reductions in industrial water use which were not offset by smaller increases in residential water use.

Residential Other than Municipal, Community Systems

The regional water supply plan anticipates that only one of the existing privately owned, self-supplied, water systems serving residential development will remain in Ozaukee County in 2035. That system serves a residential land use located in the northwestern portion of the City of Mequon. The other existing self-supplied systems are expected to be connected to expanded municipal systems and no known new self-supplied systems have been planned as of 2007. The remaining system, shown on Map 103, utilizes groundwater provided by one high-capacity well as a source of supply.

Industrial Water Supply

There are expected to be five privately owned, self-supplied, water systems remaining in Ozaukee County that provide water for industrial land uses in 2035. All of these systems were classified as high-capacity systems as of 2007. All of these systems utilize groundwater as a source of supply through two low-capacity and seven high-capacity wells. The locations of these systems are shown on Map 104 and listed on Table 154.

Commercial Water Supply Systems

There are expected to be 20 privately owned, self-supplied, water systems operating in Ozaukee County that provide water for commercial land uses in 2035. Of these, one is classified as a high-capacity system and the other 19 are classified as low-capacity well systems. All of these systems use groundwater as a source of supply through 24 low-capacity wells. The locations of these systems are shown on Map 104 and listed on Table 154.

Institutional and Recreational Water Supply Systems

There are expected to be 35 privately owned, self-supplied, water systems remaining in Ozaukee County that provide water for institutional and recreational land uses in 2035. Of these, seven are classified as high-capacity systems and 28 are classified as low-capacity well systems. All of these systems utilize groundwater as a source of supply through 43 low-capacity wells and five high-capacity wells. The locations of these systems are shown on Map 104 and listed on Table 154.

Agricultural Water Supply Systems

There are expected to be three privately owned, self-supplied, water systems operating in Ozaukee County that provide water for irrigation and other purposes for agricultural land uses in 2035. All three systems are categorized as high-capacity systems and all utilize groundwater as a source of supply through 10 high-capacity wells. The locations of these systems are shown on Map 104 and listed on Table 154.

Irrigation Water Supply Systems

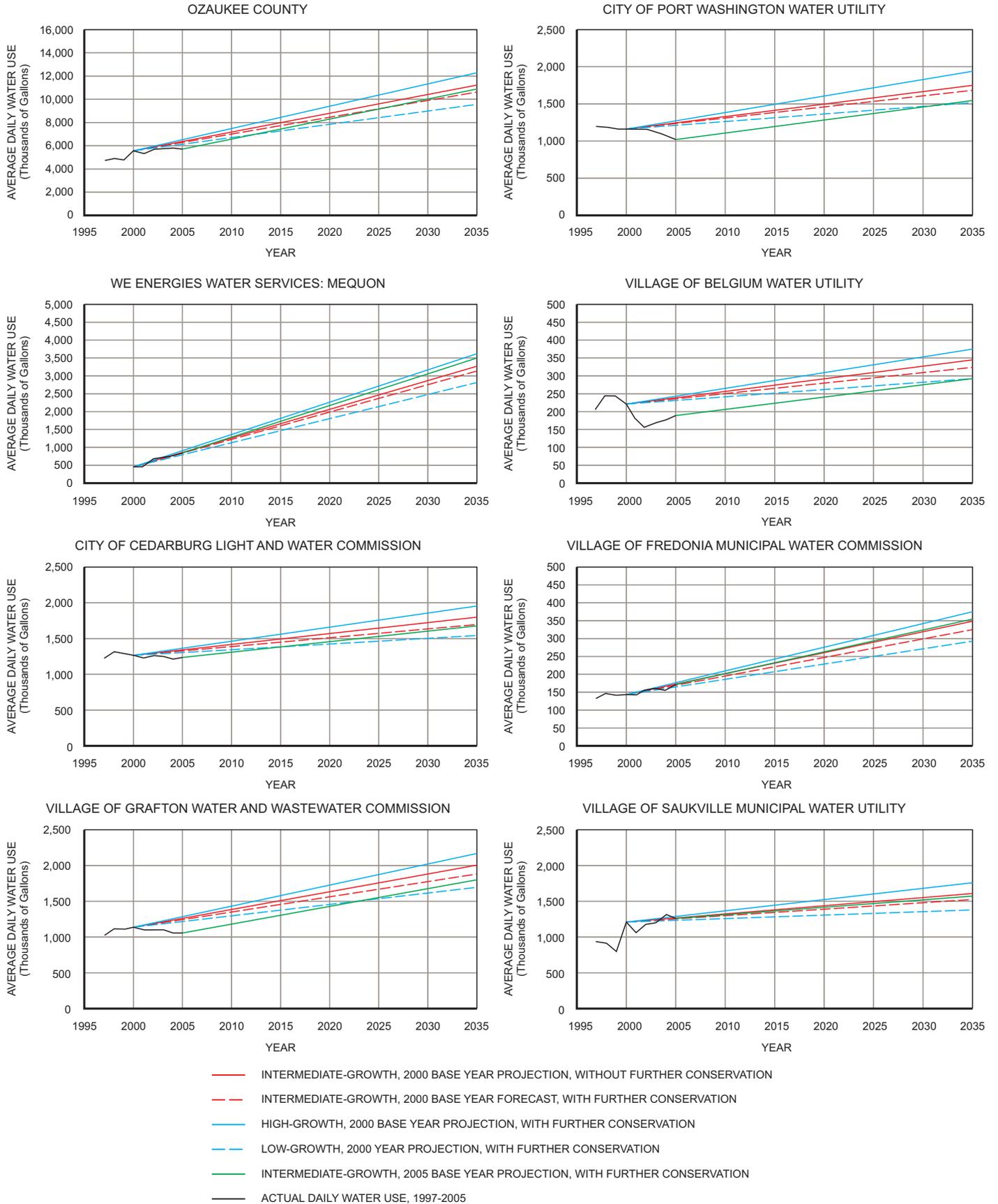
There are expected to be seven privately owned, self-supplied, water systems operating in Ozaukee County that provide irrigation water for land uses other than agricultural uses, such as golf courses. All seven systems are categorized as high-capacity systems and all utilize groundwater as a source of supply through 10 high-capacity wells. The locations of these systems are shown on Map 104 and Table 154.

Thermoelectric-Power Generation Water Supply Systems

The We Energies power plant in Port Washington is expected to be the only privately owned, self-supplied, water system operating in Ozaukee County that provides water for a power-generation facility in 2035. The average annual water withdrawal rate from Lake Michigan for cooling the facility is estimated to be 561,400 gallons per minute (gpm). The facility's existing water intake structure was designed with a capacity of 565,000 gpm. Two 150,000 gallon storage tanks will continue to be used to store water for use as steam-cycle makeup. The City of Port Washington municipal water supply utility will continue to be used for potable uses and back-up fire protection.

Figure 21

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY WATER USE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2035



Source: Public Service Commission and SEWRPC.

SELF-SUPPLIED INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND RECREATIONAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035

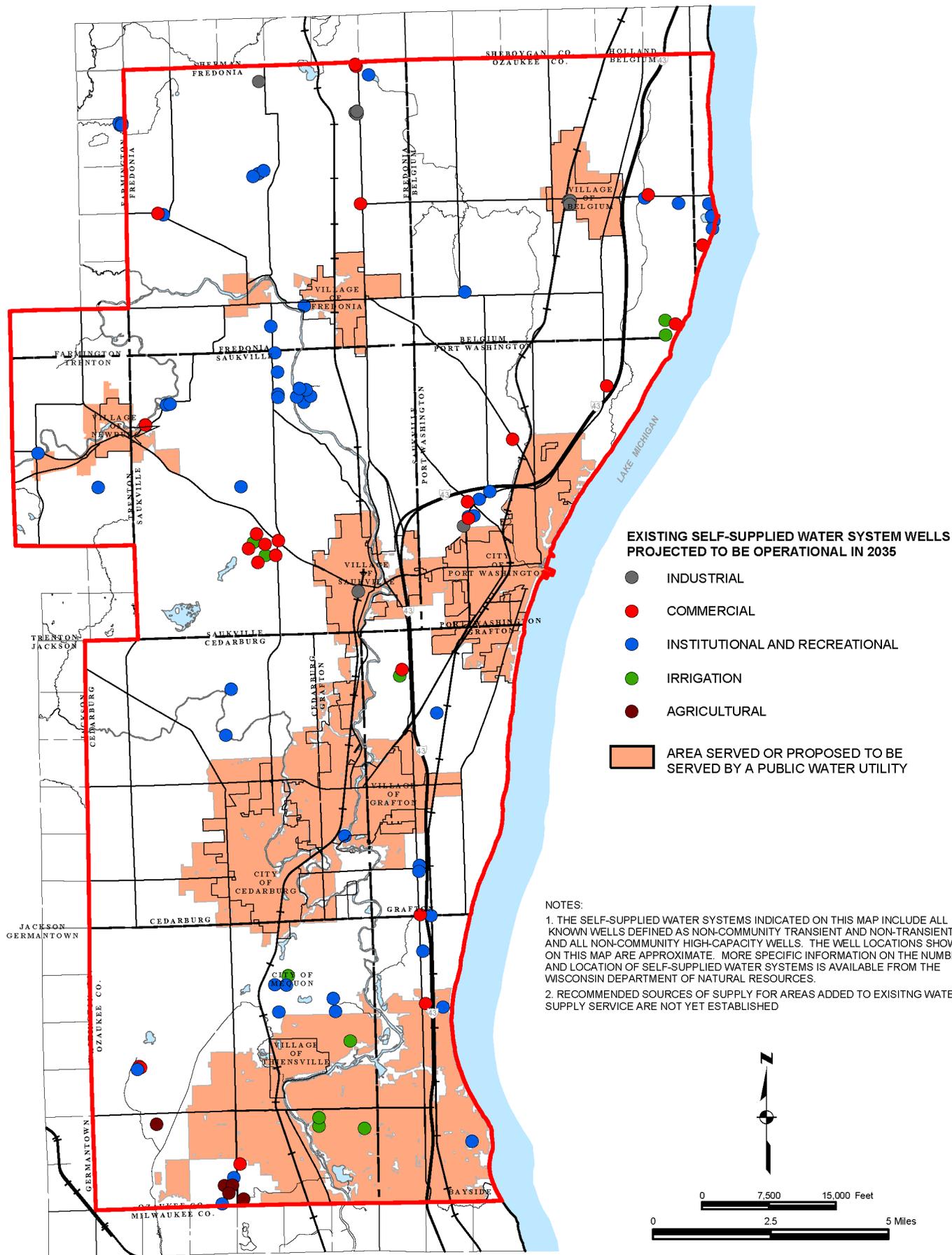


Table 154

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-SUPPLIED
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035**

System Name	Municipality	Water Supply Source ^a	Number of Wells	Capacity (system) ^b	Capacity (individual well) ^b	Estimated Average Water Use ^c or Approved Normal Pumpage ^d (gallons per day)	Approved Maximum Daily Water Use ^e (gallons per day)
Private Community Water Systems							
Estate of D. Pollack	City of Mequon	G	1	--	H	72,000	187,000
Subtotal – 1 system	--	--	1	--	--	72,000	--
System Name	Municipality	Water Supply Source ^a	Number of Wells	Capacity (system) ^b	Capacity (individual well) ^b	Estimated Average Water Use ^e or Approved Normal Pumpage (gallons per day)	Approved Maximum Daily Water Use ^e (gallons per day)
Industrial Water Supply Systems							
Lakeside Foods Inc.	Village of Belgium	G	3	H	H H H	60,000 165,000 225,000	72,000 198,000 270,000
Cook Composites and Polymers	Village of Saukville	G	1	H	H	360,000	720,000
Cedar Valley Cheese	Town of Fredonia	G	3	H	L L H	26,000 -- 35,000	43,000 72,000 2,888,000
Streu Construction	Town of Fredonia	G	1	H	H	50,000	81,000
Simplicity Manufacturing Company	Town of Port Washington	G	1	H	H	100,000	150,000
Subtotal – 5 systems	--	--	9	--	--	1,021,00	--
System Name	Municipality	Water Supply Source ^a	Number of Wells	Capacity (system) ^b	Capacity (individual well) ^b	Estimated Average Water Use ^e or Approved Normal Pumpage (gallons per day)	Approved Maximum Daily Water Use ^e (gallons per day)
Commercial Water Supply Systems							
Missing Links Golf Course	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	500	--
Nichol Park Golf Range	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	1,280	--
Pigskin Inn	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	1,040	--
The Landmark, Mequon	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	500	--
Cedar Beach Banquet Hall and Catering	Town of Belgium	G	1	L	L	--	--
Lake Church Inn	Town of Belgium	G	1	L	L	1,820	--
Squires Country Club ^g	Town of Belgium	G	1	L	L	3,160	--
Five Pillars Supper Club	Town of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	1,030	--
Little Kohler Haus	Town of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	1,020	--
Mueller's Sales and Service	Town of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	250	--
Runaways	Town of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	600	--
Schwai's Meets and Sausage	Town of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	500	--
Fire Ridge Golf Club	Town of Grafton	G	1	L	L	500	--
Rick's Pioneer Mobil	Town of Port Washington	G	1	L	L	260	--
Driftwood motel	Town of Port Washington	G	1	L	L	1,625	--
Memories	Town of Port Washington	G	1	L	L	1,000	--
R and R Bar	Town of Port Washington	G	1	L	L	740	--
McCarthy's	Town of Saukville	G	1	L	L	500	--
Riveredge Nature Center, Sugar Inn	Town of Saukville	G	1	L	L	500	--
The Bog Golf Course	Town of Saukville	G	5	H	L L L L	3,400	--
Subtotal – 20 systems	--	--	24	--	--	20,225	--
System Name	Municipality	Water Supply Source ^a	Number of Wells	Capacity (system) ^b	Capacity (individual well) ^b	Estimated Average Water Use ^e or Approved Normal Pumpage (gallons per day)	Approved Maximum Daily Water Use (gallons per day)
Institutional and Recreational Water Supply Systems							
Concordia University	City of Mequon	G	1	H	H	51,000	87,000
Crossroads Presbyterian Church	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	1,090	--
House of Prayer Lutheran Church, Linsmeier School	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	885	--
Mee Kwon Park	City of Mequon	G	2	L	L L	250 3,080	--

Table 154 (continued)

System Name	Municipality	Water Supply Source ^a	Number of Wells	Capacity (system) ^b	Capacity (individual well) ^b	Estimated Average Water Use ^e or Approved Normal Pumpage (gallons per day)	Approved Maximum Daily Water Use (gallons per day)
Institutional and Recreational Water Supply Systems (continued)							
Mequon Rotary Park	City of Mequon	G	2	L	L	125	--
					L	1,250	
Spirit Life Church	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	290	--
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church and School	City of Mequon	G	3	H	L	5,000	20,000
Unitarian Church North	City of Mequon	G	1	H	H	1,000	1,000
Virmond Park	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	1,000	--
Waubedonia County Park	Village of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	125	--
Lime Kiln Park	Village of Grafton	G	1	L	L	125	--
Little Red School House	Village of Grafton	G	1	L	L	1,350	--
Ozaukee Daycare Center, Ulao Center	Village of Grafton	G	1	L	L	750	--
Harington Beach State Park	Town of Belgium	G	5	L	L	375	--
					L	250	
					L	375	
					L	250	
					L	375	
Holy Cross Catholic Church	Town of Belgium	G	1	L	L	1,500	--
St. Mary's Parish Church and School	Town of Belgium	G	1	H	H	--	--
Covered Bridge County Park	Town of Cedarburg	G	1	L	L	1,000	--
Badger Campsite	Town of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	1,250	--
Camp JCC	Town of Fredonia	G	2	L	L	15,000	--
					L	9,150	
Jewish Community Center of Milwaukee	Town of Fredonia	G	1	H	H	72,000	144,000
Ozaukee County Fish and Game	Town of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	125	--
St. Mary's Catholic Church	Town of Fredonia	G	1	L	L	1,000	--
Ozaukee Congregation Church	Town of Grafton	G	2	L	L	4,020	--
					L	--	
St. Johns Lutheran Church	Town of Grafton	G	1	L	L	1,020	--
Wisconsin Electric Power Company	Town of Grafton	G	1	H	L	12,000	30,000
Faith Baptist Church, Port Washington	Town of Port Washington	G	1	L	L	600	--
Open Door Bible Church	Town of Port Washington	G	1	L	L	250	--
Portview Christian Center	Town of Port Washington	G	1	L	L	3,080	--
St. Simon the Fisherman Episcopal Church	Town of Port Washington	G	1	L	L	500	--
Camp Will O Rill	Town of Saukville	G	5	L	L	1,250	--
					L	1,250	
					L	1,750	
					L	1,250	
					L	2,000	
H H Peter's Youth Camp	Town of Saukville	G	1	L	L	1,250	--
Hawthorne Hills County Park	Town of Saukville	G	2	L	L	570	--
					L	--	
Pioneer Village	Town of Saukville	G	1	L	L	125	--
Riveredge Nature Center	Town of Saukville	G	2	H	H	50,000	100,000
					L	--	
Saukville Town Hall	Town of Saukville	G	1	L	L	2,250	--
Subtotal – 35 systems	--	--	49	--	--	253,135	--
Agricultural Water Supply Systems							
Hahm, Harold and Son	City of Mequon	G	1	H	H	1,171,000	316,000
Minor Garden Center Inc.	City of Mequon	G	1	H	H	288,000	324,000
Wayside Nurseries, Inc.	City of Mequon	G	3	H	H	180,000	360,000
					H	75,000	298,000
					H	216,000	432,000
Subtotal – 3 systems	--	--	5	--	--	1,930,000	--

Table 154 (continued)

System Name	Municipality	Water Supply Source ^a	Number of Wells	Capacity (system) ^f	Capacity (individual well) ^f	Estimated Average Water Use or Approved Normal Pumpage ^d (gallons per day)	Approved Maximum Daily Water Use ^d (gallons per day)
Irrigation Water Supply Systems							
Mee Kwon Park Golf Course	City of Mequon	G	1	H	H	20,000	100,000
Mequon Country Club	City of Mequon	G	1	H	H	300,000	576,000
North Shore Country Club	City of Mequon	G	1	H	H	96,000	288,000
Ozaukee Country Club	City of Mequon	G	2	H	H	329,000	615,000
Squires Country Club ^g	Town of Belgium	G	2	H	H	50,000	75,000
						175,000	224,000
						150,000	288,000
Country Club of Wisconsin	Town of Grafton	G	1	H	H	360,000	720,000
The Bog Golf Course	Town of Saukville	G	2	H	H	230,000	460,000
					H	360,000	720,000
Subtotal – 7 systems	--	--	10	--	--	2,070,000	--

Note: Groundwater was the source of water for all wells in 2007.

Note: The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Drinking Water System database is not an up-to-date record of all high-capacity wells in the State. Some wells listed in the database may not be in service. There may be additional wells in service that are not in the database.

^aG = Groundwater.

^bH = High-Capacity (70 gallons per minute or greater), L = Low-Capacity (less than 70 gallons per minute capacity).

^cAverage water use is estimated based on review of population data available from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and SEWRPC and by using 60 gallons per day per capita, unless noted otherwise.

^dIndicates that the approved normal daily pumpage in gallons is from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Drinking Water System database. These amounts may be pumped intermittently.

^eEstimated pumpage is typically based upon very limited data, where available. The value reported is the normal and maximum daily approved pumpage in gallons from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Drinking Water System database.

^fH = High-Capacity (70 gallons per minute or greater or 100,000 gallons per day or greater); L = Low-Capacity (less than 70 gallons per minute or less than 100,000 gallons per day).

^gThe Ozaukee Washington Land Trust acquired Squires Country Club in 2008 for conversion to a nature preserve. Golf course operators are not anticipated for this site after 2008.

Source: SEWRPC regional water supply study.

Self-Supported Residential Water Systems

There are expected to be about 14,300 persons, or about 14 percent of the total County population, served by private domestic wells in 2035. About 195 square miles are expected to be located outside of the planned 2035 municipal water utility service areas, as shown on Map 104. These private domestic wells would withdraw about 900,000 gallons per day from the shallow groundwater aquifer, assuming an average use of 65 gallons per person per day. It is expected that households served by private domestic wells will also be served by onsite sewage disposal systems; thus, the majority (approximately 90 percent or 800,000 gallons per day) of the water withdrawn by private wells would be returned to the groundwater aquifer via onsite sewage disposal systems.

Transient and Nontransient Noncommunity Water Systems

Transient noncommunity water systems serve at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year. Examples of transient noncommunity water systems include those serving restaurants, taverns, motels, churches, campgrounds, and parks. Transient water systems are inspected by the Ozaukee County Public Health Department. According to WDNR data, there were 160 transient systems in Ozaukee County in 2007. Nontransient noncommunity water systems serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year. Examples of nontransient noncommunity water systems include those serving schools, day care centers, and factories. Nontransient systems are self monitoring under the direction of the WDNR. According to WDNR data, there were 90 nontransient systems in Ozaukee County in 2007.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater management facilities include overland flow paths, roadside swales or ditches, other open channels, curbs and gutters, catch basins and inlets, storm sewers, culverts, stormwater storage facilities for both quantity and quality control, and infiltration facilities.⁵ Although often designed on a subdivision-by-subdivision or

⁵Infiltration facilities include bioretention, rain gardens, infiltration basins, infiltration swales, and porous pavement. Rain barrels can promote infiltration by collecting roof runoff that is then applied to lawns and gardens as needed.

Table 155

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS PREPARED FOR COMMUNITIES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007

Community	Plan	Prepared By	Year Prepared
City of Cedarburg.....	Stormwater Management Plan – City of Cedarburg Districts 2, 4, and 7	Woodward Clyde Consultants	-- ^a
City of Cedarburg.....	Final Report – Stormwater Management Plan, Phase 2	Rust Environment & Infrastructure	1997
City of Mequon / Village of Thiensville	Stormwater Management Plan for the City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville	Camp, Dresser, and McKee Inc.	1999
City of Port Washington	City of Port Washington Stormwater Management Plan	Bonestroo	2006
Village of Belgium	Stormwater Management Study	McMahon Associates, Inc.	2004
Village of Fredonia.....	Fredonia Creek Subwatershed Stormwater Management Plan	R. A. Smith & Associates Inc.	1994
Village of Newburg.....	Stormwater Management Plan, Village of Newburg, Wisconsin, South of Milwaukee River	Bonestroo	1995
Village of Newburg.....	Stormwater Management Plan, Village of Newburg, Wisconsin, North of Milwaukee River	Bonestroo	1996
Town of Grafton	Ulaos Creek Stormwater Management Plan	Bonestroo	1998
Town of Grafton	Town of Grafton Stormwater Management Plan	Bonestroo	2007

^aNo record of preparation date provided to SEWRPC.

Source: Bonestroo and SEWRPC.

project-by-project basis, stormwater management facilities ideally should be part of an integrated system of stormwater and floodland management facilities for an entire watershed, or for an entire community with consideration given to the watershed(s) in which the community is located. Stormwater management plans that have been prepared for communities in Ozaukee County are listed in Table 155.

The Cities of Cedarburg and Mequon; the Villages of Grafton and Thiensville; and the Town of Grafton, listed in Chapter IV, have obtained municipal stormwater discharge permits under USEPA Phase I Regulations and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. The City of Port Washington, Village of Saukville, and Town of Cedarburg are also required to obtain municipal stormwater discharge permits under USEPA Phase II Regulations and NR 216.⁶ Communities that have prepared stormwater management and construction site erosion control ordinances have been inventoried in Table 90 in Chapter V. Also, Ozaukee County has been notified under USEPA Phase II and Section NR 216 regulations that a County stormwater management ordinance and a construction site erosion control ordinance is required for portions of the County not already under Phase I regulations. The County should ensure these ordinances are developed, adopted, and enforced through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

On-Site Wastewater Treatment Technology

As noted in Chapter IV, Ozaukee County regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) for any development in the County that is not served by sanitary sewer. The number and type of POWTS located in the County as of 2005 are set forth in Table 74 in Chapter IV. The authority to regulate POWTS comes from Chapters Comm 5, Comm 16, Comm 82 through 87, and Comm 91 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. Chapter IX, Sanitation and Health, of the *Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances* sets forth the regulations for POWTS in the County. A POWTS must be disconnected and abandoned within 12 months of public sanitary sewer becoming available to a parcel. Chapter IX of the County Ordinance should be updated periodically to allow for advancements in POWTS technology over the comprehensive plan design period in accordance with changes to the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.

Solid Waste Disposal

All of the municipal solid waste currently collected in the Ozaukee County planning area is landfilled in the Glacier Ridge Landfill in Horicon, located in Dodge County, or the Orchard Ridge Landfill in Menomonee Falls,

⁶The Town of Saukville has received a waiver from the WDNR for municipal stormwater discharge permits.

located in Waukesha County. It has been reported to the WDNR that as of May 2007 there were 8,966,100 cubic yards of capacity open in the Glacier Ridge Landfill. The WDNR estimated the site life for Glacier Ridge at three years. Orchard Ridge Landfill had 8,848,177 cubic yards of capacity as of May 2007. The estimated site life for Orchard Ridge was 2 years. Both landfills will require expansion to accommodate the solid waste produced in Ozaukee County over the County comprehensive plan design period, or new landfills will need to be sited and developed to accommodate solid waste. Both landfills have acquired additional land adjacent to the current active landfills for future expansion. The Glacier Ridge landfill has enough land available to continue accepting waste for an estimated 15 years. The Orchard Ridge landfill has enough land available to continue accepting waste for an estimated 20 years.

Recycling Facilities

As of 2007, each community participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process administered a recycling program. It is not anticipated that the County will administer a recycling program during the comprehensive plan design period; however, program recommendations developed under this element and under Chapter VII, *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*, call for the County to implement or study the development of additional solid waste programs. These programs include a household hazardous waste drop-off program, a tire collection program, and a pharmaceutical collection program.

Parks

County parks provide Ozaukee County residents with opportunities for a variety of recreational activities, and places for public gathering, festivals, and other social occasions. The County park system has been identified as significantly contributing to the quality of life and physical health and well being of County residents. The recommended *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*⁷ should be implemented through 2020 (the design year of the County park plan). This includes implementation of the recommended open space preservation element and outdoor recreation element of the park plan. Specific recommendations of the open space preservation element, shown on Table 156, include:

- Preservation of a total of 28,069 acres of open space land
- As of 2000, 4,962 acres were in public ownership, nonprofit conservation organization ownership, or in compatible private outdoor recreation uses such as golf courses. The open space element recommends that an additional 5,313 acres be acquired by public agencies for natural resource protection purposes or public park or trail uses
- The plan recommends that the remaining 17,794 acres of open space lands be placed in protective zoning districts to prevent incompatible development
- Most of the open space lands listed on Table 156 encompass environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat
- Acquisition of lakeshore property, including property along Lake Michigan, to accommodate additional outdoor recreation in lakeshore areas

The outdoor recreation element of the County plan focuses on providing a well-distributed network of park sites for recreational activities that are closely related to natural resource amenities and/or large contiguous areas of open space.⁸ Specific recommendations in the outdoor recreation element of the plan, summarized on Table 157, include:

- Additional picnic areas at Hawthorne Hills County Park
- Trails and a fairway/practice area expansion at Mee-Kwon County Park

⁷See *SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, June 2001*.

⁸Such as picnicking, swimming, golfing, and trail-related activities.

Table 156

**PROPOSED OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS UNDER
THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2020^a**

Recommended Ownership	Existing ^b (acres)	Plan (acres)	Planned Change (acres)	Estimated Acquisition Cost ^c
Federal	78	78	0	\$0
State	2,594	3,895	1,301	\$2,322,700
Ozaukee County	306	2,520	2,214	\$5,467,600
Local Government	585	743	158	\$421,800
Nonprofit Conservation Organization	1,042	2,682	1,640	\$2,984,600
Compatible Private Recreation Use	357	357	0	\$0
Total	4,962	10,275	5,313	\$11,196,700

Note: Cost estimates are expressed in 2000 dollars.

^aIncludes planned primary environmental corridors, planned secondary environmental corridors, planned isolated natural resource areas, and land within a WDNR project boundary. These figures do not include associated surface water areas.

^bIncludes existing ownership in 2000.

^cUnit costs used to estimate acquisition costs were \$1,200 per acre of wetlands, \$5,000 per acre of woodlands, and \$2,000 per acre of other open lands. Estimated acquisition costs will be adjusted with the next update to the County park and open space plan to reflect the rising cost of land in Ozaukee County.

Source: SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd ed., A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, June 2001.

Table 157

**ESTIMATED ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR COUNTY PARKS
AS SET FORTH IN THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2020**

County Park	Property Acquisition (acres)	Acquisition Cost	Proposed Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Cost
Major Parks					
Hawthorne Hills County Park.....	--	--	Picnicking	\$25,000	\$25,000
Mee-Kwon County Park	--	--	Trails	\$9,000	\$50,000
			Fairway/practice area expansion	\$50,000	
Tendick Nature Park	--	--	Picnicking	\$190,000	\$613,000
			Nature study and trails	\$65,000	
			Canoe Access	\$15,000	
			General Development ^a	\$343,000	
Subtotal – 3 Sites	--	--	--	\$697,000	\$697,000
Other County Parks					
Carlson Park/Ozaukee Ice center.....	--	--	Expansion to include additional sheet of ice	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Subtotal – 1 Site	--	--	--	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Trails					
Milwaukee River Recreation Corridor.....	-- ^b	-- ^b	18 miles of trail	\$950,000	\$950,000
Little Menomonee River Recreation Corridor...	-- ^b	-- ^b	6 miles of trail	\$317,000	\$317,000
Subtotal – 2 Sites	--	--	--	\$1,267,000	\$1,267,000
Other County Trail					
Ozaukee Interurban Trail.....	--	--	16 miles of trails and two bridges	\$900,000	\$900,000
Subtotal – 1 Trail	--	--	--	\$900,000	\$900,000
Total	--	--	--	\$6,864,000	\$6,864,000

Note: Cost estimates are expressed in 2000 dollars.

^aGeneral Development includes landscaping, parking areas and access drives, park maintenance building, development of areas for activities such as disk golf, archery and ice skating, and such furnishings as benches, waste containers, and signs.

^bThe Milwaukee River and Little Menomonee River recreation corridors are generally proposed to be developed within primary environmental corridor lands. The cost for acquiring such lands is included in Table 156.

Source: SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd ed., A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, June 2001.

- Picnic areas, nature study facilities, trail facilities, and canoe access facilities at Tendick Nature Park
- Countywide recreational trail expansion
- Increased lake and river access, specifically lands on Lake Michigan

The outdoor recreation element also recommends a full range of community and neighborhood parks for urban areas of the County that provide facilities for more intensive recreational activities, such as baseball, tennis, and playground activities. Recommendations for the provision of local park sites and facilities should be identified through the preparation and adoption of local park and open space plans (local plans are listed on Table 88 in Chapter V of this report).⁹ Within rural areas of the County, it is recommended that one town-owned park and associated outdoor recreation facilities be provided in each town to serve the needs of town residents for local civic events and for organized recreation activities, such as softball and picnicking. As the community recreational facility, the town park should be located in conjunction with another community facility that serves as a focal point for town residents such as a town hall, school, or fire station. Where appropriate, the town park could be developed jointly with the County or a city or village.

The County park and open space plan should be updated to a design year of 2035, and updated periodically to comply with DNR requirements to maintain eligibility for recreational grant programs. Additional open space preservation and outdoor recreation recommendations developed under the park and open space plan update should be implemented over the comprehensive plan design period. Additional park and open space policies and programs set forth in Chapter VII, *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*, and Chapter VIII, *Land Use Element*, and additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities policies and programs set forth in Chapter X, *Transportation Element*, should also be implemented to ensure County residents are provided with adequate opportunities for outdoor recreation through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Telecommunications Facilities

Telecommunications have become increasingly important in the local, national, and global economies, and also increasingly difficult to understand for those outside of the telecommunications industry. SEWRPC has undertaken a regional telecommunications planning effort to create a better understanding of telecommunications networks and the provision of services such as wireless and wireline telecommunications and high speed, broad band telecommunications throughout the Region. The Commission has completed an inventory of wireless telecommunications providers and antennas providing cell phone service in Ozaukee County, which is included in Table 75 in Chapter IV of this report. Planning Report No. 51, *A Wireless Antenna Siting and Related Infrastructure Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, published in September 2006, sets forth the basic principles and objectives that should be met by an advanced broadband telecommunications system; presents both infrastructure and performance inventories for the existing cellular/PCS mobile wireless networks operating in the Region, describes a recommended wireless telecommunications plan for the Region, and sets forth an approach to implement the plan.

The wireless communications plan recommended in Planning Report No. 51 consists of two levels of wireless networks – a wireless backhaul network¹⁰ plan and a community-level wireless access network plan. The plan sets forth an approach to implement both the regional wireless backhaul network and community level wireless network plans. The proposed plan implementation process is intended to influence, rather than replace, existing competitive private sector, market-driven planning in order to promote the public interest within the Region. The Village of Thiensville is working with SEWRPC to develop a community level wireless access network plan.

⁹Local park and open space plans were updated by the Cities of Mequon and Port Washington and the Village of Grafton between 2005 and 2008.

¹⁰A backhaul network is designed to convey wireless communications data from multiple users in a relatively small service area to a centralized access point. Multiple access points in a larger service area in turn transmit wireless data to a cable Internet connection (gateway) maintained by a local exchange company. Information is also disseminated from the Internet to the access network, then to local users through the backhaul network.

The next stage of the telecommunications planning program will feature a comprehensive region-wide broadband telecommunications system plan embracing both wireless and wireline technologies and both core and dispersed access networks. The ultimate goal is to provide fourth generation (4G) broadband data voice and video communications throughout the seven-county Region. Ozaukee County and local governments in the County should work to implement the recommendations set forth through the regional planning effort to provide adequate telecommunications infrastructure in the Ozaukee County planning area through the County comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Power Plants and Transmission Lines

Electric power and natural gas are provided to most of the Ozaukee County planning area by We Energies. Electricity is available throughout the planning area on demand and is not currently or anticipated to be a constraint to development during the comprehensive plan design period. A major natural gas pipeline has been constructed through Ozaukee County (shown on Map 60 in Chapter IV) to serve the We Energies power generation facility located in the City of Port Washington, which was converted to a natural gas facility during the County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Cemeteries

There were 41 cemeteries encompassing 341 acres in the Ozaukee County planning area as of 2000 (shown on Map 70 and listed on Table 82 in Chapter IV). The three largest cemeteries in the County (each 10 acres or larger) were Resurrection Cemetery – Archdiocese of Milwaukee, Immanuel Cemetery, and St. Mary’s Cemetery. It is estimated that Resurrection Cemetery has adequate area for another 35 years, St. Mary’s Cemetery has adequate area for another 25 years, and Immanuel Cemetery has adequate area for another 10 years.

Healthcare Facilities

SEWRPC population projections anticipate changes in the age structure of the County population over the course of the comprehensive planning period, as shown on Table 21 and Figure 8 in Chapter II of this report. The number of County residents 65 years of age and older is expected to increase from 13 percent of the County’s population in 2000 to 25 percent of the County’s population in 2035, from 10,357 to 24,877 residents. An increased demand for health care services and facilities can be expected as the age composition of the County’s population increases over the planning period.

Map 63 in Chapter IV shows hospitals and medical centers located in the Ozaukee County planning area as of 2005. Columbia-St. Mary’s Hospital (Ozaukee Campus) was the only hospital in the planning area offering a full range of medical services as of 2007. The hospital completed a major expansion project in 2007, which increased the number of beds from 82 to 180.¹¹ As of December 2007, Aurora Healthcare had received site approval for a second full-service hospital in Ozaukee County, to be located in the Village of Grafton. Additional medical centers or clinics may be warranted in areas of the County that lacked these types of facilities as of 2007, such as the Village of Fredonia.

Demand for facilities including nursing homes, facilities such as community based residential facilities (CBRF) and adult family homes, residential care apartment complexes, and senior apartment complexes may increase as the age composition of County residents changes over the planning period. As of 2006, there were five nursing homes, 20 CBRFs, seven adult family homes, three residential apartment care complexes, and 14 senior apartment complexes located in the County planning area.¹² Each type of facility provides a different level of care for residents requiring a variety of services. All types of facilities are important for providing a continuum of care to persons with disabilities and other County residents as they age or recover from illness, injury, or addiction.

¹¹Capacity for an additional 64 beds has been shelled in as part of the Columbia – St. Mary’s expansion project to meet anticipated future demand.

¹²Nursing homes are inventoried in Table 84 in Chapter IV and CBRFs and adult family homes are inventoried in Table 85 in Chapter IV. Residential care complexes and senior apartment complexes are inventoried in Table 138 in Chapter IX.

Ozaukee County has been active in providing multiple levels of care for elderly residents of the County through the Lasata Care Center and the Lasata Heights Retirement Community, currently the only facilities located in Ozaukee County open to people receiving government assistance. Lasata Care Center is a County owned skilled nursing care facility with a 203 bed capacity. The Care Center provides 24-hour care with registered nurse supervision and many additional skilled and specialized medical services to residents. The Care Center is open to both residents of the County and non-residents; however, persons who have resided in the County for at least two years prior to application for admission or persons who have family members that reside in the County receive priority for admission. Ozaukee County remodeled the facility in 2002. Lasata Heights is a retirement community for residents age 62 and over owned by Ozaukee County. The complex has 60 apartments designed for independent living. Lasata Heights offers a variety of services including a 24-hour emergency call system, a daily check-in system, a noon meal, optional housekeeping services, and underground parking. The demand for space in both facilities is likely to increase over the comprehensive planning period. The County should periodically study the renovation and expansion of these facilities to help address the likely increase in demand for nursing home space and senior apartment space in Ozaukee County. The Lasata Care Center was at 97 percent of capacity in 2007.

The Ozaukee County Department of Human Services anticipates a 45 percent increase in the need for long-term care between 2005 and 2030, due to the aging of the “baby boom” generation. Options for long-term care are expected to improve with the introduction of the Family Care program in Ozaukee County in 2008. Family Care is a State program intended to foster independence and quality of life for the elderly and persons with disabilities in Wisconsin. It is a public-private partnership between the State, counties, and non-profit care management organizations, which administer the program under contract to each county. Community Care is the non-profit organization selected to manage the Ozaukee County Family Care program.

One of the goals of the Family Care program is to eliminate waiting lists for nursing homes and other long-term care facilities by 2015. The program is also intended to provide planning and consumer choice, including alternatives for housing (own home, CBRF, or an alternative facility). The Family Care program is an optional program for persons who qualify for public assistance. Individuals may choose to remain in the Medicare or Medicaid programs.

Ozaukee County maintains an Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) for all elderly persons and persons with disabilities in the County, including those who do not qualify for public assistance. The ADRC is a “one-stop shop” for information about available services and facilities, and for assistance in managing finances.

Child Care Facilities

As of 2005, there were 14 State licensed family child care facilities, which can provide care for four to eight children, and 39 State licensed group child care facilities, which can provide care for nine or more children, located throughout Ozaukee County. As shown on Table 83 in Chapter IV, the combined capacity of licensed child care facilities in Ozaukee County was 2,249 children. As shown on Table 4 in Chapter II, the number of residents in the County under 10 years of age was 11,165. SEWRPC population projections anticipate the number of County residents under the age of 10 will increase to 12,448 in 2035. There may be a need for additional child care facilities in the County by 2035 based on the projected increase in the number of residents in the County under the age of 10.

Police Protection

As of 2005, the Ozaukee County planning area was served by eight municipal police departments and the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department (shown on Map 65 and Table 78 in Chapter IV). Each City and Village in the planning area, with the exception of the Village of Belgium, had a municipal police department in 2005. The Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department provided police protection for Towns located in the County and to the Village of Belgium. Each municipal police department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient officers, equipment, and facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve. Communities and departments should also assess

existing and potential shared-service agreements, such as the intergovernmental agreement for emergency dispatch services provided through the County Sheriff's Department to any interested community located in the County, and the possibility of future department consolidation.

The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department should continue to produce an annual report and conduct needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if personnel in its various divisions are adequate to serve County residents. Divisions in the Sheriff's Department include the Jail Division, Patrol Division, Detective Division, Court Services Unit, Communications Division, and Clerical Support. Equipment and facilities should be monitored to ensure they are adequate to serve County residents. The Justice Center, located at 1201 South Spring Street in the City of Port Washington, was constructed in 1991 and houses the Sheriff's Department, Courtrooms, and a 261 bed jail. The Justice Center also houses several additional County Department offices, including the Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Corporation Council, District Attorney, Emergency Management, and Veteran Services.

Fire Protection

As of 2005, the Ozaukee County planning area was served by 11 fire departments (shown on Map 66 and Table 79 in Chapter IV). Recommended service standards for fire stations and equipment are shown on Table 158, and vary based on the type of fire equipment and the density and type of land use. Generally, urban-density development should be located with 1.5 miles of a fire station and one- and two-family homes with at least 100-foot separation should be located within four miles of a fire station. The recommended 1.5-mile and four-mile service radii are shown on Map 105. Much of the County is located within the recommended service radius of an existing fire station. Each fire department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient fire-fighters, equipment, water supply, and facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve, keeping in mind the County planning area population is expected to increase over the comprehensive plan design period. Communities and fire departments should also assess the need for professional personnel versus volunteer or paid-on-call personnel and the use of existing and potential shared-service agreements.

Rescue Services

As of 2005, the Ozaukee County planning area was served by 10 emergency management services (EMS) departments and the Village of Thiensville paramedic department, which will respond to any call in Ozaukee County outside its service zone upon the request of another EMS department. Service zones and corresponding departments are shown on Map 67 and listed in Table 80 in Chapter IV. Each department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient personnel, equipment, and facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve as the County planning area population increases over the comprehensive plan design period. Communities and departments should also assess existing and potential shared-service agreements.

Libraries

Ozaukee County is served by five public libraries, which are part of the Eastern Shores Library System.¹³ Libraries are located in the Cities of Cedarburg, Mequon, and Port Washington and the Villages of Grafton and Saukville and serve all residents of Ozaukee County. The libraries had a combined circulation of 1,080,584 items in 2006. Table 159 lists the circulation of each library. Each library is also part of an interlibrary loan and reference referral that includes all libraries in the Eastern Shores Library System and all school libraries in Ozaukee County. In 2006, the Eastern Shores System received \$287,432 in funding from Ozaukee County.

The Eastern Shores Library System also operates a bookmobile that serves non-librariated portions of Ozaukee County at locations where residents are likely to gather. The bookmobile provides mostly popular materials for recreation and limited reference materials. Residents are encouraged to use one of the public libraries in the County for reference service due to the limited capacity of the bookmobile.

¹³*The Eastern Shores Library System includes 13 public libraries located in Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.*

Table 158

**NUMBER OF ENGINE AND LADDER COMPANIES NEEDED
WITHIN TRAVEL DISTANCE BASED ON REQUIRED FIRE FLOW**

Fire Flow (gallons per minute)	First Due				First Alarm				Maximum Multiple Alarm			
	Engine Company		Ladder Company		Engine Company		Ladder Company		Engine Company		Ladder Company	
	Number	Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles
Less than 2,000	1	1.50 ^a	1 ^b	2.0 ^c	2 ^d	4.0	1 ^b	2.0 ^c	2 ^d	4.0	1 ^b	2.0 ^c
2,000	1	1.50	1 ^b	2.0 ^c	2	2.5	1 ^b	2.0 ^c	2	2.5	1 ^b	2.0 ^c
2,500	1	1.50	1 ^b	2.0	2	2.5	1 ^b	2.0	2	2.5	1 ^b	2.0
3,000	1	1.50	1 ^b	2.0	2	2.5	1 ^b	2.0	3	3.0	1 ^b	2.0
3,500	1	1.50	1 ^b	2.0	2	2.5	1 ^b	2.0	3	3.0	1 ^b	2.0
4,000	1	1.50	1	2.0	2	2.5	1	2.0	4	3.5	1	2.0
4,500	1	1.50	1	2.0	2	2.5	1	2.0	4	3.5	1	2.0
5,000	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	2.0	1	1.5	5	3.5	2	2.5
5,500	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	2.0	1	1.5	5	3.5	2	2.5
6,000	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	2.0	1	1.5	6	4.0	2	2.5
6,500	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	2.0	1	1.5	6	4.0	2	2.5
7,500	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	7	4.0	3	3.5
8,000	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	8	4.5	3	3.5
8,500	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	9	4.5	3	3.5
9,000	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	9	4.5	3	3.5
9,500	1	0.75	1	1.0	3	1.5	2	2.0	10	4.5	4	4.0
10,000	1	0.75	1	1.0	3	1.5	2	2.0	12	5.0	5	4.0
11,000	1	0.75	1	1.0	3	1.5	2	2.0	14	5.0	6	5.0
12,000	1	0.75	1	1.0	3	1.5	2	2.0	15	5.0	7	5.0

^aMay be increased to two miles for residential districts consisting of single- and two-family dwelling units, and to four miles where such dwelling units have an average separation of 100 feet or more.

^bWhere there are less than five buildings of a height corresponding to three or more stories, a ladder company may not be needed to provide ladder service.

^cMay be increased to three miles for residential districts consisting of single- and two-family dwellings, and to four miles where such dwelling units have an average separation of 100 feet or more.

^dSame as First Due where only one engine company is required in the municipality.

Source: Insurance Services Office.

A plan for County library service in Ozaukee County from 2006 to 2010 was undertaken by the Ozaukee County Library Planning Committee, appointed by the Chairman of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, in 2004. Several alternatives for providing library service to County residents were reviewed during the planning process. Amendments were made to the Library Plan for 2006 to 2010 and adopted by the County Board regarding:

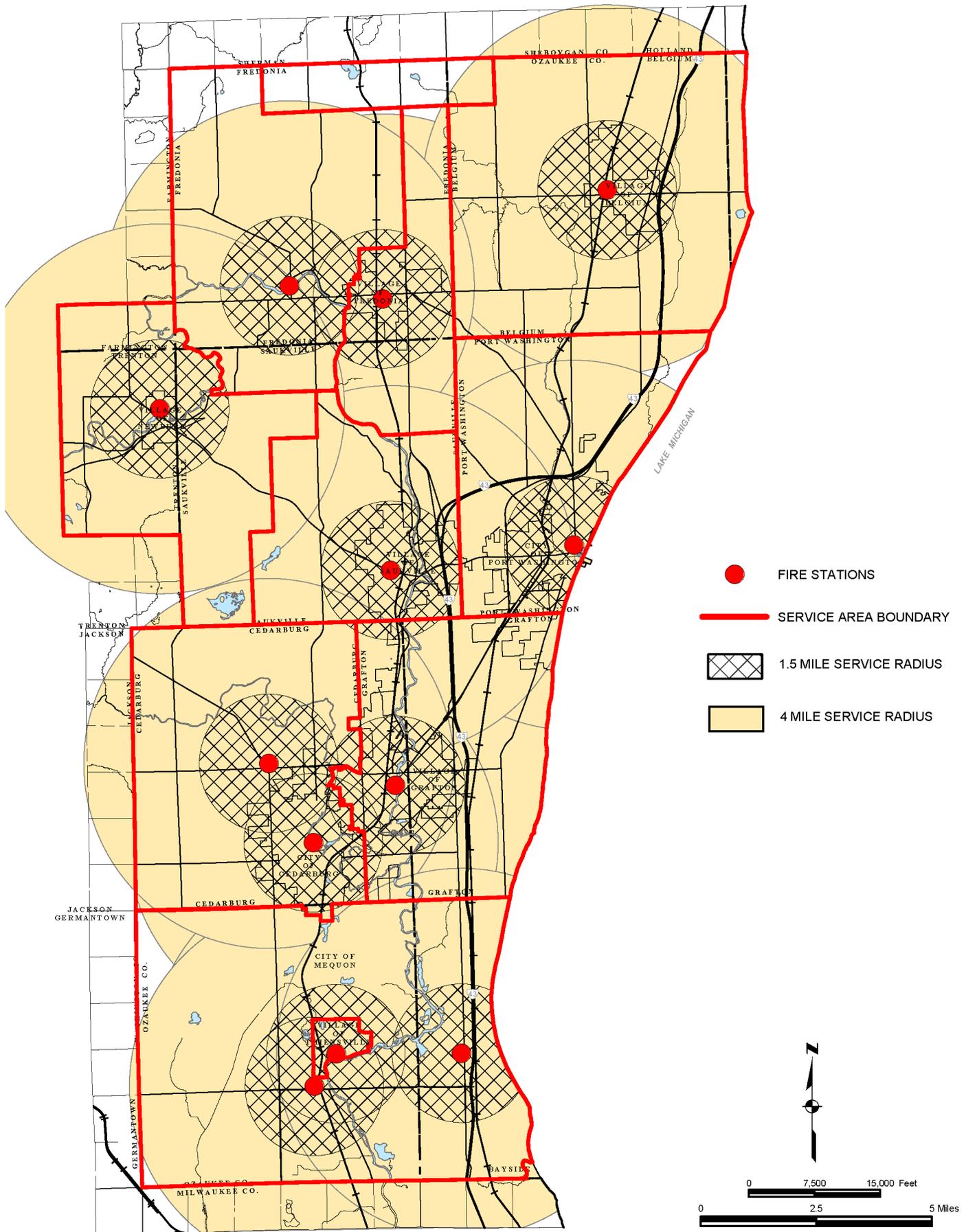
- A study of joint libraries for municipalities without a library
- Opposition to public library districts
- A study of a consolidated County library system for Ozaukee County
- Support for an alternative method for County library tax exemption
- Library lending reimbursement
- Administration of the County Library Service Plan

The plan is implemented by the Eastern Shores Library System Board. The Board uses the plan as a guide when making budget requests to the County. Ozaukee County should continue to revisit the plan in five year increments through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine various demands on public libraries in the County and how to most efficiently use County funding to address those demands.

Schools

As of 2005, there were 24 public schools in eight school districts and 16 private schools in the Ozaukee County planning area, which are shown on Map 69 and listed on Table 81 in Chapter IV. The combined enrollment of

FIRE STATION SERVICE RADII IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

Table 159

PUBLIC LIBRARY CIRCULATION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006

Community	Library	Circulation
City of Cedarburg.....	Cedarburg Public Library	229,134
City of Mequon/Village of Thiensville.....	F.L. Weyenburg Library	331,816
City of Port Washington.....	W.J. Niederkorn Library	226,638
Village of Grafton.....	U.S.S. Liberty Memorial Public Library	196,380
Village of Saukville.....	Oscar Grady Library	96,616
Total	--	1,080,584

Source: Eastern Shores Library System and SEWRPC.

elementary, middle, and high schools in Ozaukee County was 15,452 students in 2005. School districts within the County typically prepare facilities plans, which include needs assessments for new facilities and land, based on development statistics received from the local governments they serve and population projection data from agencies such as SEWRPC and the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA). SEWRPC projections anticipate that the percentage of residents under 20 years of age will remain relatively stable between the 2000 level of 29 percent and the 2035 level of 28 percent; however, the number of residents under 20 will increase by about 4,000 persons from about 24,000 to about 28,000. This increase may require the expansion of existing school buildings or the construction of new school buildings. In addition, some older school buildings within the County may require replacement as the facility becomes antiquated. School districts should work with local governments, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC to obtain information regarding proposed residential developments and population projections to prepare accurate facilities plans in short-term increments through the County comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Ozaukee County is also home to Concordia University and the Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC) Mequon Campus. These institutions should consider obtaining population projection information from the County or SEWRPC; however, their student base in many cases is wider ranging than Ozaukee County. These institutions should work with Ozaukee County to partner in economic development initiatives undertaken by County Government and Ozaukee Economic Development (OED). These initiatives may require planning for additional facilities and programs, academic faculty and staff, and equipment.

Other Government Facilities

The Ozaukee County Administration Building complex, located at 121 West Main Street in the City of Port Washington, houses many County Department offices including:

- Administrator
- Aging and Disability Resource Center
- County Clerk
- Finance
- Human Resources
- Human Services
- Land Information
- Planning and Parks
- Land and Water Resource Management
- Public Health
- Register of Deeds
- Technology Resources
- Treasurer
- University Extension

The County Courthouse portion of the complex was constructed in 1901. An extensive renovation project was undertaken on this portion of the complex beginning in 2005, and a restoration of the Courthouse began in 2006. The Annex portion of the complex was constructed in 1969. The Annex houses many of the department offices and includes a number of meeting rooms and an auditorium. As of 2007, there were no plans to expand the complex; however, there were plans to demolish the former jail, located on the west side of the complex, in 2008.

The former jail, vacated in 1991, was used for storage until 2007. The County Highway Department complex, located at 410 South Spring Street in the City of Port Washington, houses the County Highway Department and Transit Offices and the County's construction and road maintenance equipment. The construction of a new facility to house the Shared-Ride Taxi Service, including dispatch services, has been proposed for 2009. The Highway Department also has facilities located in the Town of Cedarburg and Waubeka, in the Town of Fredonia.

The five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a study of Ozaukee County's capital spending requirements, needs, desires, and policy intentions. Providing necessary information for annual budget recommendations, the CIP assesses the County's anticipated capital improvements over a period of five years, anticipating revenues and expenditures for analytical purposes. The CIP does not have the legal standing of the annual budget, but is a planning tool that provides a collection of facts, trends, and suggestions that outline the fiscal requirements and priorities for the preservation of the County's capital assets. The adoption of the CIP as policy by the County Board is a non-binding assertion of future intent only. Project appropriations for the upcoming planning year are considered and approved as part of the annual County budget process, representing the legally appropriated expenditures that will be used to implement the approved capital improvements.

Capital projects are defined as acquisition, construction, improvement, or maintenance of assets with a cost greater than \$25,000 and a useful life of greater than 10 years. Examples include land/building acquisitions, infrastructure, new construction or additions to existing public facilities, major equipment acquisitions, reconstruction or replacement of capital assets, and major remodeling/repairs. The development of the County's five-year CIP is guided by four distinct areas of focus: community and economic development, general government, public health, and safety and transportation.

PART 2: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth utilities and community facilities goals and objectives through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services that will implement the policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the utilities and community facilities data inventoried in Chapter IV and the 2035 projections set forth in Part 1 of this Chapter, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to utilities and community facilities identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, and countywide design workshop, and existing plans, such as the regional water quality management plan update, regional water supply plan, and the Ozaukee County park and open space plan were also reviewed to identify utilities and community facilities issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Utilities and Community Facilities Issues

The general utilities and community facilities issues identified in Chapter VI were derived from the SWOT workshops and countywide comprehensive planning survey results, which showed that continued quality of schools and health care facilities are important issues in the County. The existing educational system and health care systems in the County were viewed as strengths in the SWOT analysis. In addition, 71 percent of survey respondents rated their local public schools as good or excellent and 85 percent of respondents rated access to health care in the County as good or excellent. Another general utilities and community facilities issue identified in Chapter VI was the water supply issue. Although Lake Michigan, rivers, streams, and creeks were viewed as a strength in the SWOT analysis, water supply was viewed as both a weakness and a threat. In addition, 64 percent of survey respondents think stricter regulations for water quality is a high priority issue in the County.

Further analysis of public input received during the comprehensive planning process, input from the Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities (LUTU) Workgroup and the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), the utilities and community facilities data inventoried in Chapter IV, and the projections set forth in Part I of this Chapter were used to refine the general utilities and community facilities issues into the following more specific utilities and community facilities issues:

Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue

As of 2007, Ozaukee County offered services or administered ordinances associated with several of the utilities and community facilities required to be addressed in the utilities and community facilities element by Section 66.1001 (2) (e) of the *Statutes*. These include stormwater management, on-site wastewater treatment technology, solid waste disposal, parks, health care facilities, police, libraries, and other government facilities. Transportation facilities and services, which are also provided by the County, are addressed in Chapter X, the *Transportation Element*. Ozaukee County should continue to maintain its level of service or regulation in these areas and assess additional services or regulations that should be addressed by County government through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to most efficiently and equitably serve the current and future residents of the County and support the anticipated land use design set forth in Chapter VIII, the *Land Use Element*, of this report.

The County should periodically assess the manner in which it provides services and regulations through its various departments and ordinances and the needs of County residents through activities such as the annual County budget process, capital improvement planning, short-term strategic planning, annual review of the comprehensive plan, and periodic updates to the comprehensive plan. In addition, the County should study opportunities for additional shared services and intergovernmental cooperation with local governments, State and Federal agencies, and other service providers.

City and Village Services and Regulations Issue

As of 2007, cities and villages in Ozaukee County typically offered services or administered ordinances associated with several utilities and community facilities required to be addressed in the local utilities and community facilities element. Accordingly, the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended under this issue refer to cooperative efforts County government could undertake to help maintain or improve the efficiency of city and village services. These typically include sanitary sewer service, water supply, stormwater management, solid waste disposal, recycling facilities, parks, police, fire, rescue, libraries, and other government services and facilities. City and village land use regulations also affect telecommunications facilities, power plants, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, and schools. Cities and villages should continue to maintain their levels of service or regulation in these areas and assess additional services or regulations that should be addressed by city or village government through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to most efficiently and equitably serve the current and future residents and support the anticipated land use design set forth in the land use element of the city or village comprehensive plan.

City and village governments should periodically assess the manner in which they provide services and regulations and the needs of residents through activities such as an annual budget process, capital improvement planning, annual review of the comprehensive plan, and periodic updates of the comprehensive plan. City and village governments should also study opportunities for additional shared services and intergovernmental cooperation with other local governments, Ozaukee County, State and Federal agencies, and other service providers. In addition, the cost of services to various types of new development, such as residential, commercial, or industrial, should be studied. City and village governments should seek assistance from Ozaukee County to analyze cost of development models, such as those presented by the UW-Extension Center for Land Use Education (CLUE) during the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan implementation workshop held on December 6, 2007.

Town Services and Regulations Issue

As of 2007, towns in Ozaukee County typically offered services or administered ordinances associated with several utilities and community facilities required to be addressed in the local utilities and community facilities element. Accordingly, the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended under this issue refer to cooperative efforts County government could undertake to help maintain or improve the efficiency of town services. These typically include stormwater management, solid waste disposal, recycling facilities, and other government facilities. Town land use regulations also affect telecommunications facilities, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, and schools. Towns should continue to maintain their levels of service or regulation in these areas and assess additional services or regulations that should be addressed by town

government through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to most efficiently and equitably serve current and future residents and support the anticipated land use design set forth in the land use element of the town comprehensive plan.

Town governments should periodically assess the manner in which they provide services and regulations and the needs of residents through activities similar to those of cities and villages listed above. In addition, Town governments should study opportunities for additional shared services and intergovernmental cooperation in a manner similar to cities and villages. Town governments should also utilize assistance from Ozaukee County to study the cost of services to various types of development and land uses, such as residential, commercial, and industrial development and agricultural land uses.

Other Government Agencies and Service Providers Issue

All of the utilities and community facilities required to be addressed in this element by the *Statutes* are either affected, regulated, or directly provided in some manner by a State or Federal government agency, regional planning agency, school district, utility such as We Energies, or a private service provider such as Columbia – St. Mary’s Hospital. Ozaukee County and local governments should work with these other entities to implement applicable regulations, plans, and programs, such as the regional water quality management plan and regional water supply plan, and ensure adequate land is available for the provision of essential and desirable utilities and community facilities such as transmission lines, telecommunications facilities, schools, health care facilities, and child care facilities.

Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to an issue statement in the preceding section. Utilities and community facilities recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments provide many of the services addressed in the element and control land use regulation through local zoning and land division ordinances. Each participating community should refine the local recommendations through the development of goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the utilities and community facilities element of their local comprehensive plan to meet specific community needs. Local governments may also choose not to include local recommendations that are not relevant to their community’s needs.

General Utilities and Community Facilities Issue (from Chapter VI)

- **Goal:** Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to maintain and enhance County services to the public.
 - **Objective:** Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the high level of health care services in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
 - **Objective:** Encourage development and redevelopment of land with access to existing infrastructure and public services.
 - **Objective:** Encourage infill development.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to analyze the long term actual impacts of development, including financial impacts and opportunity costs.
- **Goal:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.
 - **Objective:** Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use regulation issues and boundary issues between local governments in Ozaukee County.

- **Objective:** Encourage shared services between the units of government in Ozaukee County.
- **Objective:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for locating public facilities and quasi-public facilities.

Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue

- **Goal:** Ensure the public services offered in Ozaukee County meet the needs of all County residents.
 - **Objective:** Work to ensure Ozaukee County residents are not adversely affected by stormwater runoff and flooding.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water control facilities and programs, including stormwater management systems, to meet the stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
 - **Program:** Develop and adopt a County stormwater management ordinance per the requirements of USEPA Phase II and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
 - **Program:** Develop and adopt a County construction site erosion control ordinance per the requirements of USEPA Phase II and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce Chapter XII, Animal Waste Storage, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.
 - **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update (RWQMP).
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue set forth in Chapter VIII, *Land Use Element*, to support the development of land use patterns to help control stormwater runoff.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Surface and Groundwater Resources and Watersheds Issue set forth in Chapter VII, *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*, to help control stormwater runoff.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Floodplain, Wetlands, and Saturated Soils Issue set forth in Chapter VII to help control stormwater runoff.
 - **Program:** Encourage local governments to develop stormwater management plans and ordinances and joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities.
 - **Program:** Develop educational programs that promote alternatives to greenfield development, such as infill development, to developers to help limit the amount of impervious surfaces in the County.
 - **Program:** Develop educational programs that promote pervious paving and construction materials to developers to reduce the amount of impervious surfaces in the County.
 - **Program:** Promote and assist with joint watershed planning programs between communities in Ozaukee County to minimize urban and rural stormwater runoff in the County.
 - **Program:** Promote comprehensive stormwater management planning to Ozaukee County communities through a best management practices (BMP) demonstration program.
 - **Program:** Continue to implement the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to help protect County residents from flooding hazards.
 - **Program:** Continue to update the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance as needed to maintain County eligibility to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.
 - **Objective:** Protect and enhance surface water and groundwater quality and quantity in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control programs to effectively meet the wastewater disposal needs of the County.

- **Program:** Establish a cooperative process with DNR, SEWRPC, and local governments to develop a framework for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply.
- **Program:** Continue to implement Chapter IX, Sanitation and Health, of the (Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances,) which includes regulation of private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS).
- **Program:** Continue Ozaukee County Public Health Department inspection of transient noncommunity water systems located in the County.
- **Program:** Continue to work with local governments within Ozaukee County to ensure Chapter IX of the County code of ordinances is implemented.
- **Program:** Allocate medium density urban residential and high density urban residential land uses and commercial and industrial land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, and within Smart Growth Areas identified in Chapter VIII, *Land Use Element*, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps, to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Map 92, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development, and Map 94, Environmentally Sensitive Lands.
- **Program:** Investigate County participation in FEMA programs administered by the Wisconsin Emergency Management Division to acquire and move or demolish structures, and relocate displaced residents, in flood hazard areas. Programs include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, the Pre-disaster Mitigation Program, the Repetitive Flood Claims Program, and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program.
- **Program:** Support and, where appropriate, implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan to help ensure an adequate supply of safe water for County residents and businesses.
- **Program:** Support, and where applicable, implement the recommendations of the regional water quality management plan update to improve water quality in the County.
- **Policy:** Cooperate with SEWRPC and local governments to implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan.
 - **Program:** Support local governments, as appropriate, to develop alternative water sources, including converting from groundwater to Lake Michigan as a source of municipal water supported by the results of the regional water supply plan.
 - **Program:** Assist local governments, as appropriate, to develop public water systems.
- **Objective:** Work to ensure the solid waste disposal needs of Ozaukee County residents are fulfilled.
- **Policy:** Implement programs to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by household and agricultural waste, including hazardous waste.
 - **Program:** Apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. Partner with local communities during implementation of the programs.
 - **Program:** Conduct the countywide Clean Sweep program periodically, incorporating other recycling efforts and awareness into the program.
 - **Program:** Conduct the countywide tire collection day annually.
 - **Program:** Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee County to develop an unused pharmaceutical recycling program.
 - **Program:** Support the pharmaceutical collection pilot program operated by the Ozaukee County Health Department.

- **Objective:** Provide an integrated system of public parks, trails, and related open space areas that will provide County residents with adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities and a transportation alternative to motor vehicles.
- **Policy:** Implement the recommended park and outdoor recreation element and open space preservation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan*.
 - **Program:** Incorporate recommended County parks and trails from the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
 - **Program:** Continue the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.
 - **Program:** Continue to support the operations of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the recommended open space preservation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* into Map 96.
 - **Program:** Participate with SEWRPC in the update of the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan*.
 - **Program:** Adopt the update to the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan*.
 - **Program:** Study the purchase of natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified by SEWRPC through a County funded program.
 - **Program:** Study the establishment of a dedicated County funding source for park and open space acquisition.
 - **Program:** Apply for DNR Stewardship funds, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program grants, and other State and Federal funding for acquisition of parks, open space, and natural areas.
 - **Program:** Protect environmental corridors and natural areas through the County plat review process.
 - **Program:** Continue to update the County park and open space plan every five years, including updates from the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, to maintain eligibility for available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants and stewardship program funds.
 - **Program:** Identify and seek grant funds to study future needs and demands for recreational programs and facilities to serve school-aged children and teenagers.
 - **Program:** Work with local governments to promote State, County, and local parks and trails to encourage economic development and tourism.
 - **Program:** Follow park and recreation standards developed by SEWRPC, the National Recreation and Park Association, and the Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association when updating the County park and open space plan to ensure an appropriate number, size, and distribution of parks and recreational facilities. Encourage local governments to follow these standards when developing local park and open space plans.
 - **Program:** Review and consider recommendations of regional, State, and Federal park, natural area, open space, and recreation plans such as the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).
 - **Program:** Coordinate countywide trail planning and development to provide connections to local trails and trails in adjacent counties.
- **Objective:** Work to provide County residents with adequate health care facilities to maintain the high level of health care in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Continue providing current Ozaukee County health care services and facilities.

- **Policy:** Study the expansion of current County health care services and facilities and the development of new County health care services and facilities, including facilities affordable to elderly residents receiving public assistance.
 - **Program:** Continue to fund and administer public health, health care, and transportation programs and services offered by Ozaukee County government departments and agencies, including, Human Services, Public Health, Veterans Services, and the Aging and Disability Resource Center. The programs and services provided by Ozaukee County agencies and departments should be assessed during the annual comprehensive plan review process. Some programs and services may become higher-priority, lower-priority, or obsolete as technology and the needs of County residents change during the comprehensive plan design period and should be altered as needed.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide a continuum of care and housing through the County owned Lasata Care center skilled nursing care facility and the Lasata Heights retirement center and assisted living facility.
 - **Program:** Periodically assess the need for the expansion of Lasata Care Center and Lasata Heights Retirement Center based on the number of elderly residents receiving public assistance to help meet the demand for nursing home and assisted living housing units in the County through 2035.
 - **Program:** Continue to participate in the Southeastern Wisconsin Family-Care program coalition to help provide comprehensive and flexible long-term health care that fosters independence and quality of life for the County’s elderly residents and persons with disabilities.
 - **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map 96, County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, for institutional land uses such as hospitals.
 - **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Aging and Persons with Disabilities Population Issue set forth in Chapter IX, *Housing Element*.
 - **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Issue set forth in Chapter X, *Transportation Element*.
 - **Program:** Continue to fund the Aging and Disability Resource Center.
 - **Program:** Assist in coordinating activities and possible expansion of senior centers in Ozaukee County to ensure that facilities are adequate in size and staff to meet the projected increase in the elderly population.
 - **Program:** Survey citizens age 50 and over to determine what services they want or anticipate needing and include a question regarding whether or not they intend to remain in Ozaukee County at the time of their retirement.
 - **Program:** Provide educational opportunities within the County in order to have an adequate supply of skilled workers to serve the aging population.
 - **Program:** Centrally locate senior facilities and other public facilities that seniors frequent, such as libraries and post offices to help address accessibility for seniors who no longer drive.
 - **Program:** Review studies that analyze the need for an emergency homeless shelter in Ozaukee County, such as the study completed by the COPE Task Force. Develop methods to provide facilities for the homeless based on the findings of these studies.
- **Objective:** Work to provide a safe and secure environment for Ozaukee County residents.¹⁴
 - **Policy:** Continue to provide police protection to Ozaukee County residents through the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department.

¹⁴The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs – Bureau of Justice Statistics reported a nationwide average of 23 sworn State and local law enforcement officers per 10,000 people in 2004.

- **Program:** Continue to conduct needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the Sheriff's Department has adequate personnel and equipment to provide Ozaukee County residents with police protection and emergency management services.
- **Program:** Periodically assess the Ozaukee County Justice Center to determine if the facility is adequate to serve Ozaukee County residents and house the County Jail, Courts, and various County departments and agencies.
- **Program:** Consolidate and operate a shared emergency services dispatch center for Ozaukee County and communities that agree to partner with the County.
- **Objective:** Work to ensure residents throughout Ozaukee County have access to public libraries and library services.
 - **Policy:** Support the Eastern Shores Library System and the public libraries located in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Work with the Eastern Shores Library System to implement the recommendations in the *Plan for Library Services for Ozaukee County 2006 – 2010*.
 - **Program:** Continue to appoint members to the Ozaukee County Library Planning Committee.
 - **Program:** The Ozaukee County Library Planning Committee should continue to develop County library plans every five years.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide County funding to the Eastern Shores Library System.
 - **Program:** Continue funding to provide Bookmobile services to Ozaukee County communities.
 - **Program:** Study the development of computer technology training courses through public libraries in Ozaukee County.
- **Objective:** Ensure that Ozaukee County government facilities, including the Ozaukee County Administration Building Complex, the Highway Department, and the Justice Center are adequate to enable County departments and agencies to operate effectively.
 - **Policy:** Continue to assess Ozaukee County facilities and department needs on a regular basis.
 - **Program:** Continue to prepare strategic plans for County government to prioritize short-term needs and projects.
 - **Program:** Continue to prepare Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) to help identify major County projects, including land acquisition, equipment acquisition, transportation facility development and maintenance (including roadways and transit), building maintenance and development, and park projects; and associated funding.
 - **Program:** Continue the annual County budget process to help ensure County departments and agencies have the personnel and resources required to perform the public services offered by Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Ozaukee County will strive to be a role model in the development and operation of energy-efficient facilities and programs.
 - **Program:** Design new County buildings in accordance with LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building standards.
 - **Program:** Institute recycling, water conservation, and stormwater management programs in County buildings.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should work closely with Ozaukee County, as appropriate, to help implement County programs and ordinances. Local governments and Ozaukee County should also collaborate on services and ordinance implementation that both the local government and County may help to administer or fund, such as stormwater runoff management, library services, and parks.

City and Village Services and Regulations Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage City and Village governments to offer public services that meet the needs of their residents.
- **Goal:** Pursue joint services agreements between Ozaukee County and cities and villages, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective and efficient government services.
 - **Objective:** Work with city and village governments in Ozaukee County to protect and enhance surface water and groundwater quality.
 - **Objective:** Work with city and village governments in Ozaukee County to protect groundwater quantity.
 - **Objective:** Encourage land uses and densities that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
 - **Policy:** Encourage land use development patterns with utility infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
 - **Policy:** Guide urban land uses to land that can sustain urban development.
 - **Policy:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities, programs, and operational improvements, including sewage management systems, to effectively meet the wastewater treatment and disposal needs and water supply needs of the County.
 - **Program:** Allocate medium density urban residential and high density urban residential land uses and commercial and industrial land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, and within Smart Growth Areas identified on Map 96 in Chapter VII, County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps, to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide urban development away from lands delineated on Map 92, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development, and Map 94, Environmentally Sensitive Lands.
 - **Program:** Work with city and village governments to encourage the regional land use planning objective to create a spatial distribution of the various land uses which is properly related to the supporting transportation, utility and community facility, and public facility systems in order to assure the economical provision of transportation, utility, and public facility services.
 - **Program:** Support, and where applicable, implement the objectives, principles, and standards recommended by the regional water quality management plan update.
 - **Program:** Assist city and village governments in preparing maps and materials needed by SEWRPC for sewer service area plans and amendments.
 - **Program:** Support, and where applicable, implement the objectives, principles, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan.
 - **Program:** Assist local governments in identifying available models for determining the cost of new development, including sewer service and water supply utilities, for city and village government use. Include recommended methods of paying for the cost of new development in the model.
 - **Objective:** Work with city and village governments to ensure Ozaukee County residents are not adversely affected by stormwater runoff, flooding, and bluff erosion.
 - **Policy:** Work with city and village governments to develop land use patterns and water control facilities and programs, including stormwater management systems, to meet the stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
 - **Policy:** Encourage shared regional stormwater management facilities, such as detention and retention basins, in Ozaukee County.

- **Program:** Implement the programs listed under the first objective in the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue.
 - **Program:** Work with cities and villages, if requested, to update city and village floodplain zoning regulations and maps to incorporate updated DNR and FEMA regulations and mapping.
- **Objective:** Work with city and village governments to ensure the solid waste disposal needs of Ozaukee County residents are fulfilled.
 - **Policy:** Ensure city and village government officials and residents are aware of the various waste disposal programs offered by the County.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute promotional materials regarding Ozaukee County waste disposal programs, such as the unused pharmaceutical collection, hazardous household and agricultural chemicals collection, and tire collection programs.
- **Objective:** Work with city and village governments to provide a system of public neighborhood and community parks that complement the County park and trail system.
 - **Policy:** Support city and village park planning efforts.
 - **Program:** Assist cities and villages with the development of local park and open space plans.
 - **Program:** Incorporate the recommendations set forth in city and village park and open space plans into Map 96 (County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
 - **Program:** Work with cities and villages to implement the regional natural areas plan and County park and open space plan.
- **Objective:** Work with city and village governments to ensure adequate police, fire, and rescue services are provided to Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Policy:** Promote shared services and equipment between the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department and Emergency Management Department and city and village police and fire and rescue departments.
 - **Program:** Study the development of an integrated County emergency call dispatch center.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to study possible cost savings and service efficiencies of shared police and fire and rescue services between cities and villages, and the County Sheriff’s Department.
- **Objective:** Work with city and village governments to ensure residents throughout Ozaukee County have access to public libraries and library services.
 - **Policy:** Promote shared library services among communities in Ozaukee County to ensure library services to residents in communities without a library.
 - **Program:** Identify strategies for shared library services between communities in the *Plan for Library Services for Ozaukee County*.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide annual County funding to the Eastern Shores Library System.
- **City and Village Government Recommendation:** Cities and villages in the Ozaukee County planning area typically provide several services that should be addressed by the utilities and community facilities element of a city or village comprehensive plan. These services include sanitary sewer service, public water supply, stormwater management, solid waste disposal, recycling facilities, parks, police, fire, rescue, libraries, and other government facilities. City and village comprehensive plans should refine the projected utilities and community facilities requirements for 2035 set forth in Part 1 of this Chapter as they pertain to each community. Cities and villages should also work to meet the facilities study recommendations set forth for individual communities by the regional water quality management plan update for sewage treatment plants and by the regional water supply plan for public water supply utilities.

In addition, cities and villages should prepare short-term (five year) capital improvement plans (CIP) to identify the cost of facilities, maintenance, and equipment recommended by the local utilities and community facilities element and funding sources for the implementation of the element recommendations. A review of recommendations set forth by other local plans, such as local park plans, should also be incorporated into the local utilities and community facilities element. The element should state that the city or village will undertake periodic planning for utilities and community facilities such as sewage treatment systems, water supply systems, police and fire protection, and parks through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035 to meet the demand for these services from city or village residents and businesses.

Local land use controls, such as zoning, administered by the city or village may affect utilities and community facilities that are not directly provided by the city or village. The local zoning ordinance and map may stipulate where certain facilities such as hospitals and other healthcare facilities including CBRFs and RCACs, schools, child care facilities, telecommunications facilities, small power plants and wind generators, and cemeteries can be located. Adequate land to accommodate current and future demand for these types of facilities should be designated on the planned land use map in the land use element of the local comprehensive plan, or accommodated through future amendments to the planned land use map. The city or village should ensure the zoning ordinance is implemented in a manner consistent with the planned land use map to accommodate needed utilities and community facilities.

Cities and villages should work with the County, neighboring local governments, and other government agencies and service providers to ensure that public services are offered in the most efficient manner possible and meet the needs of all residents within the community. Possible partnership examples include the County policies and programs recommended under the City and Village Services and Regulations Issue and shared police, fire, public works, and municipal halls and offices with neighboring cities, villages, and towns. Specific programs outlining possible utilities and community facilities partnerships with the County, other local governments, and other governmental agencies and service providers should be set forth in the utilities and community facilities and intergovernmental cooperation elements of the local comprehensive plan.

Town Services and Regulations Issue

- **Goal:** Ensure the public services offered in Ozaukee County meet the needs of all County residents.
- **Goal:** Encourage governments to offer public services that meet the needs of town residents.
- **Goal:** Work with town governments to offer public services that meet the needs of town residents.
 - **Objective:** Work with town governments to ensure Ozaukee County residents are not adversely affected by stormwater runoff or flooding.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water control facilities and programs, including stormwater management systems, to meet the stormwater runoff control needs of towns within the County.
 - **Program:** Implement the stormwater management programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue of this Chapter.
 - **Program:** Continue to implement the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to help protect town residents from flood hazards.
 - **Objective:** Work with town governments to protect and enhance surface water and groundwater quality in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control programs to meet the wastewater disposal needs of town residents and businesses.
 - **Program:** Implement the on-site wastewater treatment technology programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue of this Chapter.

- **Objective:** Work with town governments to ensure the solid waste disposal needs of Ozaukee County residents are fulfilled.
 - **Policy:** Ensure town government officials and residents are aware of the various waste disposal programs offered by the County.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute promotional materials regarding Ozaukee County waste disposal programs such as the unused pharmaceutical collection, hazardous household and agricultural chemicals collection, and tire collection programs.
- **Objective:** Work with town governments to provide an integrated system of public parks, trails, and related open space areas that will provide town residents with adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.
 - **Policy:** Implement the recommended park and outdoor recreation element and open space preservation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* and the regional natural areas plan.
 - **Program:** Work with rural towns to establish one town park with associated outdoor recreational facilities that serve the needs of town residents for local civic events and for organized recreational activities, such as softball and picnicking. As the community recreational facility, the town park should be located in conjunction with another community facility that serves as a focal point for town residents, such as a town hall, school, or fire station. As an alternative, the Town could work with Ozaukee County to study the feasibility of developing a joint Town/County park. Towns that permit residential development at urban densities should provide a system of neighborhood and community parks to serve urban development.
 - **Program:** Implement the park programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue.
 - **Program:** Work with towns to implement the regional natural areas plan and County park and open space plan.
- **Objective:** Ensure adequate police protection is provided to town residents.
 - **Policy:** Continue to provide police protection to town residents through the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department.
 - **Program:** Implement the police protection programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue of this Chapter.
- **Objective:** Work to ensure town residents throughout Ozaukee County have access to public libraries and library services.
 - **Policy:** Support the Eastern Shores Library system and public libraries in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Implement the library programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue of this Chapter.
- **Town Government Recommendation:** Towns in Ozaukee County typically provide several services that should be addressed by the utilities and community facilities element of the town comprehensive plan. These services may include stormwater management, solid waste disposal, recycling facilities, parks, and other government facilities. Town governments should refine the projected utilities and community facilities requirements for 2035 set forth in Part 1 of this Chapter as they pertain to each community. In addition, towns should prepare capital improvement plans (CIP) to identify the cost of facilities, maintenance, and equipment recommended by the local utilities and community facilities element and identify funding sources for the implementation of the element recommendations. The element should also state that the town will undertake periodic planning for maintenance, new facilities, and equipment to meet the demand for services from town residents and businesses.

Local land use controls, such as zoning, administered by the town may affect utilities and community facilities that are not directly provided by the town. The local zoning ordinance and map may stipulate

where certain facilities such as child care facilities, telecommunications facilities, and cemeteries can be located. Adequate land to accommodate current and future demand for these types of facilities should be designated on the planned land use map for 2035 in the land use element of the local comprehensive plan, or accommodated through future amendments to the land use map. The town should ensure the zoning ordinance is implemented in a manner consistent with the planned land use map to accommodate needed utilities and community facilities.

Towns should work with the County, neighboring cities and villages, and other government agencies and service providers to ensure that public services are offered in the most efficient manner possible and meet the needs of all residents within the community. Possible partnership opportunities are recommended under the County Services and Regulations Issue. Additional opportunities include shared stormwater management facilities, fire, public works, and municipal halls and offices with neighboring communities. Specific programs outlining possible utilities and community facilities partnerships with the County, other local governments, and other governmental agencies and service providers should be set forth in the utilities and community facilities and intergovernmental cooperation elements of the local comprehensive plan. Towns may wish to pursue a boundary agreement with a neighboring city or village. In addition to setting long-range boundaries, a boundary agreement may allow the provision of utilities such as sanitary sewer service or public water supply to areas of the town envisioned for possible commercial or industrial land uses.

Other Governmental Agencies and Service Providers Issue

- **Goal:** Ensure the public services offered in Ozaukee County meet the needs of all County residents.
 - **Objective:** Work with other governmental agencies to ensure public services offered in Ozaukee County meet the needs of all County residents.
 - **Policy:** Work to implement State regulations affecting the provision of utilities and community facilities in Ozaukee County applicable to the County.
 - **Program:** Prepare plans and enforce regulations as required by the *Wisconsin Statutes* and *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. Examples include adopting a County stormwater management ordinance and a construction site erosion control ordinance to meet the requirements of NR Chapter 216 of the *Administrative Code*, regulating POWTS in the County as required by Chapter Comm 83 of the *Administrative Code*, and adopting a comprehensive plan under Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes*.
 - **Policy:** Consider recommendations set forth in State and Regional plans affecting the provision of utilities and community facilities in the Ozaukee County planning area.
 - **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update (RWQMP).
 - **Program:** Support, and where applicable, implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan to help ensure an adequate supply of safe water for County residents and businesses.
 - **Objective:** Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the high level of health care services in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of Ozaukee County residents.
 - **Policy:** Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to institutional uses such as educational buildings and institutions and hospitals to serve Ozaukee County residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
 - **Program:** Provide population projection data, including age composition and demographic projections, developed by SEWRPC and Ozaukee County to school districts for use in

preparing facilities plans. This information may also be used by the school districts to study the shared use of school buildings and consolidation of school districts.

- **Program:** Provide population projection data to health care providers for use in determining the need for health care facility expansion in the County or for potential new health care facilities in the County. This information may also be used by health care providers to determine current and future health care needs of the County’s population and how to best meet those needs.
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map 96, Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary expansion of schools or construction of new schools within the County planning area to meet the educational needs of County residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map 96, Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary expansion of health care facilities or construction of new health care facilities within the County planning area to meet the health care needs of County residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Objective:** Encourage land uses and densities that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
 - **Policy:** Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.
 - **Policy:** Encourage land use development patterns with utility infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
 - **Policy:** Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
 - **Policy:** Encourage the regional land use planning objective to create a spatial distribution of the various land uses which is properly related to the supporting transportation, utility and community facility, and public facility systems in order to assure the economical provision of transportation, utility, and public facility services.
 - **Policy:** Work with electric and gas service providers, such as We Energies, to determine future demand in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to communication and utility uses, such as sewage disposal plants and treatment lagoons, water towers, and water supply plants to efficiently serve County residents.
 - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with natural limitations for building site development on Map 92.
 - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with environmentally sensitive features on Map 94.
 - **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map 96 to communication and utility uses to allow for the necessary expansion or construction of new sanitary sewer service facilities, water supply facilities, and other public and private utilities to meet the needs of County residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
 - **Program:** Allocate medium density urban residential and high density urban residential land uses and commercial and industrial land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, and within Smart Growth Areas identified in Chapter VIII, *Land Use Element*, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps, to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Map 92, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development, and Map 94, Environmentally Sensitive Lands.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Each local government utilities and community facilities element should include projected 2035 demand for utilities and services. Projected demand may be based

on existing utilities and community facilities data and capacity information, population and demographic projections prepared under the regional land use plan and the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort, the planned land use map developed under the local comprehensive plan land use element, and local knowledge of development patterns and needs. The local land use element and planned land use map for 2035 should allocate an adequate amount of land to support utilities and services based the projected demand. The projections and data should also be shared with other government agencies and other service providers to assist them in facilities planning over the local comprehensive plan design period.

Cities and villages should incorporate the land use patterns outlined above to promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs within their communities. This can be accomplished by allocating urban development, such as medium density urban residential and high density urban residential land uses and commercial and industrial land uses, to the County Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the *Land Use Element*. Towns should discourage urban development outside planned urban service areas.

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Chapter XII

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The economic development element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (b) of the *Statutes* requires the economic development element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs that promote the stabilization and retention or expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the County and participating local governments. In addition, this element must:

- Include an analysis of the County's labor force and economic base.
- Assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the County.
- Assess the County's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries and designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries.
- Evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses.
- Identify economic development programs, including State and Regional programs, which apply to the County.

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the economic development element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and must be addressed as part of the planning process:¹

- Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state government, and utility costs.
- Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
- Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional, and local level.

¹Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.

Part 1 of this chapter provides an inventory and analysis of the labor force and economic base in the County including approximate employment and unemployment for each community participating in the planning process, employment by job type, the largest employers in the County, the personal income characteristics of residents, existing and planned business/industrial parks, and environmentally contaminated land. This information, along with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the County with respect to attracting and retaining business and industry, was used to help determine the types of new business and industry desired by the County.

Part 2 provides a description of economic development programs that apply to the County, including State and Regional programs. Part 3 sets forth the projected number of jobs in 2035, an assessment of desirable new businesses and industries, and an assessment of the County strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting those businesses and industries. Part 4 sets forth economic development goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Recommended policies, defined as steps or actions to achieve economic development goals and objectives; and programs, defined as projects or services necessary to achieve economic development policies, are also identified in Part 4.

PART 1: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Labor Force

The labor force is defined as those residents of the Ozaukee County planning area 16 years of age and older who are employed or are actively seeking employment. Labor force data are often referred to as “place of residence” data as opposed to “place of work” data, or employment data. The labor force is not equated with number of employment opportunities, or jobs, in the planning area because some of the resident labor force are employed outside the planning area, some have more than one job, some are unemployed, and some jobs in the planning area are held by non-residents.

Table 160 sets forth the employment status of residents 16 years of age or older for Ozaukee County and each community participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process. There were 44,767 employed persons residing in the planning area and 45,840 residents in the labor force in the planning area in 2000, which is about 5 percent of the labor force participants in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. Employed persons comprised about 54 percent of the total population of the planning area in 2000. The distribution of employed persons in 2000 closely resembled population distribution, shown on Map 2 in Chapter II. The greatest concentrations of employed persons resided in the Cities of Mequon, Cedarburg, and Port Washington, and the Village of Grafton. There were 1,035 unemployed persons age 16 or older, or 2.3 percent of the labor force, residing in Ozaukee County in 2000. By comparison, 3.6 percent of the Regional² labor force and 3.2 percent of the State labor force were unemployed in 2000. Unemployment has trended upward between 2000 and 2006. As of July 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) reported the unemployment rate in Ozaukee County at 3.9 percent of the labor force. The DWD reported the unemployment rate for the Milwaukee Metropolitan area³ at 5.5 percent of the labor force. About 28 percent of the planning area’s residents, or 17,757 persons, 16 years of age or older did not participate in the labor force in 2000.⁴

Table 161 sets forth the estimated labor force population in the County, State, and Nation in 2005. The Ozaukee County labor force has grown by 1,975 resident workers, or about 4 percent, between 2000 and 2005. About 56

²The Southeastern Wisconsin Region consists of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.

³The Milwaukee Metropolitan area consists of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties and excludes Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties.

⁴Persons age 16 and older who did not participate in the labor force include only those persons who did not work nor seek employment.

Table 160

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER RESIDING IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000^a

Community	In Labor Force								Not In Labor Force		Total
	Employed		Unemployed		In Armed Forces		Total		Number	Percent ^c	
	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^c			
Cities											
Mequon	10,758	97.6	264	2.4	0	0	11,022	67.0	5,436	33.0	16,458
Port Washington	5,618	97.8	128	2.2	0	0	5,746	72.1	2,226	27.9	7,972
Villages											
Belgium	906	97.1	25	2.7	2	0.2	933	78.4	257	21.6	1,190
Fredonia	1,072	96.5	39	3.5	0	0	1,111	79.3	291	20.7	1,402
Grafton	5,831	96.7	188	3.1	9	0.1	6,028	75.8	1,920	24.2	7,948
Newburg ^d	616	96.1	23	3.6	2	0.3	641	79.8	162	20.2	803
Saukville	2,467	96.4	91	3.6	0	0	2,558	83.0	524	17.0	3,082
Thiensville	1,778	97.2	52	2.8	0	0	1,830	68.7	832	31.3	2,662
Towns											
Belgium	765	96.6	27	3.4	0	0	792	69.1	354	30.9	1,146
Cedarburg	3,126	99.2	26	0.8	0	0	3,152	73.1	1,158	26.9	4,310
Fredonia	1,815	97.7	43	2.3	0	0	1,858	75.2	612	24.8	2,470
Grafton	2,266	98.7	30	1.3	0	0	2,296	72.8	856	27.2	3,152
Port Washington	955	97.7	22	2.3	0	0	977	74.9	328	25.1	1,305
Saukville	1,010	100.0	0	0	0	0	1,010	77.4	295	22.6	1,305
Planning Area^e	44,767	97.7	1,035	2.3	38	0.1	45,840	72.1	17,757	27.9	63,597

^aTable 5 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected population totals but no other Census data. Corrected population counts include: an increase of 152 persons in the Village of Grafton, a decrease of 152 persons in the Town of Grafton, an increase of 194 persons in the City of Cedarburg, a decrease of 194 persons in the Town of Cedarburg, an increase of 820 persons in the City of Mequon, and a decrease of 820 persons in the Town of Fredonia. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for employment status due to the manner in which the data were reported.

^bPercent of the total number of persons age 16 or older in the labor force.

^cPercent of the total number of persons age 16 or older.

^dIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^eIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 161

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE: 2005

Area	Total Population	Labor Force Population		Labor Force	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ozaukee County ^a	85,787	67,796	79.0	47,815	55.7
Wisconsin	5,580,757	4,339,938	78.0	3,071,179	55.0
United States	295,160,302	224,837,000	76.2	147,125,000	49.8

^aIncludes only Ozaukee County. The total does not include that part of the Village of Newburg located in Washington County.

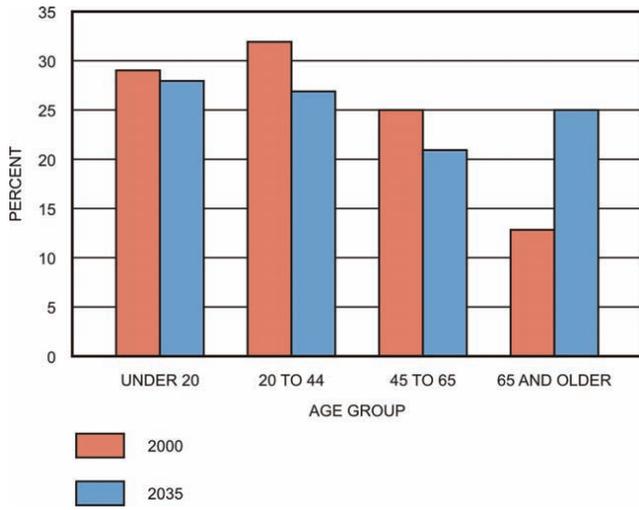
Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

percent of County residents participated in the labor force, which is a 2 percent increase over the 2000 level. The percentage of residents participating in the labor force was about the same as the State rate and about 6 percent higher than the National rate. About 79 percent of County residents, or 67,796 residents, were in the labor force population (residents age 16 and older) in 2005 compared to 78 percent in the State and 76 percent in the Nation. Table 15 and Figure 7, in Chapter II, set forth the location of employment for County residents in 2000. About 52 percent of employed residents worked within the County, and about 48 percent of residents traveled outside the County for employment. The majority of residents who traveled outside the County for employment, about 35 percent, worked in Milwaukee County.

The occupational and educational attainment make-up of the labor force provides useful insight into the nature of work the County labor force is most suited to, the type of industry that the area may be most successful in retaining and attracting, and the types of new businesses and industries most desired by the County. The number

Figure 22

AGE COMPOSITION OF
OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000 TO 2035



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

County residents were employed in all other occupational categories except farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (less than 1 percent in both the County and the Region).

The relatively high percentage of workers in management and professional occupations is consistent with the high level of educational attainment among County residents 25 years of age and older. Nearly 92 percent of residents at least 25 years of age in Ozaukee County, or 50,439 persons, had attained a high school or higher level of education in 2000. This is higher than the educational attainment of the overall population of the Region, where 84 percent of the population 25 years of age and older had attained this level of education as of 2000. Nearly 68 percent of the population 25 years of age and older in Ozaukee County, or 37,165 persons, attended some college or earned an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree, compared to about 54 percent in the Region. Educational attainment for residents of the County and the Region is set forth in Table 6 in Chapter II.

Changing age composition of the County's labor force may also affect retention and attraction of business and industry to the County and the types of business and industry most desired by the County. Figure 22 illustrates the current age composition and the projected age composition for 2035. The percentage of the population under 20 years old will remain fairly stable. However, the percentage of the population ages 20 to 44 and 45 to 65 will decrease by 5 percent and 4 percent respectively and the percentage of the population 65 and older will increase by 12 percent. The result will be a smaller working age percentage of the population, and a population that may demand an increase in certain products and services, such as those provided by the health care industry. Projected age composition data is provided in greater detail in Table 21 in Chapter II.

The projected population of the planning area for 2035, as stated in Chapter II, is 102,778 persons. Assuming the population projection and age composition projections are accurate, about 79,200 County residents will be of working age (age 16 or older⁵) in 2035. If current labor force participation trends hold constant and the same methodology for calculation is used as above, about 57,000 County residents could be participating in the labor force in 2035. However, this method does not account for retired persons. The large percentage change in persons age 65 and older (from 13 percent to 25 percent) will likely mean a larger percentage of retired residents in 2035, who will not be participating in the labor force. In addition, almost half of employed County residents would travel outside the County for work if commuting patterns remain constant.

⁵This definition is based on methodology used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for compiling labor force data.

of employed persons by occupation in the County and the Region is set forth in Table 13 in Chapter II. County residents employed in management, professional, and related occupations comprised the largest percentage of the employed labor force at 42.8 percent, or 18,910 workers. Sales and office occupations and production, transportation, and material moving occupations ranked second and third respectively, with 25.9 percent, or 11,447 workers, and 14.1 percent, or 6,231 workers, of the employed resident workforce. Service occupations (10.5 percent); construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations (6.3 percent); and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (0.4) represent the remaining 17.2 percent of the employed County workforce. Similar information for each participating local government is presented in Appendix F.

A higher percentage of County residents were employed in management and professional occupations than in the Region overall, 43 percent compared to 34 percent, while a lower percentage of

Employment

Number and Type of Jobs

Employment or “place of work” data are the number and type of jobs available in the planning area. This information provides an important indicator of the level of economic activity for economic development planning and land use planning purposes. Employment data and labor force data form the baseline information in determining how many and what type of jobs will need to be added in the County to serve the projected 2035 planning area population.

There were 51,161 jobs located in the planning area in 2000, shown on Map 106, which represented about 4 percent of the total jobs in the Region. Table 162 shows historic employment growth in the County between 1950 and 2000. In 1950 there were 6,600 jobs located in the County, which represented about 1 percent of the total jobs in the Region. Between 1950 and 2000 the number of jobs located in the County had grown by 669 percent. During the same time period the number of jobs in the Region had grown by 113 percent. The decade with the largest percentage change in the County, about 109 percent or 21,300 new jobs, was between 1960 and 1970. The decade with the greatest number of new jobs added in the County, 15,500 new jobs, about a 43 percent change, was the decade between 1990 and 2000.

Table 163 sets forth the number of jobs in each participating community in 2000. The areas with the most jobs, as shown on Map 106, include the cities of Mequon, Cedarburg, and Port Washington and the Village of Grafton. These areas also have the largest populations and number of residents in the labor force.

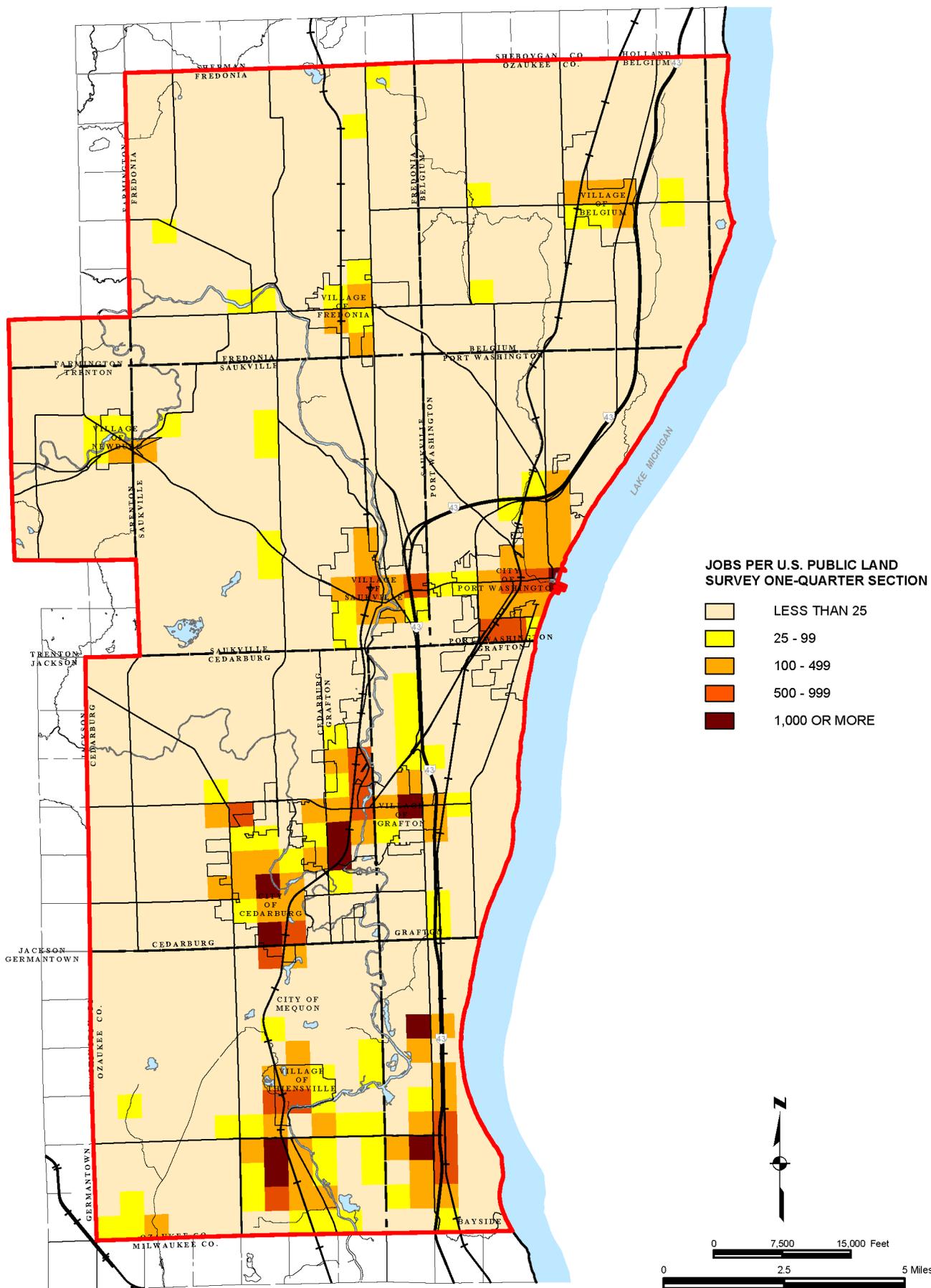
Historical job levels by general industry group are summarized for the County and Region in Table 14 in Chapter II. The 1990s saw a continuation of a shift in the regional economy from manufacturing to service industry jobs. Manufacturing employment in the Region was virtually unchanged during the 1990s following a 15 percent decrease during the 1980s, and a modest 4 percent increase during the 1970s. Conversely, service-related employment increased substantially during each of the past three decades – by 33 percent during the 1990s, 41 percent during the 1980s, and 53 percent during the 1970s. Due to these differential growth rates, the proportion of manufacturing jobs relative to total jobs in the Region decreased from 32 percent in 1970 to 18 percent in 2000, while service-related employment increased from 18 percent in 1970 to 33 percent in 2000. In comparison to the manufacturing and service industry groups, other major industry groups—such as wholesale trade, retail trade, government, and finance, insurance, and real estate—have been relatively stable in terms of their share of total employment in the Region over the last three decades. Agricultural jobs decreased by over 50 percent between 1970 and 2000, the only industry group other than manufacturing to lose employees.

The percentage of jobs by general industry group in Ozaukee County in 2000 is shown in Figure 6 in Chapter II. Unlike the Region overall and the rest of Wisconsin, Ozaukee County has experienced an increase in manufacturing jobs. The number of manufacturing jobs in the County has increased from 8,703 jobs to 12,953 jobs, or almost 49 percent, between 1970 and 2000, although the County’s percentage of jobs in manufacturing decreased from about 41 percent to about 26 percent during that period. The County also experienced growth in all other employment categories between 1970 and 2000, with the exception of agricultural jobs. Agricultural jobs decreased almost 59 percent, from 1,483 jobs to 612 jobs.

There were 50,752 jobs located in the County in 2004, which is a slight drop from the 2000 level. Table 164 sets forth the number of jobs by industry group in the County as of 2004. The industry groups in Table 164 differ from those in Table 14. This is because the data in Table 14 is based on the Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system⁶ and the data in Table 164 is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The SIC system was used for Table 14 because historical employment data is only available in this form. In 1997 the U.S. government started using the NAICS to categorize and disseminate employment data. The NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide improved comparability in statistics about business activity across North America.

⁶The SIC industrial classification structure is shown in more detail in Appendix G.

JOB DISTRIBUTION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

Table 162

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1950 - 2000

Year	Number of Jobs	Change From Preceding Year		Percent of Region Total
		Number	Percent	
1950	6,600	--	--	1.1
1960	10,200	3,600	54.5	1.5
1970	21,300	11,100	108.8	2.7
1980	28,200	6,900	32.4	3.0
1990	35,300	7,100	25.2	3.3
2000	50,800 ^a	15,500	43.9	4.2

^aIncludes only Ozaukee County. The total does not include that part of the Village of Newburg located in Washington County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

Table 163

NUMBER OF JOBS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Community	Number Jobs	Percent of Jobs in the Planning Area
Cities		
Mequon.....	16,071	31.4
Port Washington.....	7,083	13.8
Villages		
Belgium.....	776	1.5
Fredonia.....	1,067	2.1
Grafton.....	8,849	17.3
Newburg ^a	514	1.0
Saukville.....	3,304	6.5
Thiensville.....	2,062	4.0
Towns		
Belgium.....	423	0.8
Cedarburg.....	1,462	2.9
Fredonia.....	544	1.1
Grafton.....	835	1.6
Port Washington.....	607	1.2
Saukville.....	454	0.9
Planning Area^b	51,161	100.0

^aIncludes entire Village of Newburg.

^bIncludes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

comparison area. If the location quotient is greater than one, the County has a higher concentration of jobs by that industry type than the comparison area. Compared to the State and Nation, Ozaukee County has a very high concentration of manufacturing jobs; however, it has a relatively equal concentration of manufacturing jobs compared to Washington and Waukesha Counties. In addition, the County has a high concentration of finance and insurance, professional and technical services, and educational services jobs compared to the State and Nation and Washington and Waukesha Counties. By contrast, the County has a low concentration of information technology, management, administrative and waste services, farm employment, and government related jobs compared to the State and Nation and a low concentration of information technology and wholesale trade jobs compared to Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Major Employers

Major employment locations in Ozaukee County in 2006 (those with 100 or more employees) are listed by community on Table 166 and shown on Map 107. There were five employers with between 500 and 999

Major Employment Types

The manufacturing industry led the County in number of jobs in 2004, despite the drop in the number of manufacturing jobs from 12,953 in 2000 to 10,214 in 2004. The next five largest private employment categories were:

- Retail trade – 5,741 jobs
- Health care and social assistance – 4,085 jobs
- Accommodation and food services – 3,597 jobs
- Professional and technical services – 3,457 jobs
- Finance and insurance – 3,364 jobs

The largest government employer in the County was local government, which consisted of 3,629 jobs. Of the 50,752 jobs located in the County, 40,532, or about 80 percent, were wage and salary jobs and 10,220, or about 20 percent, were proprietor employment jobs. About 4 percent of the proprietor jobs, or 459 jobs, were farm proprietor jobs.

Location Quotient Analysis

The Ozaukee County location quotient, set forth in Table 165, is a ratio comparing the concentration of jobs in the County by industry type to the concentration of jobs in the State and Nation. Comparisons to Washington and Waukesha Counties are also included. Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties are the three suburban counties that make up the Milwaukee Metropolitan Area, along with Milwaukee County.

A location quotient of one on Table 165 means that the County has an equal concentration of jobs by that industry type to the comparison area. If the location quotient is less than one, the County has a lower concentration of jobs by that industry type than the

Table 164

PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (NAICS) IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2004^a

Industry (NAICS)	Former SIC Industry Group ^b	Number	Percent
Private Employment			
Forestry, Fishing, Related Activities, and Other ..	Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishing	-- ^c	-- ^c
Mining	Mining	-- ^c	-- ^c
Utilities	Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	-- ^c	-- ^c
Construction.....	Construction	2,385	4.7
Manufacturing	Manufacturing	10,214	20.1
Wholesale Trade	Wholesale Trade	1,652	3.3
Retail Trade	Retail Trade	5,741	11.3
Transportation and Warehousing	Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	-- ^c	-- ^c
Information.....	Services	343	0.7
Finance and Insurance	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,364	6.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,116	4.2
Professional and Technical Services.....	Services	3,457	6.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	Services	317	0.6
Administrative and Waste Services	Services	1,881	3.7
Educational Services	Services	1,435	2.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	Services	4,085	8.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	Services	1,287	2.6
Accommodation and Food Services	Services; Retail Trade	3,597	7.1
Other Services, Except Public Administration	Services	3,051	6.0
Farm Employment	Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishing	647	1.3
Subtotal ^d	--	46,558	91.7
Government and Government Enterprises			
Federal, Civilian	Public Administration; Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	156	0.3
Military	Public Administration	277	0.5
State Government	Public Administration	132	0.3
Local Government	Public Administration	3,629	7.2
Subtotal	--	4,194	8.3
Total	--	50,752	100.0

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only. Total does not include that part of the Village of Newburg located in Washington County.

^bSIC Industry Groups are detailed in Appendix G.

^cDetailed data is not available at the County level; however, these industry groups total 983 jobs and 1.9 percent of the total jobs located in the County.

^dSubtotal includes the sum of forestry, mining, utilities, and transportation and warehouse industry jobs.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

employees, five employers with between 250 and 499 employees, and 45 employers with between 100 and 249 employees located in the County.⁷ Ranges are given rather than a specific number of employees for privacy reasons. The five largest employers were Ozaukee County Government, located in the City of Port Washington; Rockwell Automation Inc., Columbia-St. Mary's Hospital, and Concordia University, all located in the City of Mequon; and Leggett and Platt Inc., located in the Village of Grafton. The largest employers in participating local governments without a major employment location are listed on Table 167.

Annual Wages

Table 168 sets forth the average annual wages by industry in the County, Region, and State in 2005. The average annual wage paid to workers employed in Ozaukee County was \$37,381 per year. This was about 5 percent above the State average of \$35,547 per year. Jobs in financial activities provided the highest average annual wage in the County at \$48,836, with jobs in manufacturing second at \$48,772. Jobs in construction provided the third highest average annual wage in the County at \$43,089. Jobs in leisure and hospitality provided the lowest annual wage at \$11,663. Table 168 shows that annual wages by industry were generally lower in Ozaukee County than the rest of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, but generally higher than the rest of the State.

⁷Employers with more than one location are listed separately for each location.

Table 165

OZAUKEE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT LOCATION QUOTIENT: 2004^a

Industry (NAICS)	Comparison with Washington County	Comparison with Waukesha County	Comparison with State	Comparison with Nation
Private Employment				
Forestry, Fishing, Related Activities, and Other.....	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^b
Mining	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^b
Utilities	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^b
Construction	0.69	0.67	0.87	0.78
Manufacturing	0.91	1.12	1.34	2.31
Wholesale Trade	0.66	0.49	0.92	0.92
Retail Trade	0.93	0.96	0.97	1.03
Transportation and Warehousing	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^b
Information	0.70	0.32	0.44	0.33
Finance and Insurance.....	1.61	1.16	1.38	1.40
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.68	1.35	1.68	1.14
Professional and Technical Services.....	1.89	1.11	1.62	1.06
Management of Companies and Enterprises.....	3.00	0.35	0.50	0.60
Administrative and Waste Services	0.90	0.74	0.82	0.62
Educational Services.....	2.80	2.15	1.65	1.40
Health Care and Social Assistance	0.96	0.92	0.75	0.81
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.44	1.37	1.44	1.30
Accommodation and Food Services.....	1.06	1.25	1.03	1.06
Other Services, Except Public Administration.....	0.98	1.22	1.15	1.05
Farm Employment.....	0.68	3.25	0.45	0.76
Government and Government Enterprises				
Federal, Civilian	0.75	1.00	0.38	0.19
Military.....	0.83	1.25	1.00	0.42
State Government.....	0.75	0.60	0.10	0.10
Local Government.....	0.96	1.29	0.90	0.89

^aIncludes Ozaukee County only.

^bDetailed data is not available at the County level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

Personal Income

Personal income is another primary indicator of the overall economic well being of an area. Household income is one of the primary measurements of personal income. Annual household income in the County by community is documented in Table 8 in Chapter II. The median household income in the County was \$62,745 in 1999, which was \$16,437 more than the median household income in the Region (\$46,308), \$18,954 more than the median household income in the State (\$43,791), and \$20,751 more than the household income in the Nation (\$41,994). Ozaukee County had the highest median household income among counties in the Region in 1999. In addition, each community in the planning area had median household incomes greater than that of the Region, State, and Nation in 1999.

Table 169 sets forth historic median household income levels in the County and each participating community from 1979 to 1999 in dollars reported and constant (1999) dollars. Reported household income in the County has increased from \$25,554 in 1979 to \$62,745 in 1999, which is an increase of about 146 percent. When expressed in constant dollars, 1979 reported income adjusted for inflation to express that income in 1999 dollars, household income increased from \$59,085 to \$62,745, which is an increase of about 6 percent. Adjusted median household income increased in each community in the County except the Village of Grafton, which experienced a decrease of \$1,526, or about 1 percent between 1979 and 1999. Adjusted median household income also increased in the State by 7.1 percent and Nation by 7.8 percent, but decreased in the Region by 0.3 percent between 1979 and 1999.

Overall, households in the planning area have experienced economic prosperity over the last two decades; however, there were 916 households with incomes below the poverty level in the planning area in 2000. About 43 percent, or 395 households, were family households and about 57 percent, or 521 households, were non-family

Table 166

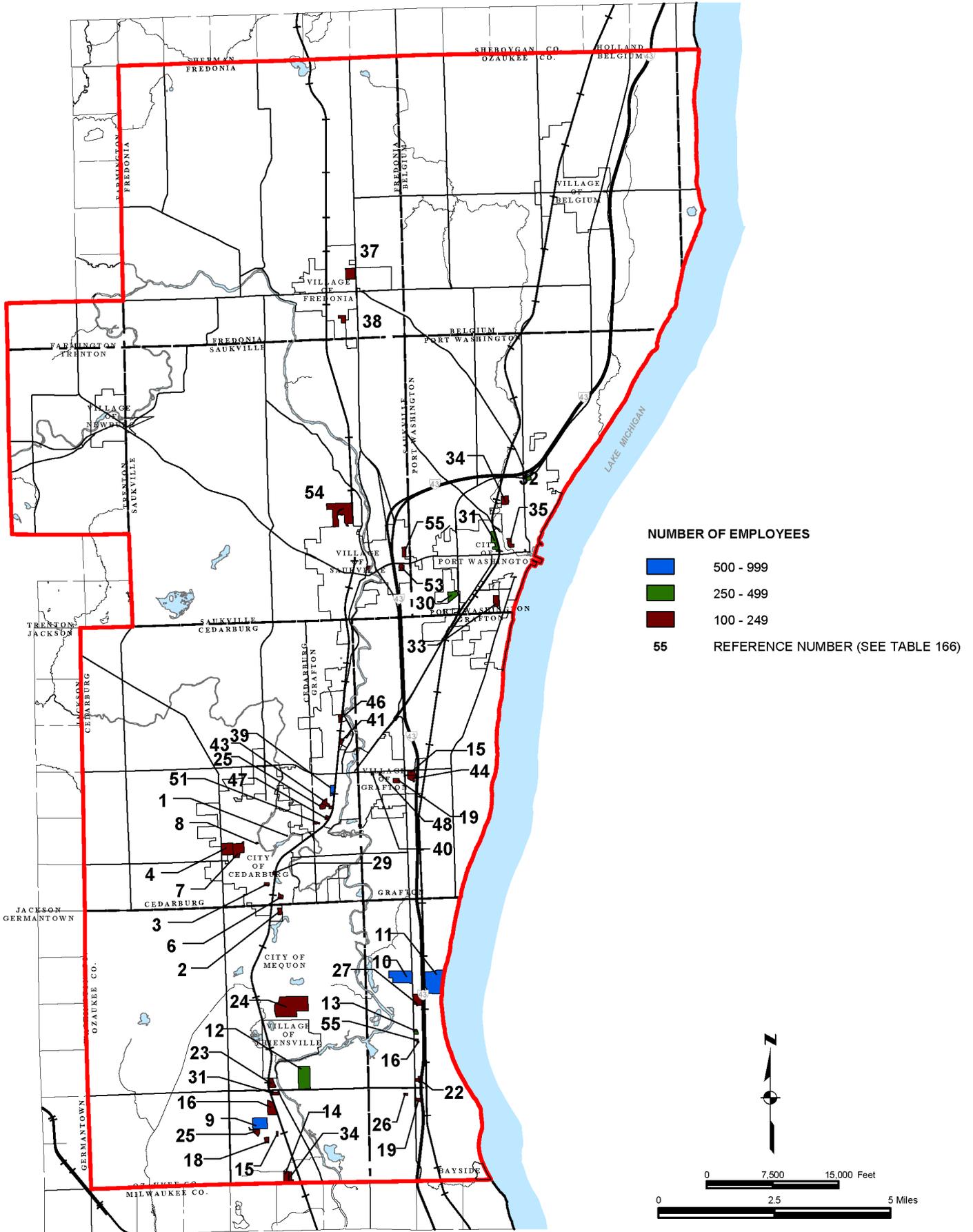
LOCATION OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS^a IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006

Number on Map 107	Name	NAICS Code	NAICS Title	Number of Employees
1	City of Cedarburg			
2	Ozaukee Bank	522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activity	100 – 249
3	M & I Mortgage Corp.	522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activity	100 – 249
4	Bonus Inc. (Piggly Wiggly)	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
5	Cedarburg School District (Webster Transitional)	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
6	General Aluminum Manufacturing Co.	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	100 – 249
7	Kemps LLC	311	Food Manufacturing	100 – 249
8	Cedarburg School District (Cedarburg High School)	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
9	City of Cedarburg	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	100 – 249
10	City of Mequon			
11	Rockwell Automation Inc.	335	Electrical Equipment and Appliances	500 – 999
12	Columbia St. Mary's Group	622	Hospitals	500 – 999
13	Concordia University Wisconsin Inc.	611	Educational Services	500 – 999
14	Mequon-Thiensville Public School	611	Educational Services	250 – 499
15	DQV Parent Co. LLC (Doral Dental)	524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	250 – 499
16	Gateway Plastics Inc.	326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	100 – 249
17	WageWorks Inc.	N/A	N/A	100 – 249
18	Telsmith Inc.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	100 – 249
19	Infinity Healthcare Physicians S.C.	621	Ambulatory Healthcare Services	100 – 249
20	Johnson Level and Tool Manufacturing Co. Inc.	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
21	Sendik's-Mequon LLC	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
22	Godin Grocers Inc. (Piggly Wiggly)	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
23	Schwarz Pharma LLC	325	Chemical Manufacturing	100 – 249
24	Mega Marts Inc. (Pick 'n Save)	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
25	City of Mequon	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	100 – 249
26	Milwaukee Area Technical College District	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
27	SPI Lighting Inc.	335	Electrical Equipment and Appliances	100 – 249
28	Stark and Roth Inc.	523	Financial Investment and Related Activity	100 – 249
29	New Castle Place Inc.	623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	100 – 249
30	Charter Manufacturing Company Inc.	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	100 – 249
31	City of Port Washington			
32	Ozaukee County	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	500 – 999
33	Kleen Test Products	314	Textile Product Mill	250 – 499
34	Simplicity Manufacturing Inc.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	250 – 499
35	Allen Edmonds Shoe Corp.	316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	250 – 499
36	Kickhaefer Manufacturing Co.	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
37	Port Washington-Saukville School District (Thomas Jefferson Middle School)	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
38	Port Washington-Saukville School District (Port Washington High School)	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
39	City of Port Washington	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	100 – 249
40	Village of Fredonia			
41	Northern Ozaukee School District	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
42	Kenro Inc.	326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	100 – 249
43	Village of Grafton			
44	Leggett and Platt Inc., Est. Division	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	500 – 999
45	Target Stores	452	General Merchandise Stores	100 – 249
46	Exacto Spring Corp.	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
47	Calibre Inc.	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
48	SHOPKO Stores Inc.	452	General Merchandise Stores	100 – 249
49	Home Depot U.S.A. Inc.	444	Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	100 – 249
50	Kohl's Department Stores Inc.	452	General Merchandise Stores	100 – 249
51	Orion Corp.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	100 – 249
52	Signstrut LTD	339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100 – 249
53	Village of Grafton	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	100 – 249
54	Mega Marts Inc. (Pick 'n Save)	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
55	The Frantz Group Inc.	541	Professional and Technical Services	100 – 249
56	Rexnord Industries LLC	333	Machinery Manufacturing	100 – 249
57	Village of Saukville			
58	Johnson Brass and Machine Foundry Inc.	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	100 – 249
59	WAL-MART Associates Inc.	452	General Merchandise Stores	100 – 249
60	Charter Manufacturing Company Inc.	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	100 – 249
61	Young Men's Christian Association of Metropolitan Milwaukee Inc.	813	Membership Organizations and Associations	100 – 249

^aMajor employers are those with 100 or more employees.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

MAJOR EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

Table 167

LARGEST EMPLOYERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES WITHOUT A MAJOR EMPLOYER^a: 2006

Name	NAICS Code	NAICS Title	Number of Employees
Village of Belgium			
A N Ansay and Associates Inc.	524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	50 – 99
Holiday Trims Inc.	N/A	N/A	35 – 49
Densu Enterprises Inc.	713	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	35 – 49
Kilian's Mani Inc. (McDonalds)	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	35 – 49
East Towne Dental Associates/Belgium Family Dental SC	621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	35 – 49
Gustafson Construction Corporation	237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	35 – 49
Utecht Property Management LLC (Subway)	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	35 – 49
How – Dea Service Center Inc.	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	35 – 49
How – Dea Service Center Inc.	447	Gasoline Stations	35 – 49
Lakeside Foods Inc.	311	Food Manufacturing	35 – 49
Village of Newburg			
No – No's Restaurant LLC	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	35 – 49
Dehling – Voigt Inc.	238	Specialty Trade Contractors	35 – 49
Central United Corporation	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	35 – 49
Village of Thiensville			
Village of Thiensville	921	Executive, Legislative, and General Government	50 – 99
Shully Catering Inc.	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	50 – 99
Suburban Motors	441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	50 – 99
Tres Jolie LTD	812	Personal and Laundry Services	35 – 49
T&G Thiensville Inc. (restaurant)	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	35 – 49
Wisconsin Hospitality Group LLC (Pizza Hut)	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	35 – 49
L S Research Inc.	541	Professional and Technical Services	35 – 49
Brooks Stevens Design Associates Inc.	541	Professional and Technical Services	35 – 49
Schmit Ford – Mercury Corp.	441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	35 – 49
ON!CONTACT Software Corp.	541	Professional and Technical Services	35 – 49
Haus of Prime Meats Inc.	445	Food and Beverage Stores	35 – 49
Walgreens Company	446	Health and Personal Care Stores	35 – 49
Chuck's Place Inc.	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	35 – 49
Impressions Day Spa Inc.	812	Personal and Laundry Services	35 – 49
SCI Wisconsin Funeral Services Inc. (Schramka Funeral Home)	812	Personal and Laundry Services	35 – 49
U.S. Postal Service – Thiensville	491	Postal Service	35 – 49
C2 Graphics Productivity Solutions LLC	561	Administrative and Support Services	35 – 49
Town of Belgium			
Sharon – Cutwell Company Inc.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	35 – 49
Cedar Valley Cheese Inc.	311	Food Manufacturing	35 – 49
Town of Cedarburg			
Circle "B" Recreation Inc.	713	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	35 – 49
MPI Coin Inc.	454	Nonstore Retailers	35 – 49
Custom Service Hardware Inc.	423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	35 – 49
5 Corners Dodge Inc.	441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	35 – 49
Galioto's Vintage Grille Inc.	722	Food Services and Drinking Places	35 – 49
Cedarburg Light and Water Commission	926	Administration of Economic Programs	35 – 49
Kohls Floor Coverings Inc.	442	Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	35 – 49
Town of Fredonia			
Hartmann Sand and Gravel	212	Mining (Except Oil and Gas)	10 – 19
Town of Grafton			
Great Lakes Marine Services Inc.	713	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	10 – 19
Town of Port Washington			
Johnson School Bus Service Inc.	485	Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	35 – 49
Town of Saukville			
Therequip Inc. (Hessco)	423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	35 – 49
Tesker Manufacturing Inc.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	35 – 49

^aMajor employers are those with 100 or more employees.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

Table 168

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES BY INDUSTRY GROUP: 2005

Industry Group (NAICS)	Ozaukee County	Region	State	Percent of Region	Percent of State
Natural Resources.....	\$31,810	\$32,089	\$27,765	99.1	114.6
Construction	\$43,089	\$46,434	\$42,891	92.8	100.5
Manufacturing.....	\$48,772	\$50,372	\$44,430	96.8	109.8
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	\$31,101	\$33,347	\$31,088	93.3	100.1
Information.....	- ^a	- ^a	\$43,439	- ^a	- ^a
Financial Activities.....	\$48,836	\$54,454	\$46,267	89.7	105.6
Professional and Business Services	\$40,453	\$43,646	\$40,462	92.7	99.9
Education and Health	\$39,676	\$38,881	\$37,228	102.0	106.6
Leisure and Hospitality	\$11,663	\$14,044	\$12,468	83.0	93.5
Other Services.....	\$18,748	\$22,065	\$20,604	85.0	91.0
Public Administration.....	\$31,313	\$42,446	\$37,244	73.8	84.1
All Industries.....	\$37,381	- ^a	\$35,547	- ^a	105.2

^aData not available.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

households. About 70 percent of family households below the poverty level were married couple households, about 25 percent were households with female householders and no husband present, and about 5 percent were households with male householders and no wife present. Poverty thresholds are determined on a Federal basis and do not change by geographic region. Poverty thresholds range between \$8,501 for a one person household and \$34,417 for a nine person household in 1999.⁸

Commercial and Industrial Areas

Ozaukee County has a strong economic base as indicated by the County’s labor force and household income characteristics. In addition to positive labor force characteristics, the County must ensure that an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction are identified to maintain its strong economic base. This Chapter contains an inventory of sites suitable for commercial and industrial development including existing business parks and tax increment finance (TIF) districts. Environmentally contaminated sites were also identified to assist in analyzing whether such sites may be suitable for remediation and redevelopment for commercial or industrial uses.

Business/Industrial Parks

Existing business parks located in the planning area are shown on Map 108 and listed in Table 170. Business parks are defined as having each of the following characteristics:

- A planned and publicly-owned internal street system
- Sanitary sewer service and public water service available
- A minimum of 10 acres for brownfield sites and 40 acres for greenfield sites
- Land that was platted or divided by certified survey map, except for brownfield sites, and under single ownership at the time the park was created

⁸The poverty thresholds above are weighted averages. Thresholds vary depending on the number of related children under 18 present in the household and the age of the householder.

Table 169

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 1979 - 1999

Community	1979	1989	1999	Percent Change 1979 - 1999
City of Mequon				
Reported Dollars	33,510	60,900	90,733	170.8
Constant 1999 Dollars	77,480	82,528	90,733	17.1
City of Port Washington				
Reported Dollars	21,914	36,515	53,827	145.6
Constant 1999 Dollars	50,668	49,483	53,827	6.2
Village of Belgium				
Reported Dollars	20,313	32,284	53,523	163.5
Constant 1999 Dollars	46,967	43,749	53,523	14.0
Village of Fredonia				
Reported Dollars	22,250	38,052	53,173	140.0
Constant 1999 Dollars	51,445	51,566	53,173	3.4
Village of Grafton				
Reported Dollars	23,647	40,596	53,918	128.0
Constant 1999 Dollars	54,675	55,013	53,918	(1.4)
Village of Newburg ^a				
Reported Dollars	19,676	33,958	56,728	188.3
Constant 1999 Dollars	45,494	46,018	56,728	24.7
Village of Saukville				
Reported Dollars	22,264	34,461	53,159	138.8
Constant 1999 Dollars	51,478	46,699	53,159	3.3
Village of Thiensville				
Reported Dollars	23,385	38,409	55,962	139.3
Constant 1999 Dollars	54,070	52,049	55,962	3.5
Town of Belgium				
Reported Dollars	21,861	36,141	57,865	164.7
Constant 1999 Dollars	50,546	48,976	57,865	14.5
Town of Cedarburg				
Reported Dollars	30,462	52,245	75,909	149.2
Constant 1999 Dollars	70,433	70,799	75,909	7.8
Town of Fredonia				
Reported Dollars	22,692	37,664	55,388	144.1
Constant 1999 Dollars	52,467	51,040	55,388	5.6
Town of Grafton				
Reported Dollars	26,887	45,963	64,707	140.7
Constant 1999 Dollars	62,167	62,286	64,707	4.1
Town of Port Washington				
Reported Dollars	23,152	39,583	56,875	145.7
Constant 1999 Dollars	53,531	53,640	56,875	6.2
Town of Saukville				
Reported Dollars	23,864	40,758	60,435	153.2
Constant 1999 Dollars	55,177	55,232	60,435	9.5
Ozaukee County				
Reported Dollars	25,554	42,695	62,745	145.5
Constant 1999 Dollars	59,085	57,857	62,745	6.2
Southeastern Wisconsin Region				
Reported Dollars	20,096	32,146	46,308	130.6
Constant 1999 Dollars	46,465	43,562	46,308	(0.3)
Wisconsin				
Reported Dollars	17,680	29,442	43,791	147.7
Constant 1999 Dollars	40,879	39,898	43,791	7.1
United States				
Reported Dollars	16,841	30,056	41,994	149.4
Constant 1999 Dollars	38,939	40,730	41,994	7.8

^aIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

In 2007, there were 14 business parks located in the planning area, encompassing 1,830 acres. About 67 percent of the land, or 1,230 acres, was developed or committed to development. About 33 percent of the land, or 600 acres, was available for development. The business parks are located in each city and village and the Town of Cedarburg, generally adjacent to a highway or arterial street. Uses located in business parks are traditionally manufacturing, warehousing, or office uses; however, commercial retail and service uses may also be appropriate for business parks. The most compatible commercial retail and service uses for business parks are those that provide goods and services catering to the needs of employees who work in the business parks, such as child care centers, restaurants, and banks or credit unions. Health care clinics are also increasingly located in business parks.

Environmentally Contaminated Sites

Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires the economic development element of a comprehensive plan to promote environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial use. Environmentally contaminated sites are shown on Map 109 and listed in Table 171. In 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources identified 90 environmentally contaminated sites in the planning area that had not been remediated, which are currently being monitored. Contaminated sites include leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites and environmental repair (ERP) sites. A LUST site has soil and/or groundwater contaminated with petroleum, which includes toxic and cancer causing substances; however, given time, petroleum contamination naturally breaks down in the environment (biodegradation). In addition, some LUST sites may emit potentially explosive vapors. An ERP site has contaminated soil and/or groundwater that is not caused by a leaking underground storage tank. Possible causes of an ERP site include industrial spills or dumping that requires long-term investigation, buried containers of hazardous substances, closed landfills that have caused contamination, and areas with petroleum contamination from above ground storage tanks. Five of the environmentally contaminated sites listed in Table 171 have been identified as high priority industrial and commercial use redevelopment sites. This designation is based on current use and occupancy, size, location, and input from local government officials.

PART 2: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

General Economic Development Organizations and Programs

A number of economic development organizations and programs have been established to assist in the establishment, retention, and expansion of area businesses, including the following:

Ozaukee Economic Development

Ozaukee Economic Development (OED), formerly Ozaukee County Economic Development Corporation, is a non-profit organization created in 1989 to promote, assist, encourage, develop, and advance the businesses, prosperity, and economy of Ozaukee County. The OED Board consists of 21 members representing the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, business leaders, and local governments. In addition, the first full-time executive director was hired in 2007. The OED is currently focusing on several core services including business retention, business marketing and attraction, business financing and business programs, and promoting Ozaukee County through regional partnerships.

Business Retention

Services provided by the OED to promote business retention include:

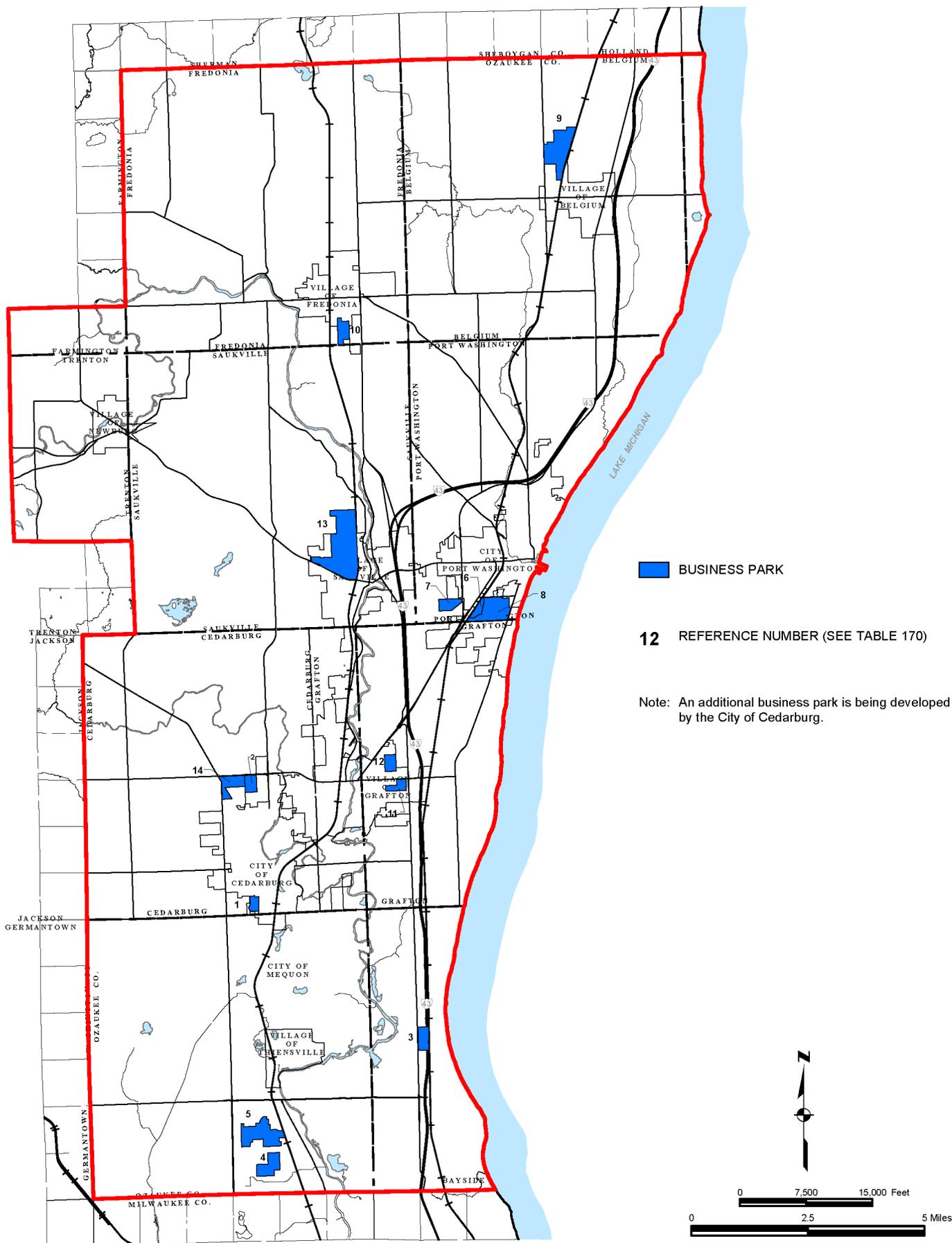
- Business visits
- Development of an online survey for feedback on OED services
- Development of a quarterly electronic newsletter for Ozaukee County businesses and investors
- Presentations to businesses and service groups
- Providing services to connect businesses to business resources

Business Attraction and Marketing

Programs will be developed and implemented by the OED that work to attract businesses to the County through relocation and start-ups including:

- Serving as the first responder to businesses seeking land or buildings in Ozaukee County

BUSINESS PARKS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 170

INDUSTRIAL/BUSINESS PARKS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007^a

Number on Map 108	Site Name	Location ^b	Total Site Area (Acres)	Area Developed/ Committed for Industrial/Business Uses (Acres)	Remaining Available Developable Area (Acres)
1	City of Cedarburg Cedarburg Business Park	T10N, R21E Section 34-4	40	34.5	5.5
2	Highway 60 Business Park	T10N, R21E Section 22-2	60	0	60.0
3	City of Mequon East Mequon Corporate Center	T09N, R22E Section 17-3	54	46.0	8.0
4	Lakes of Mequon Park	T09N, R21E Section 34-1	110	--	110.0
5	Mequon Business Park - Phases I and II	T09N, R21E Section 27-3 and 4	229	187.0	42.0
6	City of Port Washington Bywater Business Center	T11N, R22E Section 32-3	38	12.0	26.0
7	Meridian Business Park	T11N, R22E Section 31-4	67	22.0	45.0
8	Port Washington Industrial Park - Phases I, II, and III	T11N, R22E Section 32-3 and 4	186	186.0	--
9	Village of Belgium Belgium Industrial Park	T12N, R22E Section 10-3 and 4 and Section 15-2 and 3	250	16.0	234.0
10	Village of Fredonia Fredonia Industrial Park	T12N, R21E Section 35-4	65	63.0	2.0
11	Village of Grafton Grafton Business Park	T10N, R22E Section 18-4	60	42.0	18.0
12	Grafton Corporate Park	T10N, R22E Section 19-1	52	52.0	--
13	Village of Saukville Dekora Woods Business Park	T11N, R21E Section 23-3 and 4 and Section 26-1, 2, 3, and 4	532	492.5	39.5
14	Town of Cedarburg 5 Corners Business Park	T10N, R21E Section 22-2	87	77.0	10.0
Total – 14 Sites		--	1,830	1,230.0	600.0

^aIndustrial/Business Parks in Ozaukee County were identified as having the following characteristics: 1) the presence of a planned publicly-owned internal street system, 2) the availability of sanitary sewer service and public water, 3) single ownership at the time the park was created, 4) land that is available and on the market, 5) a buildable site, 6) a minimum of 10 acres for brownfield sites and 40 acres for greenfield sites, and 7) land that was platted or divided by certified survey map, except for brownfield sites.

^bThe location represents the U.S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section in which the site is located. The last number indicates the quarter section location. A "1" indicates the northeast quarter, a "2" indicates the northwest quarter, a "3" indicates the southwest quarter, and a "4" indicates the southeast quarter.

Source: Local governments and SEWRPC.

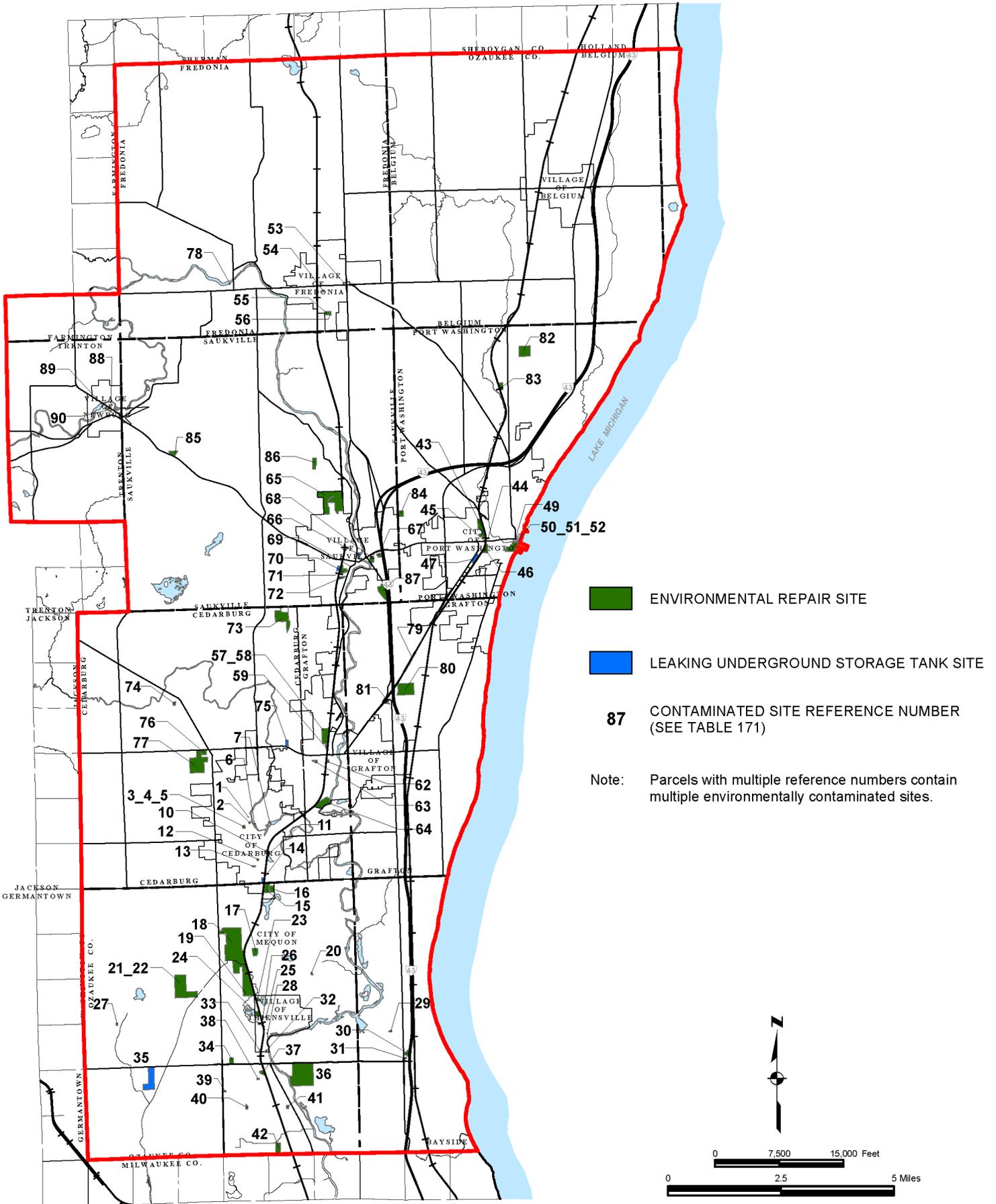
- Meeting with all local governmental units located in the County annually to discuss economic development needs and opportunities
- Developing the OED website into a business attraction resource
- Providing communities with demographic data
- Connecting developers and potential businesses to appropriate locations

Business Financing and Business Programs

OED is involved with the following business financing and business programs:

- Marketing the Ozaukee County Revolving Loan Fund for greater visibility
- Working in coordination with the Ozaukee County UW-Extension office to promote and develop the Workforce 2010, Fast Trac, and First Steps To Entrepreneurship Programs (each is described below)
- Working with Ozaukee County to update and implement the Ozaukee County Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan

ENVIRONMENTALLY CONTAMINATED SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 171

**ENVIRONMENTALLY CONTAMINATED SITES IDENTIFIED BY THE
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR) IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006**

Number on Map 109	Site Name	Site Location	Activity Type ^a	Parcel Size (acres)	Identified for Redevelopment
1	City of Cedarburg Herman's Spur	W63 N691 Washington Avenue	LUST	0.07	
2	City of Cedarburg	W63 N645 Washington Avenue	ERP	1.07	
3	Mercury Marine Plant 2 ^b	W66 N598 Madison Avenue	ERP	2.10	
4	Mercury Marine Plant 2 ^b	W66 N598 Madison Avenue	ERP	2.10	
5	Mercury Marine Plant 2 ^b	W66 N598 Madison Avenue	ERP	2.10	
6	City of Cedarburg Power Plant	W61 N617 Mequon Avenue	LUST	1.31	
7	Cedar Creek	Stream Mile 1.3 and 5.7 of Creek	ERP	1.65	
8	Former Tri Par Oil Co. ^b	W61 N505 Washington Avenue	LUST	0.15	
9	Former Tri Par Oil Co. ^b	W61 N505 Washington Avenue	LUST	0.15	
10	Amcast Automotive	N39 W5789 Hamilton Road	ERP	2.12	
11	Cedarburg Tool Inc.	N37 W5681 Hamilton Road	ERP	2.05	
12	Clark Station #1211	W61 N306 Washington Avenue	LUST	0.98	
13	Filter Property	W62 N263 Washington Avenue	ERP	1.00	
14	National School Bus	W60 N128 Cardinal Drive	LUST	3.62	
15	Doerr Electric	W57 N14371 Doerr Way	ERP	14.54	
16	Former U.S. Electric Motors Facility	W57 N14280 Doerr Way	ERP	8.36	
17	City of Mequon – Village of Thiensville Fromm Family Foods Inc.	13145 N. Green Bay Avenue	ERP	11.77	
18	Former Mequon Quarry Site	7224 W. Highland Drive	ERP	228.74	
19	Icke and Bublitiz – Pigeon Creek – Highland Road Reclamation Property	6529 W. Highland Road	ERP	601.28	
20	John Burns Property	12740 N. River Road	LUST	1.18	
21	Herbert Bellin Estate ^b	8805 W. Highland Road	ERP	99.84	
22	Herbert Bellin Estate ^b	8805 W. Highland Road	ERP	99.84	
23	Village of Thiensville	STH 57	ERP	2.76	
24	Village of Thiensville	120 W. Freistadt Road	ERP	6.52	
25	Egelhoff's Nursery	102 E. Freistadt Road	LUST	0.44	
26	One Hour Martinizing	108 E. Freistadt Road	ERP	0.49	
27	Keller Property	11125 W. Freistadt Road	LUST	1.26	
28	Grubes Thiensville Standard Inc. 15330	120 N. Main Street	ERP	0.34	
29	Helen Douglas Residence	11706 Country Lane	LUST	1.25	
30	Gronik Property	11300 N. Port Washington Road	ERP	5.52	
31	McDonalds	11300 N. Port Washington Road	ERP	1.37	
32	Clark Oil	246 S. Main Street	ERP	0.57	
33	Rayed Oil Inc.	246 S. Main Street	LUST	0.64	
34	Russ Darrow Colonial Honda	7200 W. Mequon Road	ERP	7.08	
35	Baehmann Farm	9919 Mequon Road	LUST	49.24	
36	Ozaukee Country Club	10823 N. River Road	ERP	151.84	
37	Schmitz Ready Mix	11050 N. Industrial Drive	ERP	5.46	
38	Mequon Heating and Sheet Metal	10903 N. Industrial Drive	ERP	1.00	
39	Gokhman Property	10726 N. Wauwatosa Road	ERP	1.15	
40	Seidl Drums	6728 W. Donges Bay Road	ERP	2.67	
41	Mullaly Furniture Finishing	5226 W. Donges Bay Road	ERP	2.25	
42	Kleen Test Products – County Line	5600 W. County Line Road	ERP	16.72	
43	City of Port Washington Former Becker Petroleum	219 Maple Street	ERP	23.22	X
44	Former Becker Petroleum	123 N. Park Street	ERP	0.33	
45	Hillside Auto Parts	702 W. Grand Avenue	LUST	0.31	
46	Garden Way Inc.	215 S. Park Street	ERP	9.45	X
47	Ozaukee County Highway Department	410 S. Spring Street	LUST	7.96	
48	M & I Bank	101 W. Grand Avenue	ERP	0.25	
49	West Boat Slip / Port Washington Harbor	190 E. Grand Avenue / 128 S. Wisconsin Street	ERP	1.25	
50	WEPCO Port Washington Power Plant ^b	146 S. Wisconsin Street	ERP	22.37	
51	WEPCO Port Washington Power Plant ^b	146 S. Wisconsin Street	ERP	22.37	
52	WEPCO Port Washington Power Plant ^b	146 S. Wisconsin Street	ERP	22.37	

Table 171 (continued)

Number on Map 109	Site Name	Site Location	Activity Type ^a	Parcel Size (acres)	Identified for Redevelopment
53	Village of Fredonia Fredonia Gas	289 STH 57	LUST	0.79	
54	Desoto LF-Lundman Development	207 S. Milwaukee Street	ERP	0.44	
55	Aqua-Tech Inc.	600 S. Milwaukee Street	ERP	5.30	X
56	Modern Metals of Wisconsin	275 Industrial Drive	ERP	1.72	
57	Village of Grafton Tecumseh Products Co. Inc. ^b	900 North Street	ERP	30.25	
58	Tecumseh Products Co. Inc. ^b	900 North Street	ERP	30.25	
59	Construction Forms Inc.	1040 9 th Avenue	ERP	2.48	
60	Clark Station #1645	1020 Washington Street	LUST	0.20	
61	Mobil Oil 05-FW1	1117 Washington Street	LUST	0.26	
62	Former United Foundry	1003 Bridge Street	LUST	2.04	
63	Vishay Cera Mite	1327 6 th Avenue	ERP	3.06	
64	Grafton Lime Kiln Park	Green Bay Road and Falls Road	ERP	27.52	
65	Village of Saukville Charter Steel	1658 Cold Springs Road	ERP	116.71	
66	Johnson Brass Machine Foundry	270 N. Mill Street	LUST	3.14	
67	Saukville Fabricare	144 S. Foster Street	ERP	4.33	
68	Briggs Property	CTH W and STH 33 (S. Riverside Drive)	ERP	6.89	X
69	Village of Saukville	Right-Of-Way	LUST	0.28	
70	JT Roofing Inc.	350 Tower Drive	LUST	3.85	
71	Cook Composites and Polymers Co.	340 Railroad Street	ERP	11.17	
72	St. Mary's Cemetery	500 block of S. Main Street	ERP	3.72	
73	Town of Cedarburg WEPCO Cedar Sauk Land Fill	Approx. 5000 Cedar Sauk Road	ERP	51.57	
74	Brunner Builders LLC	Red Tail Court	ERP	2.62	
75	Kohlwey Property	4912 STH 60	LUST	4.99	
76	5 Corners Development LLC	7811 STH 60	ERP	6.98	
77	Marvin Pronchnow Cedarburg Land Fill	Adjacent to 7811 STH 60	ERP	83.11	X
78	Town of Fredonia Waubeka Mill Inc.	W4132 Mill Street	LUST	0.12	
79	Town of Grafton Budget Auto – WisDOT	2004 N. Port Washington Road	ERP	11.82	
80	WEPCO HWY 32 Land Fill	IH 43 and STH 32	ERP	56.96	
81	Chenery Brothers Inc.	1655 N. Port Washington Road	ERP	2.51	
82	Town of Port Washington Ozaukee County	Adjacent to Interurban Trail	ERP	35.76	
83	WEPCO	Adjacent to Union Pacific Railroad	ERP	7.31	
84	Town of Port Washington	Northwoods Road and Hillcrest Road	ERP	10.00	
85	Town of Saukville Stonewall Farms Inc.	STH 33 and Blue Goose Road	ERP	8.48	
86	Zubke Property	1806 W. Center Road	ERP	13.18	
87	Town of Saukville	Foster Road and Sauk Road	ERP	32.63	
88	Village of Newburg Salisbury Street (Historic Spill)	502 Salisbury Street	ERP	0.77	
89	Franklin – Basement (Historic Spill)	503 Franklin Street	ERP	0.25	
90	E & L Transport Company LLC Spill	512 Franklin Street	ERP	1.72	
Total (acres)		--	--	1,319.46	--

^aIncludes environmental repair (ERP) sites and leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites.

^bParcel contains multiple contaminated sites.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Promoting Ozaukee County Through Regional Partnerships

The OED is a partner with several economic development organizations and participates in several economic development programs in the Region including:

- The Washington-Ozaukee-Waukesha (WOW) Workforce Development Board (described below)
- The Regional Economic Partnership (described below)

- The Milwaukee 7, which includes the We Energies funded Resource Center for Business/Talent and the Inter-County Protocol Agreement (described below)

Workforce 2010

Workforce 2010, a subsidiary of the OED, is a partnership of business, education, community, government organizations, and individuals dedicated to improving the opportunities of students by placing greater emphasis on preparing young people for the workplace and by helping students learn about jobs and career opportunities in Ozaukee County. The school districts of Cedarburg, Grafton, Northern Ozaukee, Port Washington-Saukville, and Random Lake have formed a partnership with local employers to provide these opportunities.

Fast Trac

Fast Trac is a national program founded in 1985 to answer the demand by business owners for entrepreneurial training. The focus of the course is to help new and existing entrepreneurs develop business plans and covers virtually every aspect of starting and running a successful business. It is an eleven week course offered at the MATC-Mequon Campus. Almost 50 business plans have been completed since 2003.

First Steps to Entrepreneurship

This program is a three hour workshop that serves as a starting point for individuals considering starting a business. A four-step analysis for potential entrepreneurship to assess the environment for new businesses, identify resources for new businesses, and assess readiness for new business start-up is reviewed during the program.

Ozaukee County Development Foundation, Inc.

The Ozaukee County Development Foundation is a non-profit subsidiary of the OED that was developed to raise and disburse contributions from the general public for building and maintaining public infrastructure in Ozaukee County. The Foundation also raises funds to sponsor several activities that promote the quality of life in the County, including educational programs and economic development activities.

Washington-Ozaukee-Waukesha (WOW) Workforce Development Board

The WOW Workforce Development Board was established in response to the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA). The Board is a non-profit corporation dedicated to providing workforce development services to residents and businesses of Washington, Ozaukee, and Waukesha Counties. It works in collaboration with County and local elected officials, economic development corporations (such as the OED), and businesses to address workforce issues. The board is dedicated to finding solutions to local workforce needs through long-term planning and timely responses to the changing economy.

The WOW Workforce Development Board has several programs available. The following is a summary of each of these programs:

H-1B Advanced Manufacturing Training Program

The H-1B Advanced Manufacturing Training Program is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor and is intended to reduce the dependence of American companies on skilled workers from other counties. The program's objective is to train 200 apprentices and 500 other workers in advanced manufacturing skills to address the industry need for highly-skilled workers. The program will provide a maximum of \$500 per month per apprentice.

On-The-Job Training Program

The On-The-Job Training Program provides funding to employers to help offset the cost of training new employees. Businesses can receive a wage reimbursement of up to 50 percent of the new employee's wages during the training period. The length of the training period depends on the amount and complexity of the training needed to bring the worker to the desired skill level. To be eligible the job should meet or exceed minimum wage requirements; the job trained for must have transferable skills and not be seasonal or temporary; and contracts must be completed and approved prior to the new hire's first day of work.

Workforce Advancement and Attachment Training Program

The Workforce Advancement and Attachment Training Program awards grants to employers to provide training to existing entry-level workers so that they may move up another employment level and receive a salary increase. To be eligible for the grant the employer must employ workers who meet income guidelines; have specific training in mind for employee(s); provide training to advance skills outside the current job; and complete training within one year. The training must result in an increase in pay or a promotion within six months of training, or be necessary for job retention.

Dislocated Worker Program

The objective of the Dislocated Worker Program is to assist laid-off workers in obtaining full-time employment in a job compatible with the worker's capabilities and interests at a competitive wage. The WOW Dislocated Worker program is a "Work First" program, with emphasis on opportunities for employment. Participation requires that the worker be committed to intensive efforts toward obtaining full-time employment. Program staff develops an Individual Employment Plan (IEP) with each participant that identifies the full-time employment objectives and what steps will be taken to achieve the objectives. The IEP specifies the occupational goals of the enrollee, based on assessment, testing, and individualized counseling.

If, after an initial period of intensive work search the participant is unsuccessful in obtaining employment, additional training may be considered, subject to availability of funds. Those who are deemed eligible to receive additional training are given an Individual Training Account (ITA), and information on providers, which includes the cost of training and the success rate of the training provider.

Work Keys Program

Work Keys is an employability skills assessment tool designed to ensure that an employer has the right people staffing key positions. The tool evaluates the key skills and levels of competency required for specific jobs in an organization. Skill assessments are then administered to job applicants and/or employees to pinpoint their current skill levels. Once complete, it compares the skill levels demonstrated by each test taker to the minimum skill levels required for the profiled jobs, which enables employers to immediately evaluate an applicant's qualifications and/or determine the training needs of current employees. This process provides job analysis, assessment, instructional support, reporting, and training identification services to employers.

Regional Economic Partnership (REP)

The REP includes economic development organizations in each of the Region's seven Counties (Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha) plus We Energies, the City of Milwaukee, the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, and SEWRPC. The REP was formed in 1993 to provide:

- A development partner to assist with financing, workforce training programs, and technology development programs
- Assistance with business permits and regulations
- Continuing assistance beyond project completion

The Milwaukee 7

The Milwaukee 7 is a council of representatives from the seven Southeastern Wisconsin counties – Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha. The council, made up of about 35 civic and business leaders, was formed with the idea that a regional approach is key to fostering economic growth. The council is engaged in efforts focusing on regional strategic planning for economic development. Among the council's goals are to compile comprehensive information about the Region, creating a way for businesses to tap easily into data that can help them make expansion or location decisions, identifying "clusters" of industries well suited to the area, and creating jobs to retain more Wisconsin college graduates. The Milwaukee 7 website and resource center were opened in November 2006, and its strategic planning process is scheduled to be completed in April 2007. The website (www.choosemilwaukee.com) and resource center are intended to provide a one-stop location for information on available buildings and sites for business development. In addition, each of the seven cooperating counties has signed a "non-compete" agreement.

Ozaukee County Revolving Loan Fund

The Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, provides local governments with funds to use for business start-ups and expansion. These funds, received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, are used to provide grants to local units of government that use the funds to loan to a business. The business, in return for use of the public funds, provides private investment towards the assisted activity and most importantly creates job opportunities, principally for the benefit of low- and moderate-income persons.

When a business repays the community the loan (principal and interest payments), the funds are used to capitalize a local revolving loan fund (RLF). With the RLF, the community can make additional loans to businesses wishing to expand or locate in the community. These loans typically are smaller loans (\$20,000-\$100,000). The community's revolving loan fund can expand the amount in its RLF to an amount in excess of the original when successfully administered. This happens when the community exercises due diligence by performing a thorough credit analysis to determine business viability and adequately securing and servicing the loan. In administering a RLF, a community becomes a "bank" and accepts responsibilities similar to that of a commercial lender when it makes a CDBG or RLF loan to a business.

Ozaukee County has established a RLF program to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a financing alternative for new business start-ups or expanding existing business in the County. The loan may be used for the purchase, rehabilitation, renovation, or construction of a building; site acquisition and preparation; purchase of furniture, fixtures, and equipment; financing and working capital; tenant improvements; and buyouts by purchase of assets or stock. There were four businesses participating in the Ozaukee County RLF program in 2006. Five additional businesses were approved for RLF funds between 1996 and 2005.

To be eligible for funding, a proposed project must meet all of the following minimum requirements:

- Private Funds Leveraged - One dollar of private sector investment shall be provided for each dollar of RLF investment. Private sector investment is defined as financing from a private lending institution, public sector business loan programs other than the CDBG program, or new equity that is injected into the business as a part of the expansion project.
 - Cost Per Job - A minimum of one full-time equivalent (FTE) job shall be created or retained for each \$20,000 of RLF funds requested.
 - Financial Feasibility and Business Viability - The applicant shall demonstrate that the proposed project is viable and that the business has the economic ability to repay the funds.
- Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) Benefit - At least 51 percent of the jobs created or retained shall be made available to persons who reside in low-and moderate-income households.
- Project Completion - All projects must be completed, all funds expended, and all jobs created and/or retained within 24 months from the date of the RLF loan approval. All jobs shall be maintained for a minimum of 12 months.

Community Development Block Grant - Economic Development (CDBG-ED)

The CDBG-ED program was designed to assist businesses that will invest private funds and create jobs as they expand or relocate to Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Department of Commerce awards the funds to a city, village, town, or county, which then loans the funds to a business. When the business repays the loan, the community may retain the funds to capitalize a local revolving loan fund. This fund can then be utilized to finance additional economic development projects within the community. Two Ozaukee County businesses participated in the CDBG-ED program in 2006. Four additional County businesses were approved for CDBG-ED funds between 1996 and 2005.

Technology Zones

Wisconsin's Technology Zone program, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, offers tax credit incentives to new and growing businesses in the State's high-technology sectors. High technology

Table 172

TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCE DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2007^a

Number on Map 110	Community ^b	Acres	Year Created	Year Closed	Base Value	Current Value	Increment
1	City of Mequon TIF #1	556.7	-- ^c				
2	TIF #2 ^d	107.7	2002	-- ^d	\$5,911,600	\$16,640,200	\$10,728,600
3	Village of Belgium TIF #1 ^e	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	TIF #2	133.2	1982	1995	-- ^c	-- ^c	-- ^c
5	TIF #3	98.5	1986	1995	-- ^c	-- ^c	-- ^c
6	TIF #4 ^d	388.0	1995	-- ^d	\$316,000	\$18,801,100	\$18,485,100
7	Village of Fredonia TIF #1	-- ^c	1980	1994	\$1,365,300	-- ^c	\$5,018,400
8	TIF #2 ^d	69.8	1994	-- ^d	\$1,265,500	\$19,480,400	\$18,214,900
9	Village of Grafton TIF #1	-- ^c					
10	TIF #2 ^d	-- ^c	1996	-- ^d	\$522,100	\$12,790,200	\$12,268,100
11	TIF #3 ^d	-- ^c	1999	-- ^d	\$21,039,900	\$40,507,400	\$19,467,500
12	TIF #4 ^d	-- ^c	2004	-- ^d	\$47,847,400	\$56,374,000	\$8,526,600
13	TIF #5 ^d	-- ^c	2006	-- ^d	\$493,500	\$3,218,300	\$2,724,800
14	Village of Saukville TIF #1	-- ^c					
15	TIF #2 ^d	-- ^c	2001	-- ^d	\$350,000	\$0	-- ^f
16	TIF #3 ^d	-- ^c	2001	-- ^d	\$1,633,700	\$7,977,800	\$6,344,100
17	Village of Thiensville TIF #1 ^d	112.4	1985	-- ^d	\$16,826,900	\$51,419,400	\$34,592,500

^aBoundary and value data for closed TIF Districts were requested from each local government.

^bA 215-acre TIF District was created by the City of Cedarburg in 2007 to develop a 60 acre business park and other development east of the Five Corners area.

^cData was requested from the local government, but was not provided in time for publication.

^dActive TIF District.

^eTIF #1 in the Village of Belgium was not created due to a technicality. TIF #2 was created with the boundaries identified for TIF #1.

^fThis district has a zero or negative value increment.

Source: Local Governments, Wisconsin Department of Revenue, and SEWRPC.

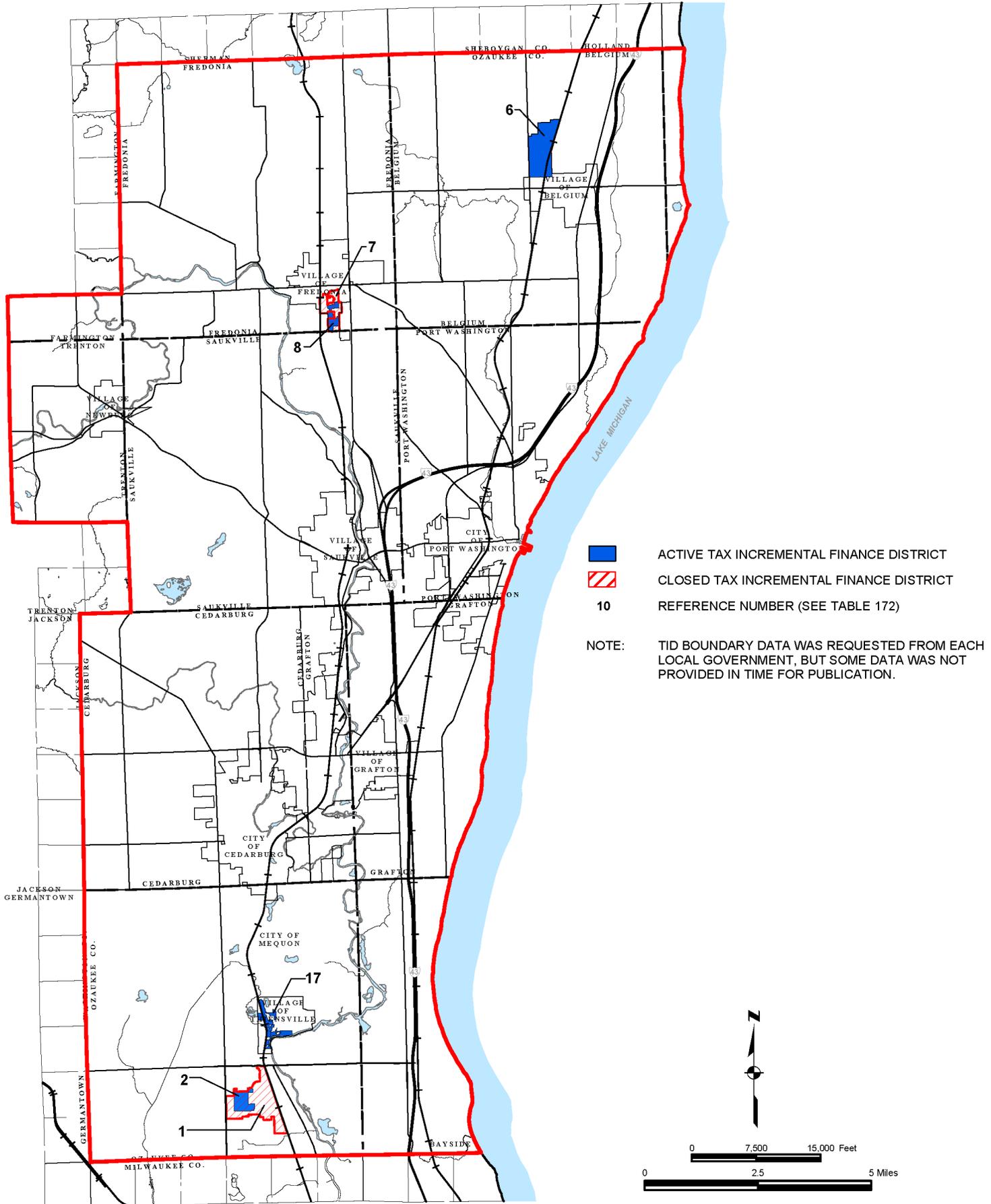
businesses planning to expand existing operations in a designated Technology Zone area, individuals planning to start a new business in a Technology Zone area, or businesses considering relocation to a Technology Zone area from outside Wisconsin may be eligible for a maximum \$500,000 tax credit. Ozaukee County is part of the Metropolitan Milwaukee Technology Zone; however, there have been no beneficiaries of the program in the County.

Tax Increment Financing

Wisconsin's Tax Increment Finance (TIF) program was approved by the Legislature in 1975. Its purpose is to provide a way for a city or village to promote tax base expansion. TIF is aimed at eliminating blight, rehabilitating declining property values, and promoting industry and mixed-use development. The TIF law was amended in 2004 to allow towns to participate in the TIF program. Towns may create TIF districts for projects involving the agricultural, forestry, manufacturing, and tourism industries, as defined in Section 60.85 of the *State Statutes*.

When a TIF is created the aggregate equalized value of taxable and certain municipality-owned property is established by the Department of Revenue. This is called the Tax Incremental Base. The municipality then installs public improvements, and property taxes generally increase. Taxes paid on the increased value are used to pay for improvements funded by the community. This is the Tax Increment. It is based on the increased values in the Tax Increment District (TID) and levies of all the taxing jurisdictions that share the tax base. Other taxing jurisdictions do not benefit from taxes collected on value increases until project costs have been recovered and the TID is retired. At this point, the added value is included in the apportionment process and all taxing jurisdictions share the increase in property value. Ozaukee County had 11 active TIF districts in 2007, which are shown on Table 172 and Map 110. All TIF districts in the County are either in a city or village. Local governments with TIF districts include the City of Mequon and the Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Saukville, and Thiensville.

TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCE DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2007



Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Local Government Economic Development Organizations and Activities

Economic Development for Grafton's Enhancement (EDGE) Inc. Economic Development Corporation

EDGE functions as an information and service center for businesses located and considering locating in the Village of Grafton. They provide access to business and financial information and workforce development resources. They also serve as a liaison between business and government and help solve business expansion and location challenges.

Community Development Authorities

Cities, by two-thirds vote of the members of the common council, may adopt an ordinance or resolution creating a housing and community development authority known as a "Community Development Authority" (CDA) under Section 66.1335 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Sections 66.1339 and 66.1341 of the *Statutes* provide Villages and Towns, respectively, the authority to establish a CDA. The CDA is a separate body from the governing body with the purpose of carrying out blight elimination, slum clearance, urban renewal programs and projects, and housing projects. The ordinance or resolution may also grant the CDA authority to act as the agent of the local government in planning and carrying out community development programs and activities approved by the governing body under the Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 and as the agent to perform all acts that may be performed by the plan commission, with the exception of preparing the comprehensive plan for the local government. Redevelopment and housing authorities must cease operation if the local government establishes a CDA.

The Villages of Grafton and Saukville and the City of Port Washington have established CDAs. The Grafton CDA was established in 1999 to implement the Downtown Area Redevelopment Master Plan. It performs negotiations and makes recommendations for consideration to the Village Board regarding development sites. In addition, it provides financial assistance to businesses wishing to make improvements through a sign program and a façade improvement program. The Village of Saukville CDA was established in 1991 to promote economic development, eliminate blight, and provide better housing in the Village. The CDA's first priority is selling and promoting land in the Saukville Industrial Park. The City of Port Washington CDA was established to assist the Common Council, local businesses, and private developers in the rehabilitation of blighted properties and the reuse of abandoned or unused commercial and industrial properties.

Local Government Economic Development Committees

The Cities of Mequon and Port Washington have established committees to address economic development. The City of Mequon Economic Development Board serves in an advisory role to the Plan Commission and the Common Council and manages and administers the City's economic development program. The Board makes recommendations regarding short- and long-range elements of the program and recommends an annual budget for the program.

The City of Port Washington Economic Development Committee is generally responsible for overseeing the economic health of the City. This Committee has eight specific duties including:

- Interface with local civic groups
- Provide for industry retention activities with an emphasis on regular communication
- Develop marketing plans
- Consult with the Common Council on long-range economic development goals
- Compile community information to enhance marketing activities
- Assist commercial marketing and business recruitment activities
- Develop and submit an economic development budget to the Common Council on an annual basis

Local Government Revolving Loan Funds

The Cities of Cedarburg, Mequon, and Port Washington and Villages of Belgium, Grafton, and Saukville have established Revolving Loan Funds which may function similarly to the County program.

Additional Economic Development Programs

Information on additional economic development grants and programs is provided in Appendix V.

Brownfield Remediation Grants

The comprehensive planning law places an emphasis on the remediation and reuse of environmentally contaminated, or brownfield, sites. Brownfields are defined as abandoned, idle, or underused industrial or commercial properties where redevelopment is hindered by known or suspected environmental contamination. The following grant programs are available to assist in the identification and clean up (remediation) of brownfield sites:

Brownfield Site Assessment Grants (SAG)

Brownfield Site Assessment Grants (SAG) assist local governments in taking preliminary steps to stimulate redevelopment of brownfield areas. Counties, cities, villages, towns, redevelopment authorities, community development authorities, and housing authorities are eligible for the grant. The applicant may not have caused the environmental contamination, and the party responsible for the contamination must be unknown, unable to be located, or financially unable to pay for grant eligibility. The grant may fund Phase I and II environmental site assessments, environmental investigation, demolition, removal of underground storage tanks, and removal of abandoned containers. The State budget typically includes \$1.7 million per year for SAG funding. The grants are administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Blight Elimination and Brownfield Redevelopment (BEBR) Grants

Blight Elimination and Brownfield Redevelopment (BEBR) grants are administered by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and provide funding for blight elimination and brownfield projects that promote economic development and have a positive effect on the environment at abandoned, idle, or underused industrial and commercial sites. Counties, cities, villages, towns, non-profit organizations, individuals, and businesses are eligible for the grant. The grant may fund property acquisition, Phase I and II environmental site assessments, environmental investigation, removal of abandoned containers and some underground storage tanks, environmental cleanup, demolition, rehabilitation of buildings, and redevelopment. This program is funded by a combination of State and Federal funds and typically receives about \$7.5 million in funding per year.

Brownfield Green Space and Public Facilities Grants

Brownfield Green Space and Public Facilities Grants assist local governments in cleaning up brownfields that are intended for future public use. This includes developing green spaces and public facilities. Cities, villages, towns, counties, redevelopment authorities, community development authorities, and housing authorities that have completed an environmental investigation and are ready to clean up the contaminated property are eligible for the grants. The maximum grant awarded is \$200,000. The program is administered by the DNR.

Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA)

The PECFA program was created by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce in response to enactment of Federal regulations requiring release prevention from underground storage tanks and cleanup of existing contamination from those tanks. PECFA is a reimbursement program returning a portion of incurred remedial cleanup costs to owners of eligible petroleum product systems, including home heating oil systems. Program funding is generated from a portion of a \$0.02 per gallon petroleum inspection fee.

Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) Grants

The Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) provides eligible communities with grants to clean up and redevelop brownfields. Local governments that are Federal entitlement communities or non-entitlement communities may apply for BEDI grants.

Activities funded by BEDI grants must meet one of the following National objectives:

- Benefit low-to-moderate income people
- Prevent or eliminate slum or blight
- Address imminent threats or urgent needs

The grant funds may be used for planning, property acquisition, Phase I and II environmental site assessments, environmental investigation, removal of underground storage tanks and abandoned containers, environmental cleanup, demolition, rehabilitation of buildings, redevelopment and marketing, and public facility and infrastructure improvements. The maximum grant awarded is \$2 million.

Federal Brownfields Assessment Grants

The Federal Brownfield Assessment Grants are administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and are for assessment of brownfield sites. Local governments, regional planning commissions, redevelopment authorities, non-profit organizations, and some other governmental organizations are eligible for the grants. The grants are available to fund planning; Phase I and II environmental site assessment; environmental investigation; removal of some petroleum tanks; and remediation, planning, and design. The maximum grant award is \$200,000. An applicant may request a total of \$400,000 per year.

Federal Brownfields Site Cleanup Grants

The Federal Brownfield Site Cleanup Grants are administered by the U.S. EPA for the clean up of a brownfield site. Local governments, regional planning commissions, non-profits, redevelopment authorities, and some other governmental organizations are eligible for the grants. The grants may fund environmental cleanup, demolition, and removal of some abandoned containers and underground petroleum tanks. The maximum grant award is \$200,000 with a 20 percent cost share required in the form of money or in kind services.

Additional Brownfield Grants

Information about additional brownfield grants is provided in Appendix V.

PART 3: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS AND DESIRABLE BUSINESSES

Employment Projections

Future employment levels in the County are expected to be strongly influenced by the strength of the regional economy relative to the rest of the State and Nation. The Regional Planning Commission's economic study,⁹ which was prepared as part of the regional land use planning program, concluded that the regional economy is unlikely to significantly increase or decrease in strength relative to the State or Nation over the projection period of 2000 to 2035.

The Commission used a disaggregate approach to the preparation of regional employment projections. This approach involved the explicit consideration of employment in dominant and subdominant industry groups and the preparation of projections for those groups. Dominant industries are those which accounted for at least 4 percent of total regional employment in 2000 and subdominant industries are those that accounted for 2 to 3.9 percent. At the regional level, employment projections for industries were developed based on consideration of past industry trends, available indicators of future trends Nationally and in the State and Region, and relative industry and sector strength in the Region as compared to the State and Nation. Another variable taken into account was the future available labor force. Population projections indicate a leveling-off in the regional labor force may be expected as much of the baby-boom generation reaches retirement age in the middle of the projection period. The anticipated leveling-off of the labor force is expected to moderate the number of jobs able to be accommodated in the Region and in the Ozaukee County planning area.

Projections of total employment for Ozaukee County were prepared within the framework of the regional employment projection largely on the basis of trend analysis. The number of jobs by industry group in 2000 and the projected number of jobs in 2035 are shown on Table 173. The total number of jobs in the County is projected to increase by 11,485 jobs, or by about 23 percent, to 62,258 jobs by 2035, as shown on Figure 23. The total number of jobs in the planning area is projected to increase to 62,747, as shown in Table 25 in Chapter II.

⁹Documented in *SEWRPC Technical Report No. 10 (4th Edition)*, The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin, July 2004.

Table 173

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY UNDER THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN: 2000-2035

Industry Group	Existing Number of Jobs 2000	Projected Number of Jobs 2035	2000-2035 Number Change in Employment	2000 Percent of Total Employment	2035 Percent of Total Employment
Industrial ^a	17,205	17,407	202	33.9	28.0
Retail	8,575	9,689	1,114	16.9	15.6
General ^b	18,514	28,854	10,340	36.5	46.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	1,190	1,120	-70	2.3	1.8
Government.....	3,764	3,764	0	7.4	6.0
Other ^c	1,525	1,424	-101	3.0	2.3
Total ^d	50,733	62,258	11,485	100.0	100.0

^aIndustrial includes construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade categories.

^bIncludes finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), and service categories.

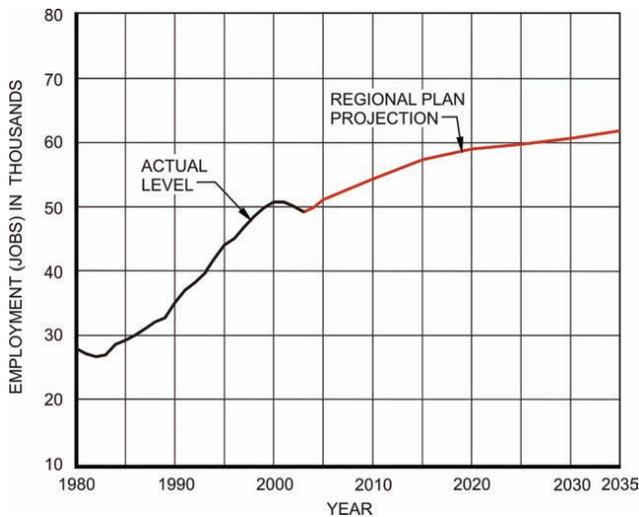
^cIncludes agricultural, agricultural services, forestry, mining, and unclassified jobs.

^dIncludes all of Ozaukee County. The total does not include that part of the Village of Newburg located in Washington County.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

Figure 23

HISTORICAL AND FORECAST EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1980-2035



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

Most of the job growth is expected to occur in the “General” category, which includes service jobs and jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate. Retail and industrial jobs are expected to increase, while the number of transportation and utility jobs, government jobs, and agricultural and natural-resource related jobs are expected to remain the same or to decrease.

Employment Projections by Industry Sector in Southeastern Wisconsin

As noted above, employment projections for Ozaukee County were developed as part of the regional land use planning program. More detailed employment projections for specific industry sectors were developed for the seven-county region than for the individual counties. A description of projected regional employment trends on an industry-by-industry basis follows, and is summarized in Table 174.

Manufacturing Industries

Following the deep recession of the early 1980s, the regional manufacturing sector demonstrated a relatively stable level of employment through much of the 1980s and 1990s, but recently lost numerous jobs. The outlook for manufacturing in the Region does not look promising, except for the printing and publishing sector. Labor intensive sectors may be expected to continue to lose workers due to productivity gains and to lower-cost foreign competition. Labor supply may be a problem for the manufacturing sector toward the middle of the projection period.

A key factor expected to impact the manufacturing sector in the Region, and also the State and the Nation, is the movement of jobs overseas. Overseas labor, particularly in Asia, is substantially less expensive than the American counterpart. Low overseas labor costs more than offset the transportation costs of raw materials and finished goods to market. Some of this dynamic will change as the overseas demand for personnel and material raises prices, decreasing the profit margins for goods produced overseas. However, that shift is not expected to offset job losses in U.S. manufacturing over the foreseeable future.

Table 174

EXISTING AND PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN THE REGION: 2000 - 2035

Industry	Existing 2000	Projected Employment (number of jobs)			
		2010	2020	2030	2035
Manufacturing:					
Printing and Publishing	24,500	22,700	24,000	24,300	24,700
Fabricated Metal Products	25,600	15,700	14,000	12,200	11,600
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	48,000	32,000	29,400	26,100	24,900
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment	27,000	19,300	18,000	15,900	15,300
All Other Manufacturing	99,200	87,400	86,300	83,900	83,900
Subtotal Manufacturing	224,300	177,100	171,700	162,400	160,400
Construction	53,800	53,600	56,000	56,500	57,100
Retail Trade	193,700	192,200	198,100	202,400	205,400
Wholesale Trade.....	64,400	60,400	62,600	63,400	64,400
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities.....	54,800	50,900	51,400	50,500	51,100
Services:					
Business Services.....	102,800	122,800	141,800	156,600	164,600
Health Services.....	97,700	108,900	118,200	126,100	132,000
Social Services	34,300	45,700	53,500	59,100	62,100
All Other Services	171,200	197,700	216,300	226,600	231,300
Subtotal Services	406,000	475,100	529,800	568,400	590,000
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	93,700	98,800	103,100	103,600	103,600
Government and Government Enterprises ^a	114,400	113,500	114,900	114,900	115,300
Agriculture	6,000	5,300	5,100	4,900	4,800
Other ^b	11,700	13,200	15,300	16,100	16,200
Total Regional Employment	1,222,800	1,240,100	1,308,200	1,343,100	1,368,300

^aIncludes all nonmilitary government agencies and enterprises, regardless of SIC code.

^bIncludes agricultural services, forestry, commercial fishing, mining, and unclassified jobs.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

Productivity gains are also expected to affect manufacturing employment. Manufacturing output continues to increase, but with less labor. There is relatively less demand for manufacturing labor even within growing manufacturing industries as a result. The rate of decline in manufacturing employment may be expected to slow somewhat later in the projection period as increases in the U.S. and global economies create greater demand for manufactured products. The labor force may also be expected to show some expansion during the later years of the projection period, supplying a slightly larger labor pool for manufacturing.

Printing and Publishing

Printing and publishing is one manufacturing industry that is projected to retain its overall strength. This industry includes establishments engaged in printing; in services for the printing trade such as bookbinding; and in publishing newspapers, books, and periodicals. The outlook for this sector is promising due to the continued expansion of periodical publications and bookbinding, which are expected to offset the reduced growth in newspaper publishing due to new media technologies. In addition, this sector requires investment in the latest of technologies to control costs and enhance product quality. The regional projection for 2035 is 24,700 jobs, which is nearly the same as 2000 (24,500 jobs).

Fabricated Metal Products

Fabricated metal products establishments produce items such as metal cans, tin ware, hand tools, cutlery, general hardware, fabricated structural metal products, and metal stampings. A number of these jobs are expected to move overseas for lower labor costs resulting in a projected 55 percent decrease in the Region from 25,600 jobs in 2000 to 11,600 jobs in 2035.

Industrial Machinery and Equipment

The industrial machinery and equipment industry includes the manufacture of engines, turbines, farm and garden machinery, construction machinery, metalworking machinery, and computer and office equipment. Jobs in this industry are projected to decrease from 48,000 to 24,900 in 2035 in the Region.

Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment

This industry includes businesses that manufacture electricity distribution equipment, electrical industrial apparatus, household appliances, electrical wiring and lighting, and electronic components. The projected number of jobs in this sector for the Region in 2035 is 15,300. This would result in a 43 percent decrease from the number of jobs in 2000.

Other Manufacturing

These are jobs in a wide range of manufacturing businesses that taken individually are not large enough to be considered as a separate category. The number of jobs in other types of manufacturing in the Region is projected to decline by 15 percent from 99,200 in 2000 to 89,400 jobs in 2035.

Construction

Construction industry establishments are engaged in all forms of building construction as well as heavy construction such as roads, bridges, sewer and water lines, and sewage treatment facilities. The industry includes employment in activities involving new construction, additions, alterations, reconstructions, installations, and repairs. The number of jobs in this industry is projected to grow by 6 percent in the Region from 53,800 in 2000 to 57,100 in 2035.

Retail Trade

Retail trade industry establishments sell merchandise primarily for personal and household consumption. It includes a wide variety of establishments, ranging from discount department stores to automobile dealerships to restaurants and coffee shops. Retail trade employment is projected to grow in the Region through 2035; however, a focus on reducing costs, more emphasis on e-commerce, and the lower wages associated with the retail sector are all issues that may slow job growth. The rate of growth will also depend on the health of the economy and personal income. Retail trade jobs are projected to grow by 6 percent between 2000 and 2035, resulting in 205,400 jobs in the Region.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade industry establishments primarily sell merchandise to retailers and industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractor, and professional business customers; or to other wholesalers. The highly competitive nature of this industry and the constant need to control costs may limit the overall growth in wholesale trade employment. The recent decline in manufacturing employment is reflected in the decline in wholesale trade employment because the industries are closely linked. Therefore, as the employment outlook for the manufacturing sector is not promising, the wholesale trade sector is not projected to support a large increase in employment. These jobs are projected to decrease in the earlier portion of the projection period and recover in the later portion of the period to the 2000 level of 64,400.

Transportation, Communication, and Utilities

This industry includes establishments which provide—to the general public or to other business enterprises—all forms of passenger and freight transportation; shipping services; communications services; and gas, electricity, steam, water, and sanitary services. Regional employment in this industry is expected to decrease by 7 percent from 54,800 jobs in 2000 to 51,100 jobs in 2035.

Business Services

These establishments provide services such as advertising, computer programming, data processing, security systems services, and building cleaning and maintenance services to other businesses. Business services also include workers with temporary employment firms and people that provide services on a contract or fee basis to others (businesses that provide engineering, accounting, research, management, and other related services are included in other services). This sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly. Under the regional projection, business services employment will increase by 60 percent from 102,800 in 2000 to 164,600 jobs in 2035.

Health Services

Health services industry establishments provide medical, surgical, and other health services including hospitals, offices and clinics of physicians and health care practitioners, nursing and rest homes, medical and dental laboratories, and home health care services. This sector is poised for growth due to the County's aging population. Under the regional projection, health services employment is expected to exceed 132,000 jobs in 2035, an increase of 35 percent over the 2000 level.

Social Services

Social services establishments provide help and rehabilitation services to individuals with needs requiring special care. This industry group also includes child day-care facilities and certain residential facilities for children, the aged, and others with limits on ability for self care, but where medical care is not a major element. This sector is expected to see significant growth as the aging of the County's population continues, along with the movement to outpatient care and more home based assistance living. Social services employment is expected to increase by almost 81 percent from 34,300 jobs in 2000 to 62,100 in 2035.

Other Services

This category includes those service activities that are not large enough, in terms of their employment levels, to be accorded dominant or subdominant industry status. It includes a wide range of service establishments such as lodging places; laundry and dry-cleaning facilities; funeral homes; automotive repair facilities; miscellaneous repair shops; motion picture theaters and various other amusement and recreation places; and establishments which provide engineering, accounting, research, management, and related services. Employment of this nature is expected to increase by 35 percent from 171,200 jobs in 2000 to 231,300 jobs in 2035.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

These establishments include banks and credit unions; other personal and business credit institutions; security brokerages; insurance carriers, agencies, and brokerages; real estate agencies; and land development firms. Regulatory changes, the increasing use of the Internet, demographic trends, and legislation allowing financial institutions to provide a greater variety of financial products and services may result in growth in this industry. However, new technology applications, including increasing Internet transactions and data base management tools, will continue to be used to control costs, as firms substitute technology for labor. This sector is expected to grow by 11 percent from 93,700 jobs in 2000 to 103,600 jobs in 2035.

Government

Government includes employment in all nonmilitary government agencies and enterprises, regardless of SIC code. This includes city, village, town, county, state, and Federal units and agencies of government; public schools; publicly owned enterprises; and the U.S. Postal Service. Government employment is projected to increase slightly over the next 30 years from 114,400 in 2000 to 115,300 by 2035.

Agriculture

This industry includes establishments (e.g., farms, orchards, greenhouses, nurseries) primarily engaged in the production of crops, plants, and trees, excluding forestry operations. It also includes establishments (e.g., farms, dairies, feedlots, egg production facilities) primarily engaged in raising livestock for sale or for the sale of livestock products. While the agricultural sector constitutes a small and declining share of the regional economy, it still constitutes a viable economic sector. Wisconsin agriculture is expected to hold a comparative advantage in the dairy and vegetable segments. However, due to continued technological advances in genetics and mechanization, cost pressures from national and global competition, and modern management practices, the employment levels in agriculture may be expected to continue to decline. The continued conversion of farmland to urban uses may also be expected to reduce agricultural employment in the Region. Agricultural employment is expected to decrease by 20 percent from the 2000 level to 4,800 jobs in 2035.

Other Employment

This category includes jobs in forestry, commercial fishing, mining, and agricultural services such as crop services, veterinary services, landscaping services, and lawn and garden services. The regional projection shows a 39 percent increase from 11,700 jobs in 2000 to 16,200 jobs in 2035.

Desired Businesses

Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that an assessment of categories or particular types of new businesses and industries desired by the County be identified in the economic development element of the comprehensive plan. This section includes a list of businesses and industries the County would like to attract, retain, or expand. The list was developed by the HEDCR workgroup, CAC, and CPB. Economic development inventory data from this chapter, demographic data from Chapter II, housing data from Chapter IX, and public input from the countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey, SWOT exercise, and the Countywide design workshop were analyzed during the development of this list. Desired business and industries for Ozaukee County include:

- Biotechnology, including the biomedical technology industry
- Health care, including home healthcare firms and facilities such as RCACs and CBRFs
- Information systems, including software development and data processing
- Tourism and eco-tourism that capitalizes on Lake Michigan recreational opportunities
- Communications media, including computer/web-based/electronic and print
- Construction industry
- Entrepreneurial companies and independent businesses led by visionaries that will attract venture capital to the County and produce new ideas in fields such as computer technologies and biotechnology
- Research and development firms
- Manufacturing, including advanced technology manufacturing and niche manufacturing such as the plastics and medical industries and manufacturing that requires high precision and low product volume
- Developers specializing in providing workforce housing and housing for seniors including senior living arrangements
- Educational institutions, including those that specialize in technical and adult education such as ITT Tech and the University of Phoenix
- Educational support services
- Necessity retail, such as grocery stores, in areas of the County that are currently underserved
- Financial services, including financial planning, banking, online support facilities, and processing facilities
- Business incubators that provide shared services for small businesses looking for cost efficient start-up facilities, which may grow into larger businesses and expand in Ozaukee County
- Small businesses and home-based businesses¹⁰
- Niche agriculture, including organic farming; food production for local restaurants, micro-breweries, and other niche marketing; and crop production for the bio-fuel industry
- Continuation of dairy farming and other existing types of agriculture in the County

¹⁰According to the 2000 Census, 3.7 percent of employed County residents worked at home. In 1990 the Census reported that 3.6 percent of residents worked at home.

- Additional restaurants, both locally-owned and franchises
- Alternative fuel suppliers

Ozaukee County Economic Development Strengths and Weaknesses

Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* also requires that an assessment of Ozaukee County's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries be completed as part of the economic development element. This section includes a list of perceived strengths and weaknesses, which were identified by the HEDCR workgroup, CAC, and CPB using the same inventory data and public input as the desired businesses list for the County. The County's perceived strengths for attracting and retaining businesses and industries include:

- Strong regional cooperation and promotion through the Milwaukee 7 economic development initiative
- Strong educational system including primary and secondary schools and technical schools (MATC). The County also has four year colleges such as Concordia University and is in close proximity to regional educational resources such as the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee (UWM), Marquette University, and the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee County
- Strong quality of life, including good healthcare; tourism, recreational, and open space amenities; rural character; high quality public services; low crime rate; location in the Milwaukee Metropolitan Area; and strong historic preservation
- Good highway system, with location along IH 43 and good access to Milwaukee and Chicago; easy work commutes
- Strong public transportation system including the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, Ozaukee County Shared Ride Taxi System, and Port Washington Transport Shared Ride Taxi System
- Access to transportation and shipping through Mitchell International Airport and the Port of Milwaukee
- Tax Increment Financing (TIF) and Revolving Loan Fund Financing incentives
- High level of public health
- Highly developed utility infrastructure, including gas and electric lines and the We Energies power plant in the City of Port Washington
- Available land within the County's existing and planned business/industrial parks
- An educated and skilled workforce
- County and local governments that are free from corruption and are receptive to business needs
- Access to Lake Michigan water and the location of the entire County east of the Great Lakes Watershed Divide. This location ensures that all communities will have access to Lake Michigan water in the future and lessens dependency on other sources of water, such as groundwater. The County is also better able to accommodate industries that use large volumes of water than areas that rely on groundwater as their only water source
- Availability of business services
- Consistent population growth

The County's perceived weaknesses regarding attracting and retaining desirable businesses and industries include:

- Lack of jobs with pay levels high enough to afford housing in the County
- Lack of affordable workforce housing

- Many educated young people leave the County¹¹
- Aging of the County’s workforce population
- Lack of awareness of opportunities including technical education and employment in “trade jobs”
- Lack of workers with skills suited to trade jobs and manufacturing jobs
- Lack of sites for industrial businesses
- High land costs
- High infrastructure costs in communities with large minimum lot sizes
- Disconnect between the education system and the business sector – students are not necessarily learning the skills required by employers
- Lack of public transportation options in the western portion of the County
- Over-regulation of businesses
- County residents can be reluctant to change and fearful of new business ideas
- Lack of meeting, convention, and exhibition facilities that operate year-round in the County to showcase County businesses
- Lack of ordinances encouraging sustainable site design¹²
- “NIMBY” (Not In My Back Yard) attitude in some cases

PART 4: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Ozaukee County has established the following overall economic development goal:

“Attract businesses that utilize sustainable economic development concepts such as the use of renewable energy sources; building and landscape designs that reduce the use of toxic chemicals, reduce the use of impervious building materials, and preserve open space and natural features; and provide jobs that pay wages sufficient to meet the cost of living in Ozaukee County.”

The remainder of this section sets forth additional economic development goals, and objectives, policies, and programs for economic development through the plan design year of 2035. Goals and objectives were developed using the inventory data and public input outlined in the desired businesses and strengths and weakness section of Part 3 of this Chapter, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to economic development identified in Chapter VI. The following economic development issues have been identified through inventory data and public and committee input:

Economic Development Issues

The general economic development issue identified in Chapter VI was support for a wide range of future business development in the County by respondents to the countywide public opinion survey. Respondents were asked if they supported nine different types of businesses for future development. Over 60 percent of respondents supported future development of eight of the nine business types, with “clean” industries and small-scale farming favored most highly. Warehousing and distribution was the only business type that was opposed by over 50

¹¹*It is perceived that many young educated residents of Ozaukee County and the Milwaukee Metropolitan Area as a whole leave the area for larger regions with greater job opportunities, such as Chicago. According to the 2000 Census, 23.9 percent of Chicago PMSA residents were in the 25 to 29 age group, compared to 21.9 percent in the Milwaukee-Waukesha PMSA.*

¹²*Sustainable site design includes green building practices and natural and cultural resource protection.*

percent of the survey respondents. In addition, economic development was viewed as an opportunity in the County SWOT analysis. Sustainable concepts that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs have been identified as a critical component of desirable economic development in the County.

This general economic development issue is supported by the economic development inventory data collected in this Chapter, demographic data collected in Chapter II, and housing data collected as part of the housing inventory in Chapter IX. Further analysis of this data refines the general economic development issue into the following more specific economic development issues:

Labor Force Issue

An available, well educated, skilled labor force is an important influence in attracting and retaining desirable businesses. Ozaukee County has a well educated resident labor force as evidenced by their high educational attainment. About 92 percent of residents age 25 and older have attained a high school degree, compared to 84 percent in the Region; and 68 percent of County residents have attended some college or attained an associates, bachelors, or graduate degree, compared to 54 percent in the Region. About 79 percent of County residents are of working age, which compares favorably to the Region, at 76 percent, and the State, at 78 percent. Ozaukee County is also in close proximity to a large labor pool in Milwaukee County, as evidenced by the 7,411 workers who commuted from Milwaukee to Ozaukee County, comprising about 19 percent of the workers employed in Ozaukee County (in 2000).

It is projected that about 12,000 jobs will be added in the Ozaukee County planning area by the plan design year of 2035, for a total of about 62,750 jobs in 2035 (about 62,300 in the County). This is an increase of about 23 percent between 2000 and 2035. The projected population for the planning area for 2035 is 102,778 persons. About 79,200 residents will be of working age and about 57,000 residents will be participating in the labor force if current labor force participation trends hold constant.

The Ozaukee County labor force has many positive attributes and has been recognized as a strength with respect to attracting and retaining business and industry in the County; however, concerns regarding the resident labor force have been expressed during the planning process. The aging of the Ozaukee County resident population, with 25 percent of the population projected to be age 65 or older by 2035 compared to 13 percent in 2000, has been identified as a concern by HEDCR Workgroup, CAC, and CPB members. The concern centers around the unknown percentage of the working age population that may be in retirement or physically unable to work by 2035. The aging population was also identified as a threat during the SWOT analysis conducted at the comprehensive plan kickoff meetings because of the implications for the potential decrease in the labor force and an increase in the cost of government services for the elderly. The loss of young educated people to areas outside the County due to various factors, such as a lack of affordable housing and lack of job opportunities, has also been identified as a factor that may reduce the size of the resident labor force over the planning period. Finally, education of the resident work force has been identified as both a weakness and strength. While the resident labor force has achieved a high educational attainment, there is a concern that there are not enough residents with technical training to fill trade jobs and skilled manufacturing jobs (manufacturing was the largest employment sector in the County in 2004). It has been suggested that school aged residents will not pursue the education and training required for jobs in the trade or manufacturing fields unless parents and educators receive more information about these jobs as an alternative to professional jobs.

Employment Issue

Employment refers to the number and type of jobs located in the County. Employment data and labor force data form the baseline information in determining how many and what types of jobs need to be located in the County to serve the projected County population in the plan design year 2035. Ozaukee County has experienced employment growth over the last 50 years. The number of jobs located in the County has grown by almost 670 percent over this period, compared to about a 113 percent job growth in the Region. Manufacturing was the largest industry sector employer in the County in 2004 at 10,214 jobs and had experienced a 49 percent increase in the County between 1970 and 2000, while the Region experienced a 12 percent decrease over the same time period. The County has, however, experienced a decrease from the 2000 level of 12,953 manufacturing jobs.

The six largest categories of private employers in the County in 2004 were manufacturing, retail trade, health care and social assistance, accommodation and food services, professional and technical services, and finance and insurance. The manufacturing, finance and insurance, health care and social assistance, and professional and technical services industry sectors had high average annual wages compared to other industry sector employers in the County. Retail trade and accommodation and food services had relatively low wages compared to other Ozaukee County industry sectors.

Ozaukee County also had a high concentration of existing industries that have been identified as desirable to attract and retain, such as manufacturing and finance and insurance industry sector jobs, when compared to the State and the Nation. The high concentration of these types of jobs may help the County create industry clusters of desirable employment sectors. While the County has a comparatively high concentration of jobs in several of the job types identified as desirable, it has a comparatively low concentration in some other job types identified as desirable, most notably information technology and management of companies and enterprises.

As noted above, the County's resident labor force is relatively well educated and prepared for jobs in some of the higher paying industry sectors located in the County. However, concern has been expressed over a lack of resident labor force participants well trained for advanced manufacturing jobs, which have been identified as desirable jobs to attract and retain within the County. In addition, a small labor pool has been viewed as a threat to the County by those who participated in the SWOT analysis conducted at the Kickoff meetings. This issue is closely connected to the issue of workforce housing discussed in Chapter IX and may have an impact on the future labor pool available in Ozaukee County to work in the retail trade and accommodation and food services industry sectors, currently the second and fourth largest employers in the County.

Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue

Ozaukee County has a strong economic base, as indicated by the County's labor force and personal income characteristics. In addition to these positive characteristics, the County must ensure that an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction are identified to maintain its strong economic base and meet the requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Business parks and Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Districts have been identified, and inventoried in Parts 1 and 2 of this Chapter, as the sites most suitable for new commercial and industrial development in the County. Suitable sites should also be provided with adequate infrastructure including utilities; transit and other transportation facilities and services; an adequate water supply; sanitary sewers; stormwater management; and communications facilities.

Home based businesses and telecommuting may also account for a greater number of jobs in residential areas in the future due to advances in telecommunications and other technologies. Advantages of home-based businesses include less travel and reduced costs to households for services such as childcare; however, local zoning ordinances may need to be updated to take into consideration new types of home-based businesses made possible by emerging technologies.

Desirable Businesses and Strengths and Weaknesses Issue

Desirable types of businesses have been identified by the HEDCR Workgroup, CAC, and CPB and are described in Part 3 of this Chapter. The County has many positive attributes, or strengths, that may be used to attract these target businesses, such as a good quality of life, location, development incentives, and water resources. The County's weaknesses for attracting desirable businesses, also inventoried in Part 3, include a lack of affordable housing and the aging of the County's workforce population. The Housing Element (Chapter IX) identifies several programs that could be undertaken to increase the supply of affordable housing. The aging of the County's population is part of a nation-wide phenomenon due to the aging of the "baby boom" generation. This demographic trend may lead to older people working longer, or to a change in employment practices that would allow older workers to work part-time. Recent changes to Social Security have raised the retirement age to 66 for those born between 1943 and 1954, increasing to 67 for those born after 1960.

Economic Development Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to the economic development issue statements in the preceding section. Economic development recommendations for local government consideration have also

been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments will have additional influence over economic development within the County, especially with regard to providing an adequate amount of land and sites for commercial and industrial development. This is because local governments have primary control over zoning and subdivision ordinances and building codes. The local recommendations set forth in this Chapter are general in nature. Each participating community should refine them through the development of goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the economic development element of their local comprehensive plan to meet specific community needs. Local governments may also choose not to include local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's needs.

General Economic Development Issue (from Chapter VI)

- **Goal:** Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable businesses and job development.
 - **Objective:** Identify a diversity of business “clusters” to be encouraged within the County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage business development that matches the educational attainment of residents within the County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the County’s labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide services needed by County residents.
 - **Objective:** Encourage cooperation between high schools and technical colleges, such as MATC, to develop educational programs that provide the County’s labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide services needed by County residents.
 - **Objective:** Encourage increased promotion of technical education and training opportunities available at Ozaukee County schools and technical colleges such as MATC.
 - **Objective:** Develop methods to retain and encourage farming as a viable part of the economy.
 - **Objective:** Capitalize on tourism amenities, including eco-tourism that capitalizes on Lake Michigan recreational opportunities.

Labor Force Issue

- **Goal:** Promote an adequate supply of workers to meet the employment needs of businesses located in the County through the plan design year 2035.
 - **Objective:** Promote a labor force of about 62,800 workers available to Ozaukee County businesses.
 - **Policy:** Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Ozaukee County, or who wish to live and work in the County.
 - **Policy:** Promote affordable housing choices for first time home buyers in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Implement the recommended County Housing Cost/Workforce Housing Issue programs in Chapter IX of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan.
 - **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County through the OED. A portion of the survey should focus on affordable housing options for resident and non-resident workers of Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Promote convenient, flexible, and affordable public transportation options within Ozaukee County and between Ozaukee County and neighboring counties.
 - **Program:** Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System.
 - **Program:** Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi and expand operations to the City of Port Washington if the City of Port Washington Transport Shared-Ride Taxi discontinues operation.
 - **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County through the OED. A portion of the survey should focus on transportation options for resident and non-resident workers.

- **Program:** Study altering or expanding various service components of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System to meet the needs of businesses in the County as a result of findings from the business retention survey, if necessary.
- **Objective:** Promote educational programs to prepare workers for jobs in the desirable businesses and industries identified in Part 3 of this Chapter.
 - **Policy:** Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the County’s labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
 - **Policy:** Encourage cooperation between high schools and technical colleges, such as MATC, to develop educational programs that provide the County’s labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
 - **Policy:** Encourage cooperation between high schools and four-year colleges and universities located in Ozaukee County, such as Concordia University, and the region, such as UW-Milwaukee and Marquette University, to develop educational programs that provide the County’s labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
 - **Program:** Encourage and assist Ozaukee Economic Development (OED) to continue involvement and partnership with educational programs such as Fast Trac and First Steps to Entrepreneurship.
 - **Program:** Establish an outreach program to potential employees, including high school students, college students, and their parents.
 - **Program:** Develop and widely distribute educational materials regarding various workforce education partnerships and opportunities and job/career opportunities available for students and adults in Ozaukee County including OED, WOW Workforce Development Board, Wisconsin Department of Commerce, WHEDA, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD), Workforce 2010, and Federal training, work placement, and financing programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter and Appendix V.
 - **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County through the OED. A portion of the survey should focus on job skills required by businesses.
 - **Program:** Study the administration of additional partnerships and educational opportunities designed to develop the job skills sought by employers and potential employers in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Pursue partnerships with SEEK, Manpower, and the Workforce Development Center at MATC to advertise employment opportunities in Ozaukee County.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Community economic development elements should recognize the need for affordable work force housing and reiterate local policies and programs (as outlined in the housing element of the comprehensive plan) designed to provide affordable workforce housing in the community, including higher-density housing for those who work in the community. Local governments should analyze the cost of providing infrastructure and services to higher-density housing, including multi-family housing, compared to lower-density housing, and share the results of the analysis with local officials and the public.

Community economic development elements should also address the need to maintain and enhance work force skills desired by employers through cooperative educational efforts with local school districts, area technical colleges, and four-year colleges and universities. Funding to aid educational programs should be sought from applicable government agencies and programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter and Appendix V. This work may be aided by the creation of a local economic development corporation such as Grafton EDGE, or an economic development committee that serves an advisory role to the Plan Commission and governing body.

Employment Issue

- **Goal:** Promote an adequate number of jobs in the Ozaukee County planning area to serve the projected 2035 population of 102,800 persons.
 - **Objective:** Promote the addition of about 12,000 jobs in the Ozaukee County planning area through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 (the regional land use plan 2035 employment change projection for the planning area).
 - **Objective:** Encourage business development that provides a living wage for its employees and enables employees to afford housing in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage business development that matches the educational attainment of residents within the County.
 - **Policy:** Promote the retention of manufacturing, finance and insurance, and professional and technical services industry sector jobs in Ozaukee County. The location quotient analysis in Part 1 of this Chapter indicates that the County has a high percentage of these types of jobs in relation to the State and Nation.
 - **Policy:** Promote an increase in information and technology, management of companies and enterprises, and health care and social assistance industry sector jobs in Ozaukee County. The location quotient analysis in Part 1 indicates that the County has a relatively low percentage of such jobs.
 - **Policy:** Promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Promote the tourism industry, including eco-tourism, in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Promote economic development incentives to attract businesses to Ozaukee County and to retain existing businesses.
 - **Program:** Continue administration of the Ozaukee County Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a means to finance new and expanding businesses in the County.
 - **Program:** Support the continued use of Community Development Block Grant – Economic Development (CDBG – ED) funds. The funds can be used for loans to businesses wishing to expand in Wisconsin or relocate to Wisconsin. The County can retain the funds to capitalize the Ozaukee County RLF once they are repaid by the businesses.
 - **Program:** Study the use of State and Federal bio-energy grants to promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Develop a method to market and link Ozaukee County agricultural products, including organic products, to restaurants and stores in Ozaukee County and surrounding areas.
 - **Program:** Study the development of employer health care purchasing pools in Ozaukee County. Several Chambers of Commerce located in Ozaukee County participate in similar programs that offer employer health care purchasing pools in Southeastern Wisconsin.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding various funding and incentive opportunities available for businesses located in Ozaukee County or wishing to relocate to the County including Wisconsin Department of Commerce, WHEDA, and Federal financing programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter and Appendix V.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials specifically designed to promote the use of State Technology Zone Tax Credit Incentives to high technology businesses considering expanding or relocating to Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Study the use of County funding to support staffing for the Ozaukee County Tourism Council.
 - **Program:** Develop methods to support economic development efforts in the County with a focus on historic preservation, such as the Village of Grafton downtown redevelopment project.

- **Program:** Develop expedited permitting procedures for businesses wishing to relocate to or expand in the County.
- **Policy:** Support the Labor Force Issue polices to attract and retain businesses.
- **Program:** Implement Labor Force Issue programs.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments are eligible to implement all of the County programs listed above, including Local Revolving Loan Funds and the use of CDBG – ED in an effort to attract and retain employers in their communities. Local governments may also create community development authorities that act as the agent of the local government in planning and carrying out community development programs. In addition, cities and villages may create Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Districts in which infrastructure is typically installed by the municipality to attract commercial and mixed use development. Towns may create TIF districts for development related to the agricultural and forestry industries. The cost of the infrastructure is then repaid through the increased property taxes generated in the TIF District.

Local governments, like the County, should use the various government funding sources inventoried in this chapter to assist businesses located in the community and businesses wishing to relocate to the community. Expedited permitting procedures for zoning, building, and other permits issued by local governments should also be studied to assist in expansion and relocation of businesses in the community.

Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue

- **Goal:** Promote an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction in Ozaukee County through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
 - **Objective:** Promote an adequate amount of available and suitable land with supporting infrastructure for business retention, expansion, and attraction in Ozaukee County through 2035.
 - **Objective:** Protect the lands identified in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use Elements as best suited for long-term farmland preservation, in order to provide the land base needed to maintain agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Promote redevelopment of underutilized commercial and industrial land in Ozaukee County through 2035.
 - **Objective:** Promote the use of at least 2,940 acres of land to support the 62,800 jobs projected to be located in Ozaukee County in 2035¹³ (see Table 175 for the average number of jobs by job category accommodated by each acre of land designated for commercial or industrial use from the 2035 regional land use plan).¹⁴
 - **Policy:** Promote commercial and industrial development in business/industrial parks and TIF Districts (TID).
 - **Policy:** Promote commercial redevelopment in the downtown areas of cities and villages in Ozaukee County.
 - **Policy:** Promote the remediation and reuse of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial uses, where feasible.

¹³The acreage is based on the Recommended Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, which is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report Number 48, A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, June 2006.

¹⁴Although there is no standard established in the regional land use plan for the number of acres needed to accommodate agricultural jobs, there were a total of 486 farm managers and farm workers in the County reported in the 2000 Census. There were about 85,800 acres of farmland in the County in 2000, resulting in an average of about 177 acres for each farm manager/worker.

- **Policy:** Promote the development of new businesses, or business expansion, in areas with existing infrastructure and community services, or in areas near or contiguous to existing service areas that can be readily served by extending infrastructure. An exception should be made for home based businesses that do not require urban services.
- **Policy:** Promote boundary agreements, such as the agreement between the City and Town of Port Washington, between towns and cities and villages as a means to extend sanitary sewer to identified town areas for economic development.
- **Policy:** Promote agricultural uses on lands identified in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use Elements as best suited for long-term farmland preservation.
 - **Program:** Allocate a minimum of 2,940 acres to land uses that can support commercial and industrial employment on Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
 - **Program:** Assign industrial or commercial land use to all existing and proposed business parks in the County on Map 96.
 - **Program:** Assign industrial or commercial land use to all environmentally contaminated sites identified as high priority redevelopment sites.
 - **Program:** Identify sustainable lands to be retained in long-term agricultural use in consultation with local governments, and using the results of the LESA analysis.
 - **Program:** Incorporate local government 2035 comprehensive plan planned land use maps into Map 96.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various brownfield redevelopment programs inventoried in Part 2 of this chapter to local governments and businesses.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and businesses regarding various programs that may encourage economic development in traditional downtown areas within the County, such as the Wisconsin Main Street Program.
 - **Program:** Develop telecommunications and technology strategies for the County to ensure access to wireless voice and data communications networks for County businesses and residents, including residents who telecommute or operate a home-based business.
 - **Program:** Study the use of Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) funds and Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program funds for transportation projects and improvements that may help attract employers to Ozaukee County or encourage existing businesses to remain and expand in the County.

Table 175

**REGIONAL STANDARDS FOR
AVERAGE NUMBER OF JOBS PER ACRE
FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES**

Land Use	Average Number of Jobs Per Acre of Land ^a
Commercial- Retail.....	16.6
Commercial- Service.....	16.6
Commercial- Office (Low Density) ^b	25.0
Commercial- Office (High Density) ^b	40.0
Industrial- All ^c	8.3

Note: Although there is no standard established in the regional land use plan for the number of acres needed to accommodate agricultural jobs, there were a total of 486 farm managers and farm workers in the County reported in the 2000 Census. There were about 85,800 acres of farmland in the County in 2000, resulting in an average of about 177 acres for each farm manager/worker.

^aIncludes the area devoted to the given use, consisting of the ground floor site area occupied by any building, required yards and open space, and parking and loading areas.

^bThe low density office standard is equivalent to a floor area ratio of 30 percent and a gross building area of about 325 square feet per employee. In situations where high-rise office buildings are common, such as in the Milwaukee central business district, the number of office employees per acre would be significantly higher, and the high density office standard would apply.

^cThe industrial standard is intended to be representative of typical new single-story industrial development. It should be recognized that the number of industrial employees per acre can vary considerably from site to site, depending upon the nature of the manufacturing activity, the level of automation, the extent to which warehousing or office functions are located at the site, and other factors.

Source: SEWRPC 2035 Regional Land Use Plan.

- **Local Government Recommendation:** The economic development element of community comprehensive plans should identify the number of acres needed to support the number jobs projected for local planning areas from Table 25 in Chapter II of this report. This number should be reflected on planned land use maps prepared under the land use element of the comprehensive plan. The acreages needed to support the projected jobs should be located in areas that are compatible with commercial and industrial development. Areas most likely to be compatible with these types of development include business/industrial parks, traditional downtown areas, environmentally contaminated sites that have been identified as high priority redevelopment sites (based on the size of the site and its current use and occupancy) and TIF districts established by the local government for commercial, industrial, and mixed use development or redevelopment. The local zoning ordinance should be revised if necessary to be consistent with the community's planned land use map.

Communities should also review and amend community zoning ordinances, if necessary, to allow home-based businesses that would be compatible with surrounding residential uses. In addition, zoning ordinances should be amended to require businesses constructing large buildings to develop a reuse plan for the building (in the event the business moves or closes in the future) as part of the project review process. Local governments should study the use of flexible floor plans for large buildings and multi-tenant buildings as a means to encourage reuse if the original business vacates the structure and to attract new businesses to the community.

Towns should consider pursuing boundary agreements with neighboring cities or villages as a means of providing the infrastructure, such as sanitary sewer, required to support larger scale economic development. An example is the Town and City of Port Washington boundary agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, the City of Port Washington will extend sewer service to the Knellsville area of the Town, which the Town identified as an area for future commercial development.

Desirable Businesses and Strengths and Weaknesses Issue

- **Goal:** Attract desirable businesses to Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Maintain the positive attributes or strengths of Ozaukee County for attracting desirable businesses.
 - **Policy:** Aggressively promote the positive attributes (strengths) of Ozaukee County to desirable businesses that may be considering relocating or expanding.
 - **Policy:** Use a cluster-based economic development strategy which focuses investment and energy in attracting industries where Ozaukee County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Region have a competitive advantage over other areas.
 - **Policy:** Encourage all levels of government and economic development organizations to work cooperatively with OED and local economic development organizations.
 - **Policy:** Promote sustainable economic development concepts in Ozaukee County that will meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 - **Program:** Continue partnership with the Milwaukee 7 in an effort to promote a regional approach to economic growth, which will benefit economic development efforts in Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Develop a method to market Ozaukee County's quality of life directly to businesses.
 - **Program:** Develop a method to market Ozaukee County's water quality and availability directly to businesses.
 - **Program:** Support the OED in promoting Ozaukee County to businesses considering expanding or relocating to Ozaukee County from outside the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.

- **Program:** Review County and other funding to OED to maintain a permanent full time executive director position.
- **Program:** Monitor OED’s job creation and retention efforts and assist in developing an improved database to track these efforts.
- **Program:** Support local chambers of commerce in their efforts to promote Ozaukee County to businesses considering expansion or relocation from outside the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.
- **Program:** Utilize the Milwaukee 7 and Ozaukee County website to compile and publicize information about the County to desirable businesses that may be considering relocating or expanding.
- **Program:** Develop an incentive program to attract businesses that utilize sustainable economic development concepts such as the use of renewable energy sources; building and landscape designs that reduce the use of toxic chemicals, reduce the use of impervious building materials, and preserve open space and natural features; and provide jobs that pay wages sufficient to afford the cost of living in Ozaukee County.
- **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County through OED. A portion of the survey should focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the County regarding attracting and retaining businesses.
- **Objective:** Address the weaknesses of Ozaukee County regarding business attraction identified in Part 3.
 - **Policy:** Support the Labor Force Issue, Employment Issue, and Commercial and Industrial Areas Issue polices to address Ozaukee County’s weaknesses regarding business attraction and retention.
 - **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Labor Force Issue, Employment Issue, and Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue.
 - **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County. A portion of the survey should focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the County for attracting and retaining businesses.
- **Local Government Recommendation:** Community comprehensive plans should include a list of business types and industries the community would like to attract and retain, and the strengths and weaknesses of the community regarding attracting those businesses.

Communities should work to promote their strengths through local economic development corporations, economic development committees, community development authorities, and websites. In addition, communities should work in cooperation with the County, OED, and regional economic development organizations such as the Milwaukee 7 to foster business attraction and retention within the community, County, and Region. Communities should also provide incentives such as an expedited permitting process and reduced permitting fees to attract businesses that utilize sustainable development concepts.

Chapter XIII

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The intergovernmental cooperation element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (g) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps for joint planning and decision making between the County and other jurisdictions, including school districts and local governments, for the siting and building of public facilities, and for sharing public services. The *Statute* also requires this element to:

- Analyze the relationship of the County to school districts, local governments, adjacent Counties, the Region, the State, and to other governmental units (such as library boards).
- Incorporate any plans or agreements to which the County is a party under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, or 66.0309 of the *Statutes*.
- Identify existing or potential conflicts between the County and local governments or the regional planning commission, and to describe the processes to resolve such conflicts.

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the intergovernmental cooperation element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and were addressed as part of the planning process:¹

- Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
- Providing an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant citizens and persons with disabilities.
- Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
- Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

¹Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes*.

Cooperation between neighboring and overlapping units of government is one of the goals of the Wisconsin comprehensive planning law and is an important aspect of this multi-jurisdictional Ozaukee County comprehensive plan. The County plan was undertaken as a cooperative, multi-jurisdictional process that sought to involve all cities, villages, and towns in the County as partners. The planning process was also fully coordinated with SEWRPC, the regional planning commission serving Ozaukee County and its communities, and UW-Extension. School districts and representatives from State and Federal agencies were also involved in the planning process through membership on various work groups and advisory committees, or were provided with plan materials and invited to submit comments and/or attend committee meetings. In addition, the County sponsored a workshop on Intergovernmental Cooperation, with a featured speaker from the Wisconsin Department of Administration's Municipal Boundary Section, which focused on opportunities for boundary agreements and shared services. The County also co-sponsored an Implementation Workshop with Washington County to discuss the consistency requirements of the comprehensive planning law and extraterritorial authorities with local governments. The workshop featured speakers from UW-Extension's Center for Land Use Education.

Ozaukee County will also work with local governments to develop a dispute resolution process to provide a forum to address conflicts between local governments or local/County units of government arising from implementation of adopted comprehensive plans. The dispute resolution process will be modeled after a similar process developed by Washington County to resolve disputes relating to comprehensive plans. The recommended process is described in this chapter.

Some of the benefits of Intergovernmental Cooperation are provided below:

- **Cost Savings**
Cooperation can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. Cooperation can enable some communities to provide their residents with services that would otherwise be too costly. Examples include shared library services, police and fire protection, recycling of household hazardous waste, and shared government buildings (such as shared village and town halls).
- **Address Regional Issues**
By communicating and coordinating their actions, and working with regional and State agencies, communities are able to address and resolve issues that are regional in nature. Examples include the protection of natural resources, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater and surface water resources; construction and maintenance of highways; provision of transit service; and planning and construction of facilities for stormwater management and water supply.
- **Early Identification of Issues**
Cooperation enables jurisdictions to identify and resolve potential conflicts at an early stage, before affected interests have established rigid positions, before the political stakes have been raised, and before issues have become conflicts or crises.
- **Reduced Litigation**
Communities that cooperate may be able to resolve issues before they become mired in litigation. Reducing the possibility of costly litigation can save communities money, as well as the disappointment and frustration of unwanted outcomes.
- **Consistency**
Cooperation can lead to consistent goals, objectives, policies, programs, and plans of neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.
- **Predictability**
Jurisdictions that cooperate provide greater predictability to residents, developers, businesses, and others. Lack of predictability can result in lost time, money, and opportunity.
- **Understanding**
As jurisdictions communicate and collaborate on issues of mutual interest, they become more aware of one another's needs, priorities, unique character, and sense of identity. They can better anticipate problems and work to avoid them, while respecting each other's identity.

- **Trust**
Cooperation can lead to positive experiences and results that build trust and good working relationships between jurisdictions, while maintaining identity.
- **History of Success**
When jurisdictions cooperate successfully in one area, the success creates positive feelings and an expectation that other intergovernmental issues can be resolved as well.
- **Service to Citizens**
The biggest beneficiaries of intergovernmental cooperation are citizens for whom government was created in the first place. They may not understand, or even care about, the intricacies of a particular intergovernmental issue, but all residents can appreciate cooperation that improves their quality of life. Benefits such as cost savings, provision of needed services, and a strong economy may also result from such cooperation.

PART 1: ANALYSIS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

Ozaukee County

All departments and services provided by Ozaukee County are available to all residents of the County. The Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter XI) provides a summary of the services and facilities provided by the County. The Transportation Element (Chapter X) provides information on highway, transit, and other transportation facilities and services provided by Ozaukee County. This section briefly highlights a few of the County departments that have entered into service agreements with or provide services to local governments and other units and agencies of government.

Planning and Parks Department

The Planning and Parks Department provides a number of services, including coordination of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process and review of land divisions that fall under County jurisdiction. The Department is also responsible for the acquisition, development, and management of County parks, trails, and golf courses. The Planning and Parks Department has also provided Countywide mapping of snowmobile trails.

Land and Water Resource Management Department

The Land and Water Resource Management Department is responsible for the administration of several County ordinances and programs. The Department administers and enforces the nonmetallic mining ordinance for towns on request. In addition, the Department administers and enforces the regulations for private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS), shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations, and animal manure storage regulations. Conservation programs such as CRP and CREP are also administered by the Department.

Land Information

The Land Information Department provides data storage and sharing, cadastral mapping for all communities, 911 mapping, County GIS mapping services, and maintenance of GIS mapping on the County website. The County coordinates with SEWRPC to acquire updated orthophotography a minimum of once every five years for every community in the County. Ozaukee County Land Information also maintains historic aerial photography of the entire County, acquired from various sources and converted to digital images.

Public Health Department

The Public Health Department enforces regulations to protect public health at establishments such as restaurants and swimming beaches.

Highway Department

The Ozaukee County Highway Department constructs and maintains the County Trunk Highway system and helps maintain and plow highways under Town jurisdiction and State jurisdiction, which includes State Trunk Highways and IH 43. The Department works with SEWRPC to plan and program construction and improvement projects on the County highway system, and oversees engineering and construction of improvement projects. The

Department also cooperates with SEWRPC, WisDOT, the Federal Highway Administration, and local governments in the County to prepare, implement, and periodically update the County jurisdictional highway plan.

Sheriff's Department

The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department provides police protection for all towns in the County and to the Village of Belgium. The County Sheriff's Department also provides emergency dispatch services to any interested community located in the County through an intergovernmental agreement.

School Districts

There were 24 public schools in eight public school districts in the County planning area in 2005. There are also three institutions of higher learning in the County; Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC) Mequon Campus, Concordia University, and Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary. In addition, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) maintains a field station with research facilities located at the Cedarburg Bog Natural Area in the Town of Saukville, and UW-Extension provides services to County residents through their office in the County Administration Center. Map 69 in Chapter IV shows the location of public and private schools and colleges and universities in the County in 2006, and the boundaries of public school districts. Chapter XI describes facilities planning by school districts to determine future needs.

Ozaukee County can assist school districts, if requested, by providing information on projected population levels for use in facilities planning, and by offering comments on proposed school locations. These services are also provided by SEWRPC if requested by a school district. Ozaukee County regulations that affect the location of schools include the shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance and sanitary regulations. County highways may also affect access to schools.

Each school district in Ozaukee County includes all or portions of a number of local governments. Each school district serves multiple local governments, which requires school districts to work with a number of local governments when proposing to construct new facilities or additions to existing facilities, or when proposing to abandon a school district facility. Schools and other district facilities are subject to local zoning regulations, and rely on local services such as sewer and water (where available), police and fire protection, and streets and highways.

Recreational sites and facilities present an opportunity for shared use of facilities between County and local governments and school districts. School districts may rely on the use of County or local parks for athletic events (such as the use of County parks for cross-country track); and play apparatus and playfields at schools may be available for local residents to use when school is not in session. It may also be advantageous to locate schools and parks next to each other when possible, to maximize opportunities for shared use of recreational areas and facilities.

Consolidation of school districts is a topic that often comes up when discussing efficiencies in government. While it is important to recognize that bigger is not always better, there are some efficiencies that can be gained by combining school districts. Although it is possible that consolidating school districts could reduce certain costs (such as central office staffing), it is also possible that other costs could increase (busing students, etc.) following a merger. School district consolidation is a complex issue and should be studied thoroughly before school districts pursue consolidation.

Libraries

Public libraries in Ozaukee County, part of the Eastern Shores Library System, each participate in an interlibrary loan and reference referral program that includes all libraries in the Eastern Shores Library System and all school libraries located in Ozaukee County. Ozaukee County allocates annual funding to the Eastern Shores Library System and appoints an Ozaukee County Library Planning Committee to assist the Eastern Shores Library System with the operation of the five public libraries located in the County.

Local Governments

There are 16 local units of government located entirely or partially in Ozaukee County, including three cities, seven villages, and six towns. There are also a number of special purpose units of government, which are government agencies authorized by the *Statutes* to carry out specific responsibilities. Examples of special purpose districts include sanitary districts, utility districts, drainage districts, and school districts.

Situations often develop between units of government that could be handled in a cooperative manner that would be beneficial to both parties. Annexation of property from a town into a village or city remains one of the most contentious issues between neighboring communities. Wisconsin annexation law provides an advantage to cities and villages in that the law is designed to enable annexation to occur following a request by property owners. Nevertheless, towns want to preserve their borders and retain their existing and future tax base, and the incorporated communities want to be able to expand their boundaries into adjoining municipalities.

Although the *Wisconsin Statutes* provide cities and villages with the authority to accept annexations from town property owners, annexations oftentimes lead to lawsuits, court battles, and ultimately one “winner” and one “loser.” Cities, villages, and towns are encouraged to work together on annexation issues and enter into cooperative boundary plans and intergovernmental agreements with litigation as the last option.

Boundary plans and intergovernmental agreements can preserve lands for towns and allow them the ability to plan for future development without worrying about future annexation occurring. Depending on the agreements and plans developed, such devices also have the potential for revenue sharing or payments from incorporated areas, to receive municipal services not readily available to towns, and to preserve lands from future urban development. Boundary agreements and annexation and extraterritorial issues are described in more detail in Parts 2 and 3 of this chapter.

Adjoining Counties

Ozaukee County is bordered by Washington County to the west, Milwaukee County to the south, and Sheboygan County to the north. Ozaukee County is part of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. As noted in Chapter XII, many residents of Ozaukee County work in Milwaukee County, and many of Ozaukee County’s workers live in Milwaukee County.

Cooperative efforts between Ozaukee County and other counties include:

- **Transit Marketing:** The Southeastern Wisconsin Transit Partnership includes Washington, Ozaukee, Waukesha, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee Counties. The purpose is to share resources so that each transit system can maximize the impact of marketing and advertising funds which promote public transit in Southeastern Wisconsin. The pooling of resources from these counties allows for purchasing television and radio advertising and promotional activities that would be cost prohibitive for each system alone.
- **Interurban Trail:** Ozaukee County coordinated with Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties for development and connection of the Interurban Trail, including use of a joint logo and marketing. The Counties are discussing joint operation and development of a joint website for the Trail.
- **Family Care Consortium:** The Family Care Consortium includes Dodge, Jefferson, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, Walworth, and Columbia Counties. The planning consortium was set up to plan across county lines for the implementation of Wisconsin’s Family Care program, including both Aging and Disability Resource Center activities and Managed Care activities. The planning consortium broke into two clusters. Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Dodge counties are the first group of counties entering the Family Care program in early 2008. Planning efforts were crucial so that the Counties, State, and the Private Management Care Organizations could work together to make a smooth transition into the Family Care program. The involvement of the private sector through the Managed Care Organizations is a significant change in the delivery of Long Term Care Services in Ozaukee County. The consortium was able to fund a position to assist the Counties in developing shared data bases and procedures to meet reporting requirements.

- ***East Wisconsin Counties Railroad Consortium:*** The railroad consortium includes Fond du Lac, Columbia, Dodge, Green Lake, Ozaukee, Washington, and Winnebago Counties to facilitate discussion of rail service and facilities.
- ***HOME Consortium:*** The HOME Consortium includes Jefferson, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha Counties. The purpose of the consortium is to advance homeownership opportunities and programs for households that earn 80 percent or less of the area’s median income. See Chapter IX for additional information about the HOME Consortium and the programs it administers.

Regional Organizations

SEWRPC

Ozaukee County is served by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). Ozaukee County contracted with SEWRPC to assist the County and 14 participating local governments to help prepare the County and local comprehensive plans. SEWRPC also prepares a regional land use plan, which includes population, employment, and household projections to assist in local and county planning efforts, and is the federally-designated transportation planning and programming agency for the seven-county region. SEWRPC is also the regional water quality management agency for communities in the Region, and is involved in many other aspects of land use planning and development. In addition to this comprehensive plan and the County jurisdictional highway system plan, major SEWRPC planning projects affecting the County include the regional water supply plan, regional water quality management plan, regional natural areas and critical species habitat management plan, and the regional telecommunications plan. SEWRPC works closely with the County and local governments in the Region, as appropriate, when developing its plans. SEWRPC also prepares County plans on request, such as the Ozaukee County park and open space plan.

Milwaukee 7

The Milwaukee 7 is a council of representatives from the seven Southeastern Wisconsin counties (same seven counties within the SEWRPC area). The council, made up of about 35 civic and business leaders, was formed with the idea that a regional approach is key to fostering economic growth. Additional information about the Milwaukee 7 is provided in Chapter XII.

Nonprofit Conservation Organizations

Organizations, including the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), Land Conservation Partnership of Ozaukee County, and Ulao Creek Partnership, have worked with Ozaukee County to prepare and implement plans for acquiring or otherwise preserving lands with important natural resources and farmlands. The County works with Riveredge Nature Center for environmental education and recreation; Pheasants Forever to protect lands for natural resource protection purposes and to provide interns; and Whitetails Unlimited to provide land preservation and environmental education.

State of Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

WisDOT administers a variety of State and Federal programs to complete projects that enhance the transportation network within Ozaukee County in partnership with local governments, the County, and SEWRPC. Grant programs include the Surface Transportation Program, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality, Local Transportation Enhancements, and a number of other programs that collectively provide funding for streets and highways, transit, bicycle and pedestrian improvements, and funding for railroad improvements.

WisDOT also administers the General Transportation Aids program, which returns a portion of the money collected through fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees to County and local governments to help offset County and local road construction and maintenance costs. WisDOT maintains the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR), which is an extensive map-based database, accessible to local and County officials and staff, of road conditions such as right-of-way and pavement width, shoulder width, number of driving and parking lanes, pavement condition, and other information.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the State and, in some cases, the laws of the Federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of the State, including wetlands, shorelands, floodplains, woodlands, and water quality. The DNR is charged with coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

The DNR makes grants available to County and local units of government for park acquisition and development. Ozaukee County should continue to apply for grant funds through the DNR to improve recreational opportunities, to purchase land for parks and preservation of important natural resources, and to develop parks. County and local governments must have an adopted park and open space plan in order to apply for DNR grant funds. The DNR also worked with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Ozaukee County to update floodplain mapping within the County in 2007.

In addition, the DNR identifies and monitors environmentally contaminated sites and administers grant programs to clean up such sites, which are commonly referred to as "brownfields." Contaminated sites and brownfield remediation grant programs are identified in Chapter XII.

Department of Commerce

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce administers regulations for private onsite waste disposal systems (POWTS) in the State of Wisconsin. The Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Department works closely with the Department of Commerce to implement these regulations. The Land and Water Resource Management Department enforces POWTS regulations in all local governments in the County.

Other Governmental Units

Other governmental units or "special purpose" units of government that Ozaukee County works with include the Belgium-Holland Drainage Districts, municipal electric companies, and public library boards.

PART 2: EXAMPLES OF EXISTING SERVICE AND OTHER AGREEMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

The *Statutes* require that this element incorporate any plans or agreements to which the County is a party under the following:

- **Section 66.0301 – Intergovernmental Cooperation:** This section of the *Statutes* authorizes cooperation between local, county, and State government agencies and/or special purpose units of government for the receipt or furnishing of services or for the joint exercise of powers or duties required or authorized by law. The agreement is a contract between the cooperating entities and specifies the responsibilities of each, and the time period for which the contract is in effect. This *Statute* may also be used for boundary agreements between communities. Boundaries are set in the agreement and the parties either commit to maintain them or to allow the city or village to grow to an ultimate boundary. The agreement may also contain provisions for revenue sharing. Ozaukee County is not a party to any agreements established under Section 66.0301.
- **Section 66.0307 – Boundary Change Pursuant to Approved Cooperative Plan:** A cooperative plan may change boundaries between local governments. The cooperative plan must be approved by the DOA. The plan may establish ultimate city or village boundaries, zoning for the areas included in the agreement, and provide for revenue sharing. The major difference between a boundary agreement established under Section 66.0301 and one established under Section 66.0307 is that the latter supersedes the annexation *Statute* for attachment and/or detachment of property from one local government to another, provided the attachment or detachment is called for by the agreement. Ozaukee County is not a party to any agreements established under Section 66.0307. There are no boundary agreements between local governments in effect under Section 66.0307 in Ozaukee County.

Boundary agreements may also be established by a judicial order as part of a settlement of annexation litigation between a town and adjacent city or village. Boundaries are determined by mutual agreement of the parties. The procedures for this type of agreement are set forth in Section 66.0225 of the *Statutes*, “Stipulated Boundary Agreement in Contested Boundary Actions.” A boundary agreement between the City and Town of Port Washington was developed using Section 66.0225 of the *Statutes*.

- **Section 66.0309 – Creation, Organization, Powers, and Duties of Regional Planning Commissions:** This section of the *Statutes* authorizes the Governor to establish regional planning commissions in response to petitions from County and local governments. A regional planning commission is charged by the *Statutes* to prepare and adopt a master plan for development of the region. Ozaukee County is part of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), which serves the seven counties and 147 cities, towns, and villages in the southeastern corner of Wisconsin. The seven counties include Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha. SEWRPC was established by then-Governor Gaylord Nelson in 1960 and is governed by a 21-member Commission. Chapter V includes a summary of recent plans conducted by SEWRPC that affect Ozaukee County. SEWRPC also assisted the County in the preparation of this comprehensive plan.

Examples of Shared Services in Ozaukee County

There are many existing service agreements within Ozaukee County between the County and local units of government, and between local governments. Several of the agreements are listed below. Agreements can take the form of intergovernmental agreements under the *Statutes*, memoranda of understanding between or among units of government, resolutions approved by governing bodies, or more informal written agreements.

Shared Services and Equipment

Police/Fire Services

- Ozaukee County is served by 10 emergency medical services (EMS) departments and the Village of Thiensville Paramedic Department. The Thiensville Paramedic Department will respond to any call in Ozaukee County outside of their service zone upon the request of another EMS department.
- Fire Department and EMS service areas in the County are shown on Maps 66 and 67 in Chapter IV, *Inventory of Existing Land Uses, Transportation Facilities and Services, and Utilities and Community Facilities*. Fire Department and EMS service areas often include multiple local government units, with which service agreements are reached.
- The Village and Town of Grafton entered into an agreement for the joint funding of the construction of a fire station.
- The Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department works in cooperation with local governments throughout the County to organize, plan, and assign available resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of all hazards. The Emergency Management Department also oversees a countywide Level B hazardous material emergency response team and a water safety patrol. The hazardous material emergency response team gathers information, estimates potential harm, determines strategic goals and objectives, assesses tactical options and resources, implements emergency response plans, and coordinates clean-up and environmental restoration when called to an incident. The County water safety patrol is involved in a range of calls including mechanical failures, flare sightings, and assistance to other agencies. The Department is supported by County funds, which are reimbursed in part by Federal funding, and in-kind contributions from the City of Port Washington.
- The Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department has an agreement with the Towns in the County and the Village of Belgium to provide police protection.
- The Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department operates the Ozaukee County Anti-Drug Task Force. This unit consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the County. The purpose of the unit is to investigate drug related crimes and educate residents about drug activity in the County.

- The Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department participates in a countywide Special Response Team. This unit consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers that receive special training and employ special weapons to increase their capability to respond to hostage and barricaded suspect situations throughout the County.
- Ozaukee County works with MATC to provide a countywide law enforcement training consortium to benefit all law enforcement agencies located in Ozaukee County.
- All fulltime Ozaukee County and Washington County law enforcement agencies cooperate in the Suburban Mutual Aid Response Team (SMART). This is a mutually beneficial response plan that equitably utilizes the resources of each fulltime law enforcement agency in both counties if a member is experiencing a local emergency and requires additional resources.
- The County Sheriff’s Department and City of Port Washington Police Department are equal partners in the ownership and use of a “SMART” trailer. This trailer is a computer equipped radar surveillance trailer that is used to monitor speed, traffic counts, and traffic flow for the purposes of aiding traffic safety.
- Village of Grafton:
 - Shared records and CAD system with the City of Cedarburg
 - Member of the Ozaukee County Council on Elder Abuse team
 - Conducts officer training with the City of Cedarburg
 - Shared firearms ranges with Ozaukee County
 - Member of the Mid-Moraine Municipal Court
 - Shared physical fitness and agility instructor with the City of Cedarburg

Public Works

- The Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Port Washington, and Saukville contract with Ozaukee County to provide road maintenance and winter maintenance services.
- Ozaukee County provides fueling services, including regular gas and diesel, to multiple agencies in the County. These agencies include:
 - The City of Port Washington Public Works Department
 - The City of Port Washington Police Department
 - The Port Washington Fire Department
 - The Port Washington – Saukville School District
 - The Village of Fredonia Public Works Department
 - The Village of Fredonia Marshal
 - The Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service
- Ozaukee County purchases and stores 30,000 tons of salt annually for winter road maintenance use by all cities, villages, and towns in the County.
- Ozaukee County provides quotes for special construction projects to all cities, villages, and towns in the County. Example projects include road paving, signage, and bridge maintenance.
- The Village of Fredonia has a road maintenance agreement with the Towns of Saukville and Fredonia.
- The Village of Newburg cooperates with the Town of Trenton in snow plowing efforts.

Ozaukee County Finance Department

- The Ozaukee County Finance Department has offered the services of its Purchasing Manager to cities, villages, and towns in the County.

Shared Equipment

- Ozaukee County leases a chip spreader to Washington County for seal coating roads and Ozaukee County leases trucks from Washington County for hauling aggregate on Highway Department projects.
- Ozaukee County has shared golf course maintenance equipment with Washington County.
- Village of Fredonia:
 - Sanitary sewer televising equipment with the Villages of Belgium, Adell, Cedar Grove, and Oostburg
 - Leaf vac with the Village of Adell
 - Trench box for excavation with the Village of Grafton
- Village of Grafton:
 - Stump grinder with the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington
 - Asphalt patcher with the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington
 - Sanitary sewer televising equipment with the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington
 - Two emergency warning sirens with the Town of Grafton
 - The Village and Town of Grafton have jointly purchased an emergency dispatch console for the Grafton Fire Department
 - Dump trucks loaned out to other communities to remove snow and brush
 - Large snow blower loaned out to other communities
 - Chippers and bucket truck loaned out to other communities during storm events
 - Shared use of a Village owned fertilizer spreader with the Grafton School District
 - Shared use of School District owned aerator equipment with the Grafton School District

Shared Utilities and Community Facilities

- The Ozaukee Interurban Trail is an excellent example of intergovernmental cooperation between three cities, three villages, three towns, and the County.
- Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve was acquired and developed through a partnership of local, County, Federal, and non-profit agencies and organizations.
- Shared electric and water utility between the City of Cedarburg and portions of the Town of Cedarburg. Cedarburg Light and Power is a municipal electric and water utility that serves City residents and residents in portions of the Town of Cedarburg.
- The Village of Grafton worked jointly with Cedarburg Power and Light to create an inter-municipal emergency water connection between the two water systems.
- The Village of Grafton has worked in cooperation with the Town of Grafton relative to land and easement investigation to facilitate future Lake Michigan water supply for the Grafton area.
- The Village of Grafton and Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington have worked on joint solicitation of RFPs for bulk supply of wastewater treatment chemicals.
- The Village and Town of Fredonia are constructing a shared municipal office and meeting facility.
- Ozaukee County and communities located in the County participate in the Eastern Shores Library System.

- The Village of Grafton and Town of Grafton jointly own and operate the USS Liberty Memorial Library and jointly financed a children’s addition.
- The Town and City of Cedarburg have shared service agreements for the Cedarburg Senior Center, Pool, Pleasant Valley Nature Park, and Library. The City of Cedarburg, Village of Grafton, and City of Port Washington cooperate to provide residents with shared pool passes.
- The City of Mequon, Village of Thiensville, and MATC have undertaken a cooperative effort to construct stormwater detention basins on the MATC Campus, located in the City of Mequon, to help reduce flooding problems in Mequon and Thiensville.

Shared Technologies

- Ozaukee County undertakes parcel mapping for any interested communities located in the County. The County provides periodic updates of the data in the format the communities require. This allows community staff to devote time to other priorities and makes community parcel information available in a format identical to other areas of the County.
- The importance of digital orthophotography in a variety of County applications continues to increase. SEWRPC coordinates Federal, State, regional, and county government partners to acquire this valuable imagery. Each partner is able to get the imagery they need at a fraction of the cost they would have paid to conduct this type of project on their own.
- Ozaukee County and participating local governments have an agreement with the County to provide the technical services for the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS). The County Clerk developed an election inspector training program that has had over 300 participants.
- Ozaukee County provides the forms for the tax bills for local governments. Ozaukee County provides the tax bills, tax rolls, and computer tax receipting for interested local governments in the County.
- The Ozaukee County Land Information Department and SEWRPC have acquired a large amount of base data. Parcel mapping and orthophotography mapping are just a few of the examples of the data layers the County has been able to obtain. The resulting data is made available at little or no charge to other units of government, saving them the expense of acquiring the data themselves. This data is also available for public use through the Ozaukee County Interactive Map on the County website or by request.
- The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) initiated a “Map Modernization Program” in Ozaukee County in 2004 to update floodplain mapping throughout the County. The County provided funding through a strategic land information grant. As part of the program, additional detailed and “limited detailed” floodplain studies were conducted along priority streams and stream reaches. The DNR also adjusted approximate floodplain delineations countywide where no detailed studies were conducted to better reflect existing stream locations and topographic mapping. The new floodplain delineations were approved by the DNR and FEMA on June 4, 2007. Ozaukee County and each city and village in the County updated their zoning maps to reflect the new floodplain delineations.
- Emergency dispatch services are provided by the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department to any interested community located in the County through an intergovernmental agreement. The Port Washington, Saukville, and Thiensville police, fire, and EMS departments and Fredonia, Belgium, and Waubeka fire and EMS departments participated in the program as of 2008.
- The Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department operates a communications center that benefits all public safety agencies within the County through the reception of all wireless 911 calls.
- There is a shared emergency radio system between Ozaukee County and cities, villages, and towns with connectivity to the City of Milwaukee and the State Police. All fire and EMS departments and municipal public works departments benefit from the shared radio system.
- The Town of Cedarburg has a service agreement with the City of Cedarburg for shared emergency dispatch calls.

- Ozaukee County hosts the website and e-mail services of cities, villages, and towns in the County upon the request of a local government.

Joint Planning Efforts and Ordinance Administration

Cooperative Planning

- Ozaukee County, in partnership with 14 local governments, SEWRPC, and the UW-Extension, formally agreed to work together in a single planning effort to develop a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. This joint planning process provided an opportunity for neighboring local governments to work through issues to provide for the future success, economic vitality, and quality of life in Ozaukee County.
- A boundary agreement was developed between the City of Port Washington and Town of Port Washington under Section 66.0225 of the *Statutes*.
- The City of Mequon has adopted an extraterritorial zoning ordinance that applies to approximately 1,528 acres in the Town of Grafton, adjacent to the northeast side of the City. The extraterritorial zoning regulations were approved by the joint City-Town zoning committee in October 2004.
- The City of Mequon and the Village of Thiensville have worked jointly to establish a Town Center for both communities. A joint Town Center Committee was established in 2001 and has continued its work through 2008.
- The Town of Saukville has met with surrounding communities on a regular basis regarding comprehensive planning during the multi-jurisdictional planning process and intends to continue the dialog after the Town comprehensive plan is adopted.
- The City of Port Washington and the Village of Saukville developed a joint planning area during the multi-jurisdictional planning process.
- Ozaukee Economic Development (OED) seeks to improve and enhance the economic vitality of Ozaukee County and all its communities by serving as the central voice on economic development issues.
- Each city, village, and town located in Ozaukee County has been invited to participate in the Local Ozaukee Government Information Network (LOGIN). Local governments meet to:
 - Share information about local community programs and initiatives that have successfully addressed and resolved problems experienced by one or more local government in Ozaukee County
 - Identify areas where communities may wish to work together to achieve mutually desired goals and effect cost saving strategies
 - Learn about Ozaukee County, State, and Federal programs and how they may be accessed to further serve the citizens of each local government
 - Develop relationships among the various local governments in Ozaukee County that will serve to identify and prevent future problems.
- Ozaukee County works with the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Committee, We Energies, and nine local governments to develop the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. The Trail is a 30-mile paved trail connecting the communities of Mequon, Thiensville, Cedarburg, Grafton, Port Washington, and Belgium, which is mostly off road.
- The Ozaukee County Land Conservation Partnership adopted the LESA analysis of farmland that was prepared through the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.
- The Milwaukee Area Technical College- Mequon Campus, the Ozaukee County Board, and UW-Extension co-sponsor First Fridays Forums. This series of public affairs breakfast forums help to advance the Ozaukee County community by focusing on contemporary issues and bringing key people together to solve problems, share information, and build relationships. The Forums are held on the first Friday of every other month.

- Ozaukee County serves as a member on several SEWRPC advisory committees for regional planning studies.

Ordinance Administration

- The County administers the County’s nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance on behalf of each town in the County with the exception of the Town of Saukville, which has adopted its own ordinance. County staff also answers questions that any local governments may have with respect to nonmetallic mining reclamation.
- The County administers the County’s animal manure storage ordinance on behalf of each Town in the County.
- The County administers the County’s Sanitation and Health ordinance, which includes review and approval of Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS) in cooperation with local and State government agencies to enforce local, County, and State health and water regulations. The jurisdiction of this ordinance includes all lands and waters within Ozaukee County.

PART 3: INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Dispute Resolution Process²

Section 66.1001 (2) (g) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element identify existing or potential conflicts between the County and other governmental units, including school districts, and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.

Ozaukee County has encouraged participating cities, villages, and towns and the City of Cedarburg and Village of Bayside to coordinate with each other and the County through the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort. The intergovernmental cooperation element is intended to avoid and minimize potential conflicts, but nevertheless, conflicts will occur at the local and County levels throughout the future in Ozaukee County. There are several techniques available for dispute resolution. Dispute resolution techniques can be broken into the following two categories:

- Alternative dispute resolution techniques such as negotiation and mediation.
- Judicial and quasi-judicial dispute resolution techniques such as litigation and arbitration.

In the event that a conflict does occur, the establishment and use of an alternative dispute resolution process will be encouraged in an effort to avoid costly and lengthy litigation.

The alternative dispute resolution process is intended to provide a low-cost, flexible approach to resolving disputes between governmental units arising from the adoption of comprehensive plans. This process works to resolve actual and potential conflicts through open dialog and cooperative initiatives and is not intended to be used by parties dissatisfied with the appropriate application of local rules and regulations within a County or local government.

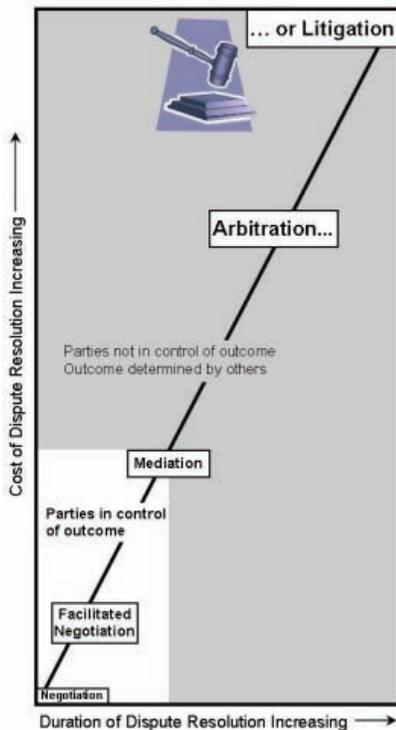
The principal benefits of government entities utilizing an alternative dispute resolution process to resolve conflicts include:

- Saving time and legal expenses
- Having greater control over the dispute resolution process

²This section is based on the dispute resolution process developed under the Washington County Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan (See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 287).

Figure 24

DISPUTE RESOLUTION LADDER



DISPUTE RESOLUTION LADDER

Source: *The Dispute Resolution Board Foundation and Washington County.*

these parties, the communication between these parties, the tactics used by the parties, and the sequence and stages in which all of these transpire. The substance refers to the subject matter of the issue in dispute or the agenda, and the issues, the options, and the agreement(s) reached at the end.

Local governments should consider forming informal ad-hoc committees that would meet periodically to discuss development projects and issues within their communities. The ad-hoc committees could serve as the first step in the negotiation process.

Negotiation Facilitated by Ozaukee County

A program has been recommended under Part 4 of this Chapter to provide for the establishment of a multi-jurisdictional dispute resolution forum to resolve multi-jurisdictional conflicts regarding the adopted comprehensive plans if the first stage of negotiations is unsuccessful. Interested County and local governments would enter into an appropriate intergovernmental agreement to voluntarily participate in this dispute resolution process in an effort to reduce or avoid expenditures of valuable taxpayer dollars. It is recommended that Ozaukee County establish a workgroup to develop a set of rules and bylaws to govern the County dispute resolution process. The process will be called a “facilitated negotiation” to clearly differentiate it from the negotiation and mediation stages of dispute resolution.

Mediation

If facilitated negotiation is unsuccessful, the disputing parties can enter the mediation stage. During mediation, the disputing parties meet in a “mediation session” to discuss ways to resolve their dispute, assisted by an impartial third party called a mediator. The mediator listens to each party’s side of the dispute and then helps them to communicate with each other to identify the issues that need to be decided and to reach a settlement that is satisfactory to each of them. Mediation is a confidential process. Statements made during a mediation session generally are not allowed to be revealed in any later court proceeding between the parties.

- Resolving conflicts in a more creative way than might be possible if it were left to a decision by a judge or jury
- Greater privacy in resolving disputes than is afforded in a courtroom
- Responding to conflict in a rational and courteous manner can increase communication, foster positive intergovernmental relationships, provide an opportunity for learning, and broaden perspectives and solutions

The dispute resolution process involves multiple stages if a conflict is not immediately resolved. The process begins with alternative dispute resolution techniques, including informal negotiations among and between the disputing parties. If these efforts are unsuccessful, negotiation facilitated by Ozaukee County may be attempted, followed by mediation. Arbitration and litigation, more traditional dispute resolution techniques, are the remaining stages and tend to be slower and more costly than the foregoing stages. See Figure 24 for more details on the dispute resolution stages.

Negotiation

The first stage of the dispute resolution process is negotiation. Negotiation is a process involving an exchange of offers and counteroffers by the parties or a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses or the merits of the parties’ positions without the assistance of an impartial third party. Negotiation can be conducted directly between the parties.

There are two basic elements involved with negotiation: the process and the substance. The process refers to how the parties negotiate: the context of the negotiations, the parties to the negotiations, the relationships among

Although participating in mediation is voluntary, if a settlement results, it may be binding on all parties. Mediators are expected to be impartial and should neither advise the parties, who often are represented by their own lawyers, nor make any decision for them. Individuals who serve as mediators may or may not be lawyers, but may be specially trained to provide assistance in resolving disputes. Mediation can be structured to meet the needs of a specific dispute.

Arbitration

If the dispute is not resolved after the mediation stage, the arbitration process is available for the disputing parties. Arbitration is the stage most closely related to a lawsuit. In arbitration, a neutral decision maker, known as an “arbitrator,” is selected by the parties or by a neutral dispute resolution service provider. Sometimes arbitration takes place with a panel of three arbitrators, rather than a single arbitrator. Evidence is presented to the arbitrator(s) at a formal hearing similar to the presentation of evidence in a lawsuit, although the rules that apply in court are somewhat relaxed. Parties in arbitration may be represented by lawyers, who present evidence and legal arguments to the arbitrator(s) on behalf of their clients. The arbitrator(s) then make a decision, most often called an “award.” An arbitration award generally is a final decision, subject only to limited review by a court as allowed by law.

Litigation

In the event that a dispute is not resolved to the satisfaction of the parties involved, legal action can be pursued. Litigation is the final stage in which a dispute can be resolved. This is typically the slowest and most costly form of resolving disputes. This stage includes the dispute being heard and decided by a judge or jury in a court. Results of this stage are fully binding, although there are appeal rights that may be pursued. Any party wishing to pursue legal action against the other party should bring such action to the Circuit Court of Ozaukee County, State of Wisconsin.

Intergovernmental Conflicts

Section 59.69(3)(b) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* explicitly requires that a county development (comprehensive)³ plan include, without change, the master (comprehensive) plan of a city or village adopted under Section 62.23(2) or (3), and the official map adopted by a city or village under Section 62.23(6) of the *Statutes*. Section 59.69(3)(e) of the *Statutes* further provides that a master plan or official map adopted under Section 62.23 “shall control” in unincorporated areas of a county; however, Section 59.69(3)(e) does not specifically require that city and village plans for their extraterritorial areas be included in the County comprehensive plan. There is no Statute requiring a county to incorporate town plans into the county comprehensive plan. In addition, the comprehensive planning law did not alter any existing town, village, city, or county authorities or responsibilities with regard to planning, zoning, plat approval, extraterritorial authorities, annexations, or any of the other statutes and regulations that affect land use in Wisconsin. There has been no apparent attempt by the proponents of the comprehensive planning law or any State officials or agencies to address the many ambiguities between the comprehensive planning law and pre-existing Statutes.

The Ozaukee County planned land use map (Map 96 in Chapter VIII) includes city and village planned land use maps for the areas within city and village limits based on the SEWRPC recommendation regarding incorporation of city and village comprehensive plans for extraterritorial areas into a county comprehensive plan.⁴ However, each city and village planned land use map adopted as part of a local comprehensive plan included areas outside

³Section 66.1001(1)(a) of the *Statutes* defines a comprehensive plan as a county development plan prepared or amended under Section 59.69(2) or (3); a city or village master plan adopted or amended under Section 62.23(2) or (3); a town master plan adopted under Section 62.23(2), where the town exercises village powers under Section 60.22(3); and a master plan adopted by a regional planning commission under Section 66.0309(8), (9), or (10).

⁴The recommendation is summarized in the Land Use Element (Chapter VIII) of this report.

the limits of the city or village with the exception of the City of Mequon⁵. This practice is consistent with good land use planning, because cities and villages typically annex land to accommodate population growth and associated land uses. The regional land use plan recommends that additional residential growth occur in a compact pattern within and adjacent to urban service areas at densities that can be cost-effectively provided with sewer and other urban services. The regional plan recommends that new urban development occur with sanitary sewer service; however, it is not necessary that such development occur only within cities and villages. Towns that have formed a sanitary or utility district to provide sanitary sewer services, or that have entered into a boundary agreement with an adjacent city or village that provides for urban development in the town and the extension of sewers to serve that development, such as the City and Town of Port Washington, is consistent with the regional land use plan.

Although many towns recognize the need for cities and villages to grow, there is often opposition to annexations when such annexations occur in prime farmland areas, particularly where alternatives are available; where a city or village annexes land without providing sewer and/or water services; and where annexations result in illogical city or village boundaries, including long, narrow “arms” of the city or village extending into the town or creation of small areas of the town completely surrounded by the city or village, except for a thin strip of land left to avoid creation of a town island. Irregularly-shaped annexations also create problems with street maintenance, due to alternating portions of a street being in a city or village and remaining portions in a town; half of a street being annexed and subject to city or village construction standards (which may, for example, require installation of curbs and gutters), while the other half remains developed to town standards, and/or different speed limits posted for segments of the street under town versus city or village jurisdiction.

Many of these issues and disagreements could be resolved through the development of cooperative or boundary agreements between cities and villages and adjacent towns. Until such agreements are developed, disagreements will likely continue between cities and villages and adjacent towns as each unit of government develops in accordance with its land use plan, and cities and villages continue to exercise their extraterritorial authorities in adjacent towns (a summary of extraterritorial authorities is provided in Appendix M).

There were several opportunities to develop coordinated planned land use maps for the extraterritorial areas of cities and villages during this multi-jurisdictional planning process. The City and Town of Port Washington was an example of successful coordination. The City of Port Washington reviewed the planned land use map for the area of the Town of Port Washington identified in the City/Town boundary agreement, which also lies within the City’s comprehensive plan planning area. The City then incorporated the planned land use identified by the Town for this area in the City planned land use map. In another example of coordinated land use planning, the City and the Village of Saukville developed a joint planning area located between the City and Village along STH 33. The County encourages cities and villages and adjacent towns to continue or to initiate cooperative planning following adoption of a comprehensive plan by each local government. The inventory information and recommendations developed as part of this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan should provide a good basis for the development of boundary agreements and other joint planning activities.

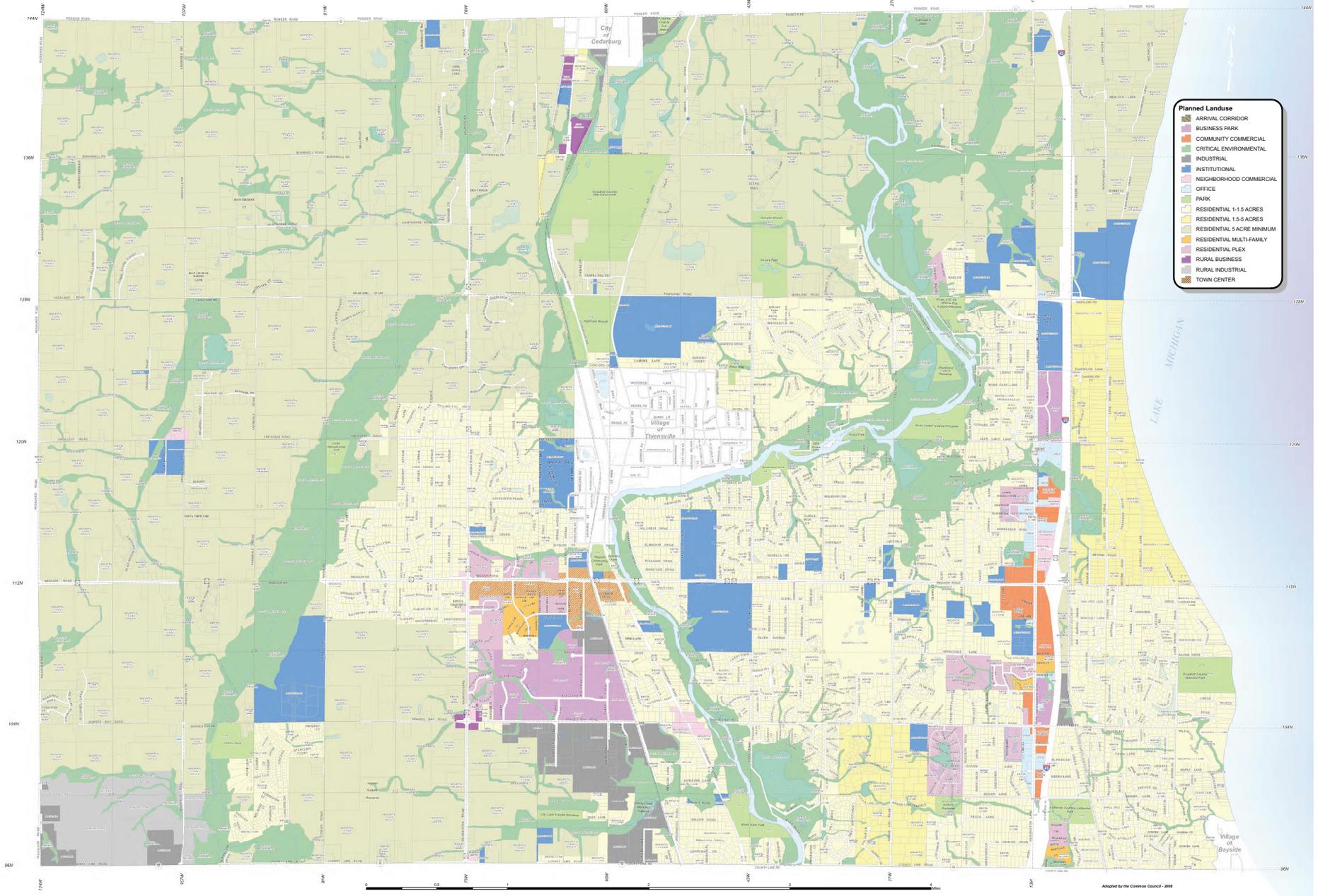
Maps 111 through 125 depict the land use plan map adopted as part of each city, village, and town comprehensive plan. The County land use plan map and all local government land use plan maps have a design year of 2035, with the exception of the City of Cedarburg, which used a design year of 2025. The maps include the full planning area where a city or village has planned for areas outside current corporate limits. Each of the maps includes the planned land use categories approved by the local government. The local land use plan categories were generalized into County land use plan categories for inclusion in the County planned land use map (see Map 96 in Chapter VIII). Appendix R includes a table for each local government that lists each plan category shown on the local land use plan map, and the corresponding category on the County plan map.

The following maps may be amended at any time. Landowners, business owners, and other citizens should review the currently adopted local land use plan map and comprehensive plan at the local municipal hall as the first step when undertaking any development project.

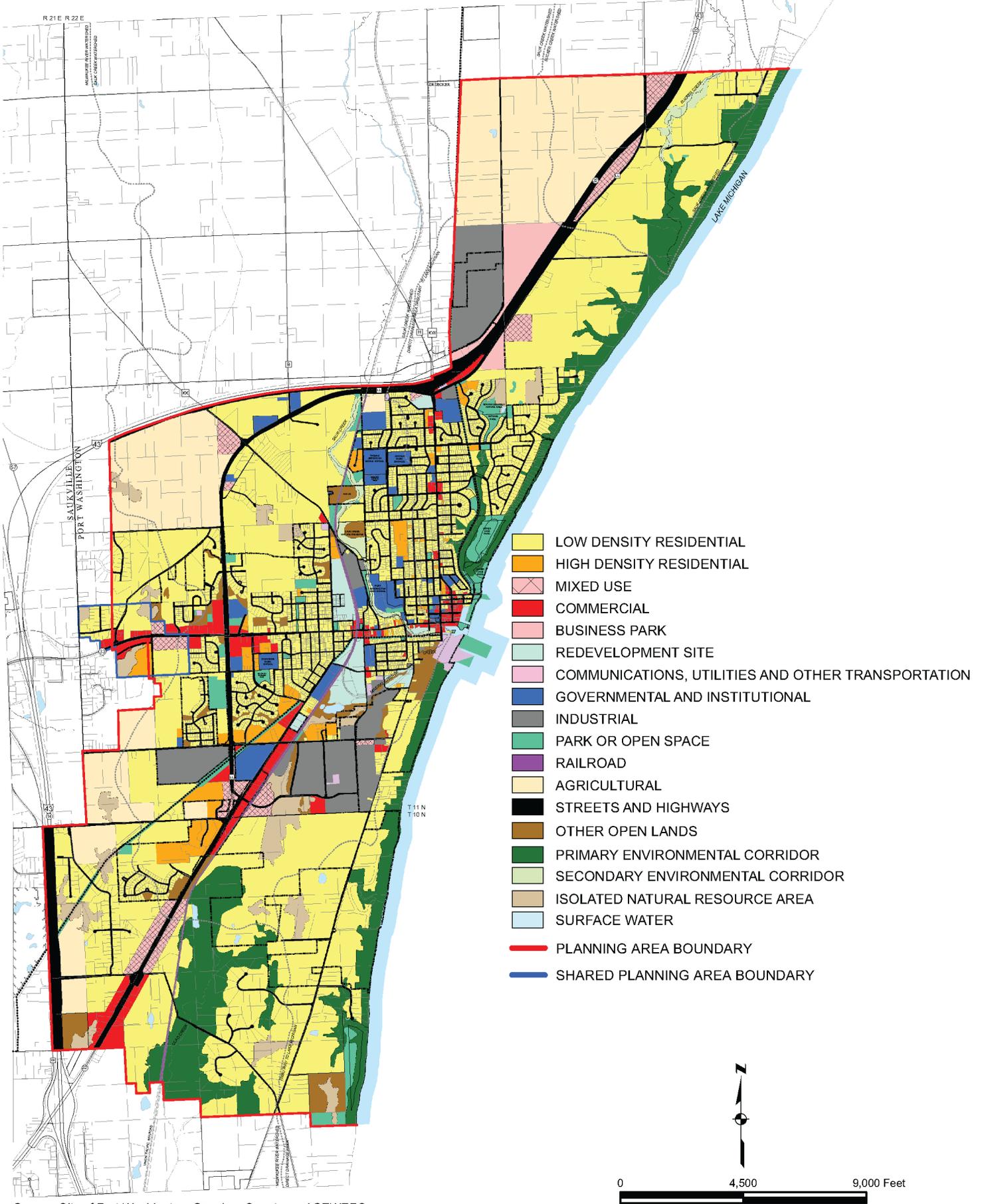
⁵Although the City of Mequon has adopted an extraterritorial zoning ordinance over a portion of the Town of Grafton, the City decided not to include the extraterritorial area on its planned land use map.

CITY OF MEQUON PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035

City of Mequon Planned Landuse

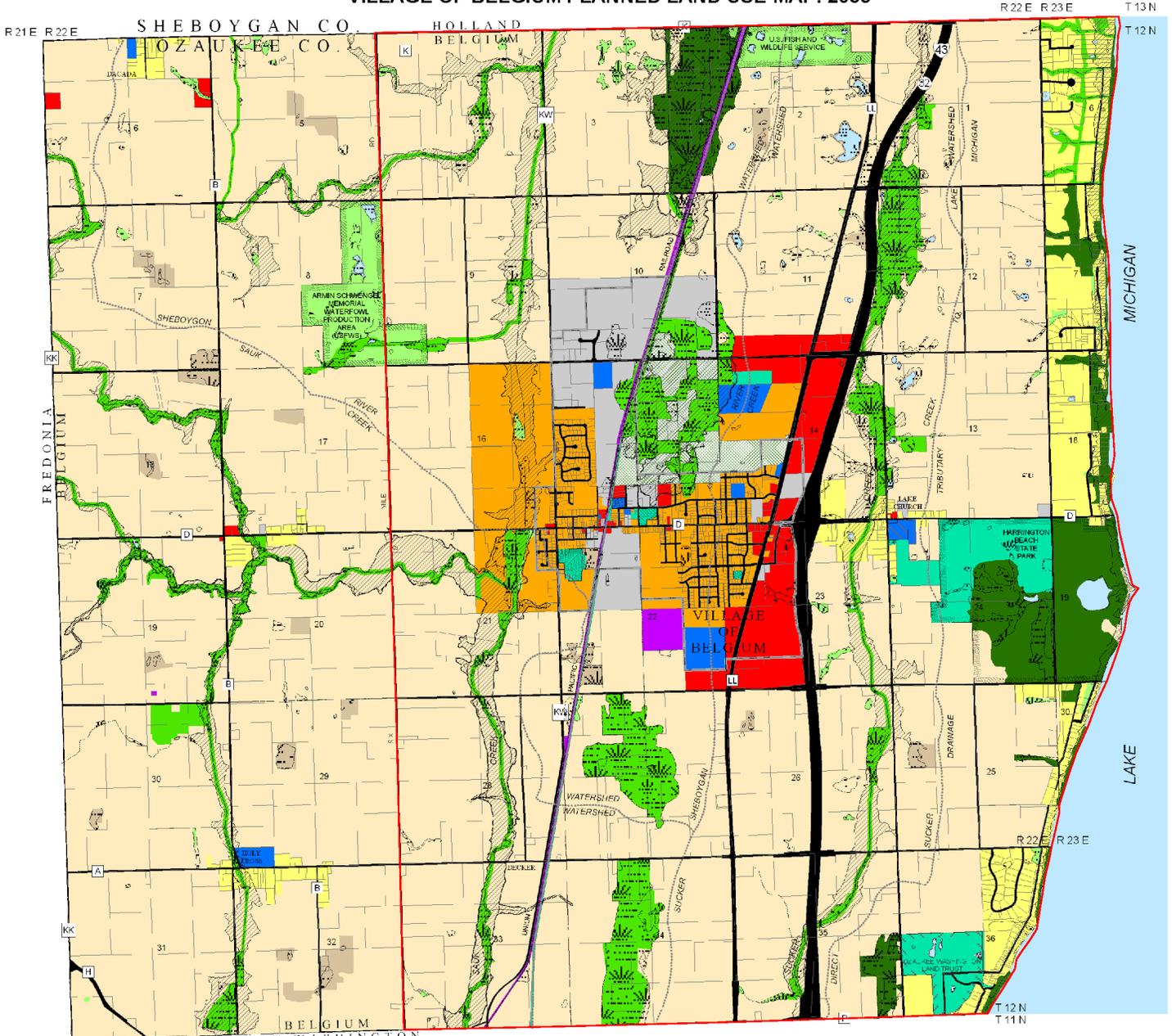


CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035



Source: City of Port Washington, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.
526

VILLAGE OF BELGIUM PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035



VILLAGE OF BELGIUM PLANNING AREA - RURAL AREA

- URBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LESS THAN 5.0 ACRES PER DWELLING UNIT)
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION AREA
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- OTHER LANDS TO BE PRESERVED
- SURFACE WATER
- WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY)
- MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY)

VILLAGE OF BELGIUM PLANNING AREA - URBAN AREA

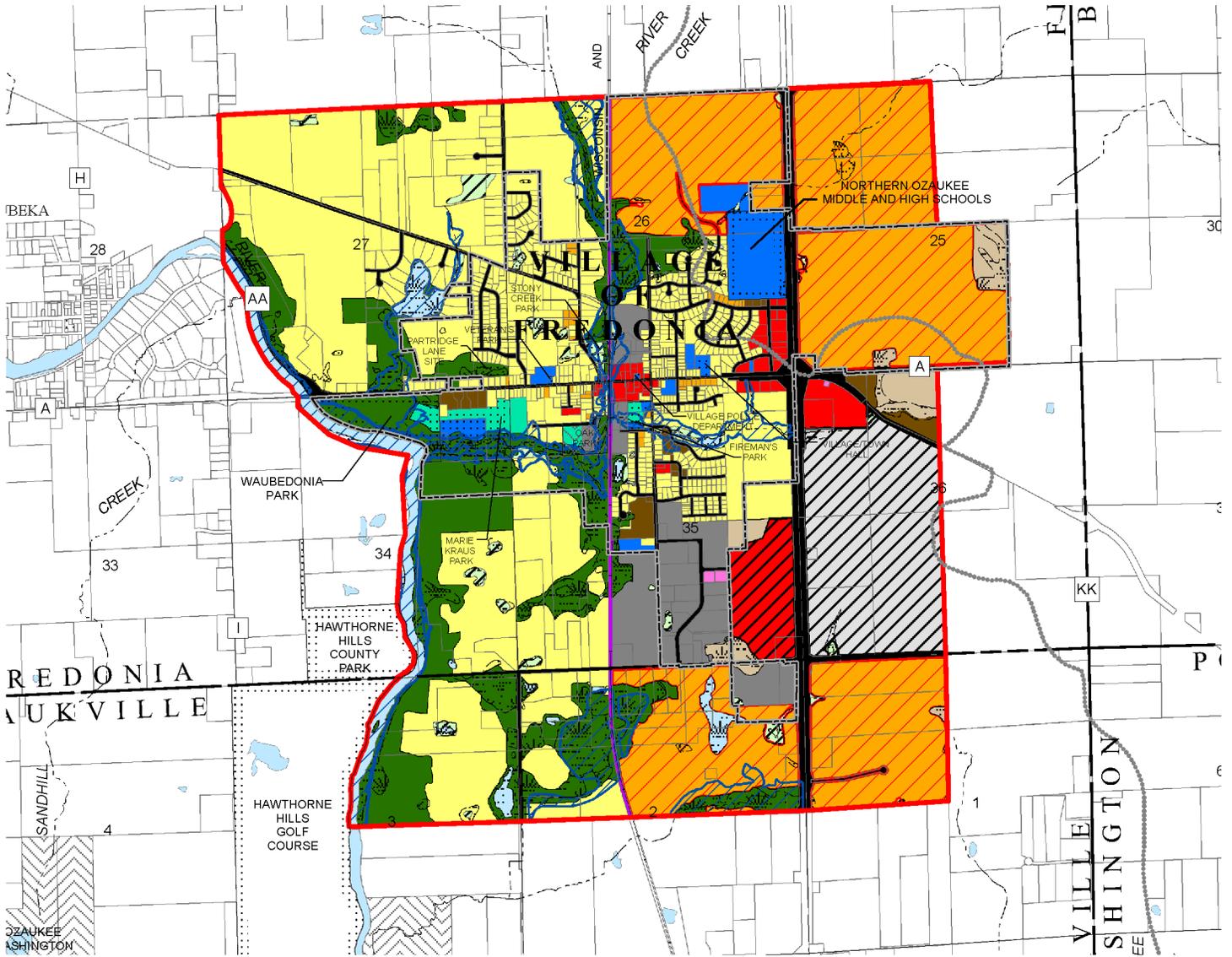
- MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL
- PARKS
- STREET AND HIGHWAYS
- RAILROAD
- CONSERVATION
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY)
- MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY)
- VILLAGE PLANNING AREA



Source: Village of Belgium, Town of Belgium, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

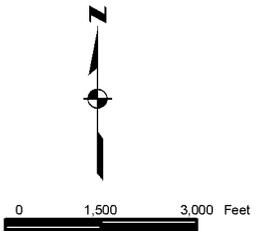
Map 114

VILLAGE OF FREDONIA PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035

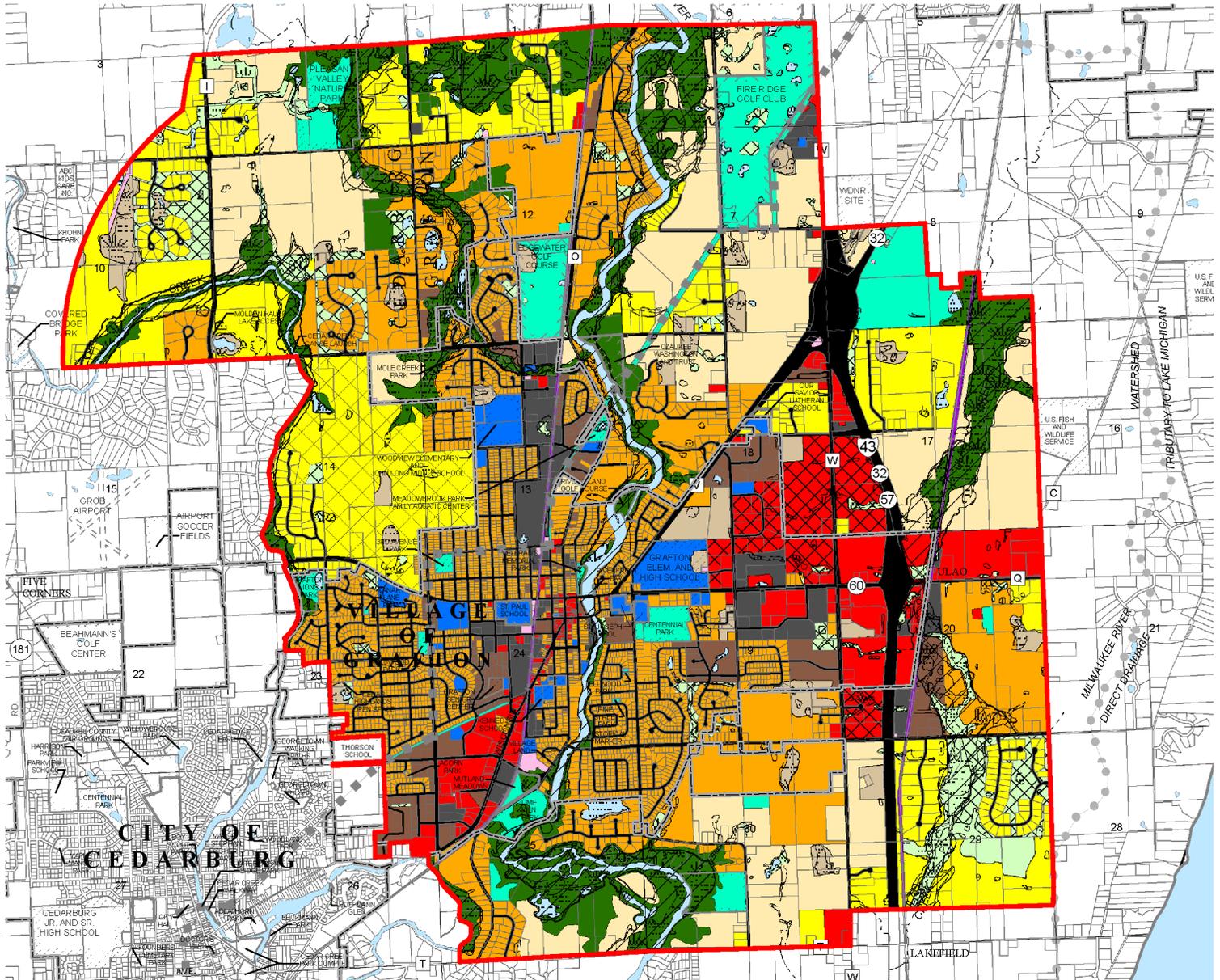


- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | PARK OR RECREATIONAL |
| TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT | STREETS AND HIGHWAYS |
| TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | OTHER LANDS TO BE PRESERVED |
| MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| COMMERCIAL | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| BUSINESS PARK | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS |
| INDUSTRIAL | SURFACE WATER |
| CORPORATE PARK | WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
| GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL | MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
| UTILITIES | PLANNING AREA |
| RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY | |

Source: Village of Fredonia, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.



VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035

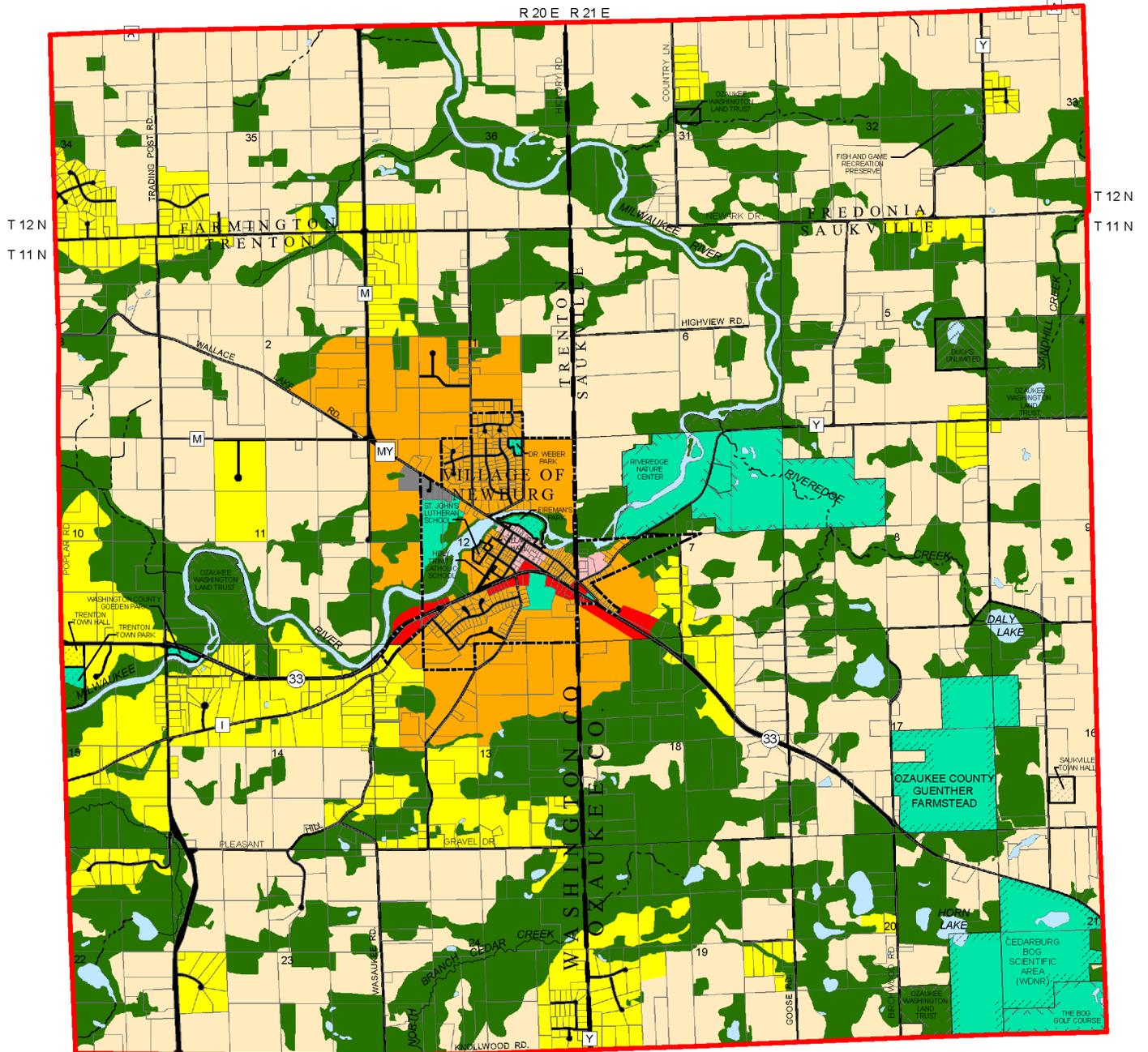


- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
|  | HIGH DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL |  | PARK AND RECREATIONAL |
|  | MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL |  | OTHER CONSERVANCY LANDS TO BE PRESERVED |
|  | SUBURBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL |  | AGRICULTURAL |
|  | TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT |  | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
|  | COMMERCIAL |  | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
|  | INDUSTRIAL |  | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA |
|  | BUSINESS / INDUSTRIAL PARK |  | SURFACE WATER |
|  | GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL |  | WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
|  | STREETS AND HIGHWAYS |  | MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
|  | RAILROAD |  | VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA |
|  | TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY | | |



Source: Village of Grafton, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035

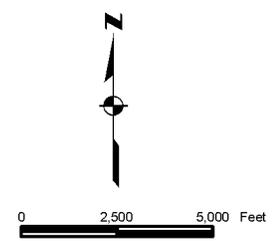


Smart Growth Future Land Use Categories

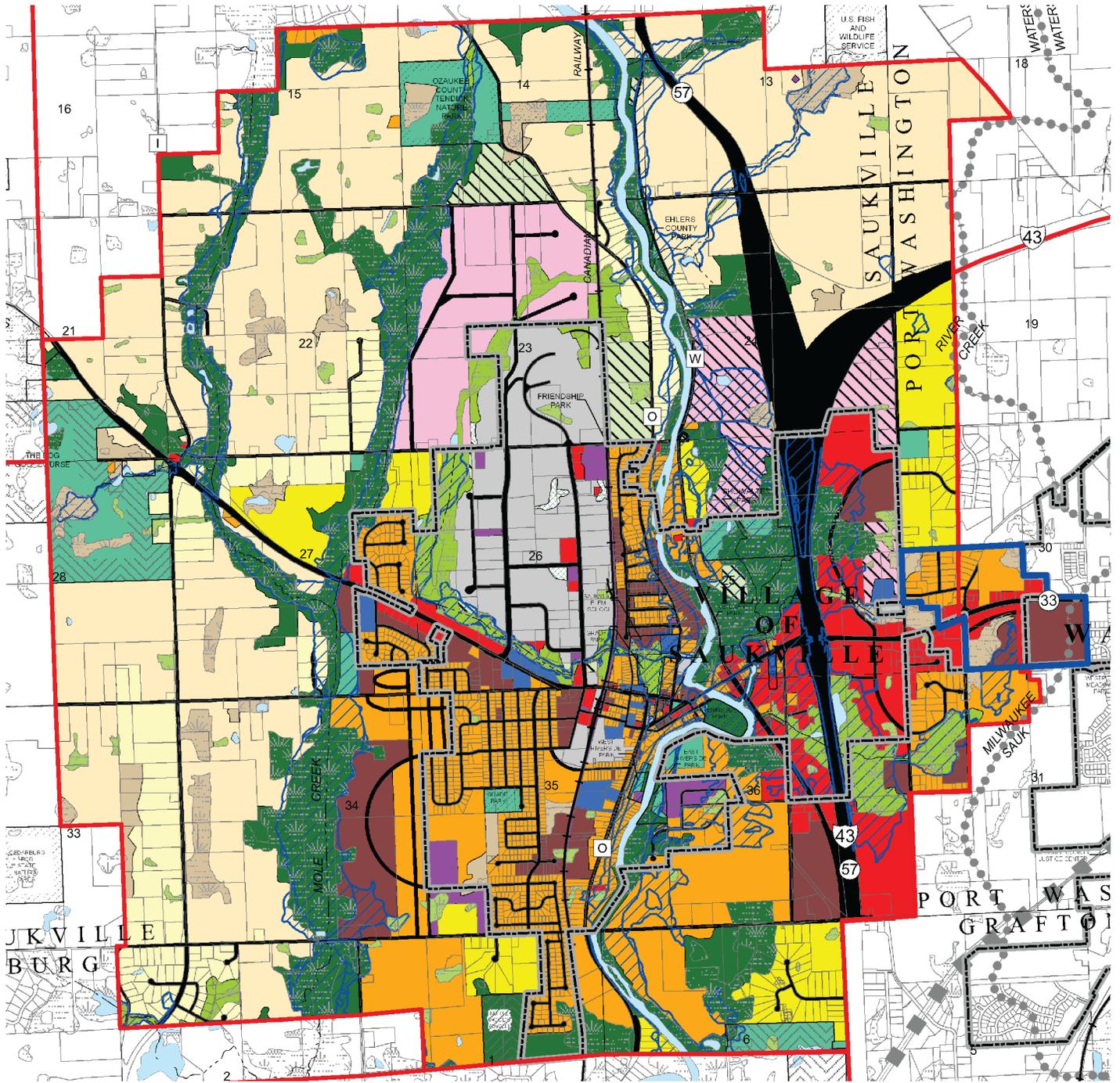
- VILLAGE RESIDENTIAL
- RURAL RESIDENTIAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- VILLAGE COMMERCIAL
- HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- VILLAGE PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
- ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, NATURAL AREAS, FLOODPLAIN, PRIVATE OPEN SPACE, AND PROPOSED OPEN SPACE
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- PLANNING AREA

Note: Environmental corridors include primary environmental corridor, secondary environmental corridor, and isolated natural resource areas.

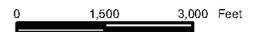
Source: Village of Newburg, Bonestro, Ozaukee County, Washington County, and SEWRPC.



VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035

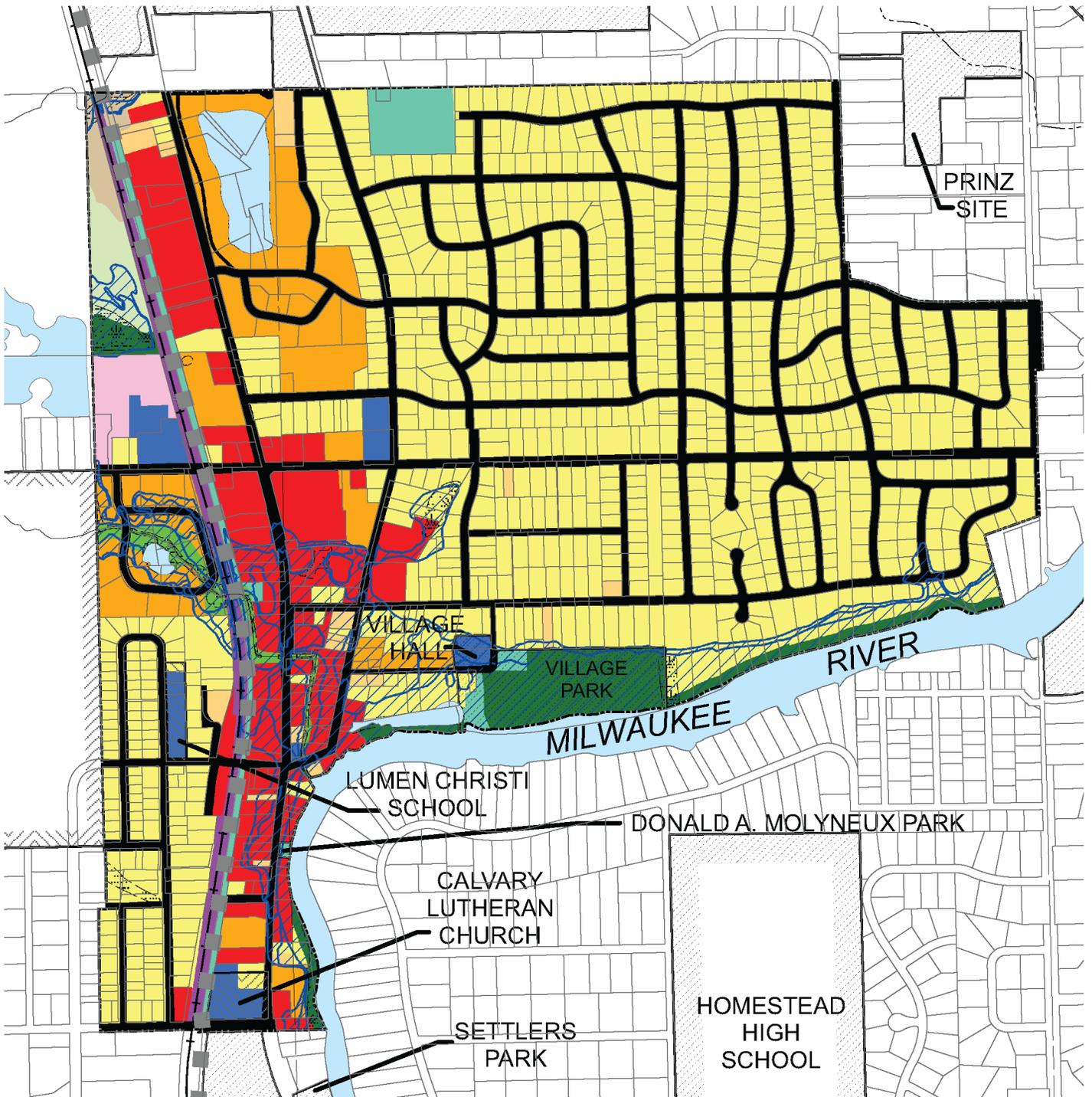


- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL - URBAN | GOVERNMENTAL OR INSTITUTIONAL | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | PARK OR RECREATIONAL | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | TRANSPORTATION OR UTILITIES | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS |
| LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL - RURAL | STREETS AND HIGHWAYS | WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
| RETAIL OR SERVICE COMMERCIAL | AGRICULTURAL OR OTHER OPEN SPACE | MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
| OFFICE PARK | WETLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS | SHARED PLANNING AREA |
| BUSINESS PARK | NATURE PRESERVE | VILLAGE AND CITY PLANNING AREAS |
| INDUSTRIAL | WOODLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | |
| | SURFACE WATER | |



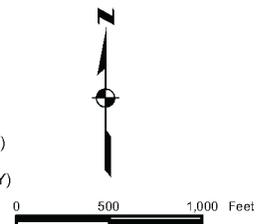
Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035

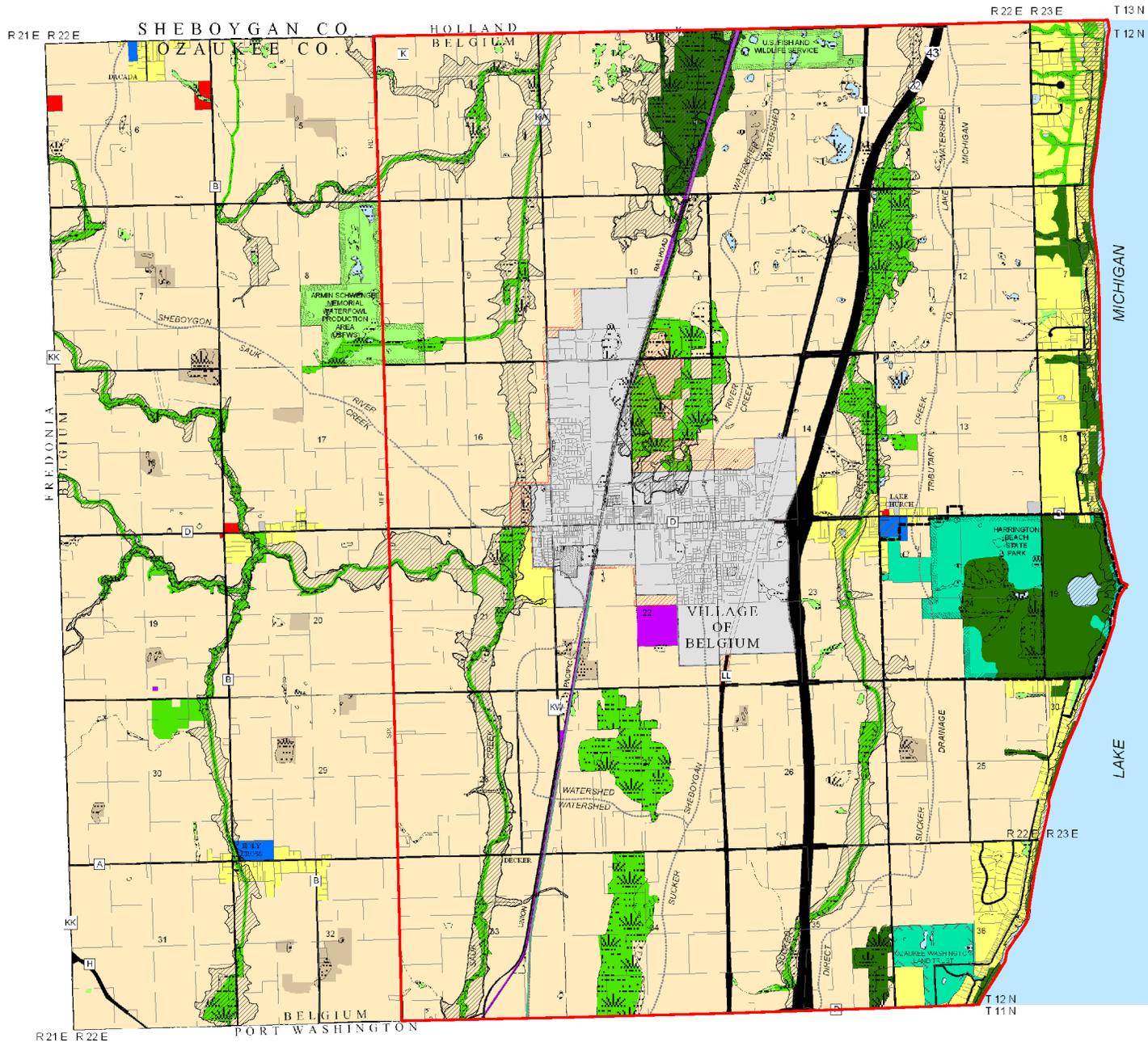


- | | |
|--|--|
|  SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL |  RECREATIONAL |
|  TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL |  OTHER CONSERVANCY LANDS TO BE PRESERVED |
|  MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND MOBILE HOME |  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
|  COMMERCIAL |  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
|  STREETS AND HIGHWAYS |  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA |
|  RAILWAY |  SURFACE WATER |
|  COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION |  WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
|  GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL |  MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY) |

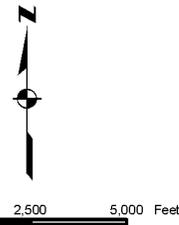
Source: Village of Thiensville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.



TOWN OF BELGIUM PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035



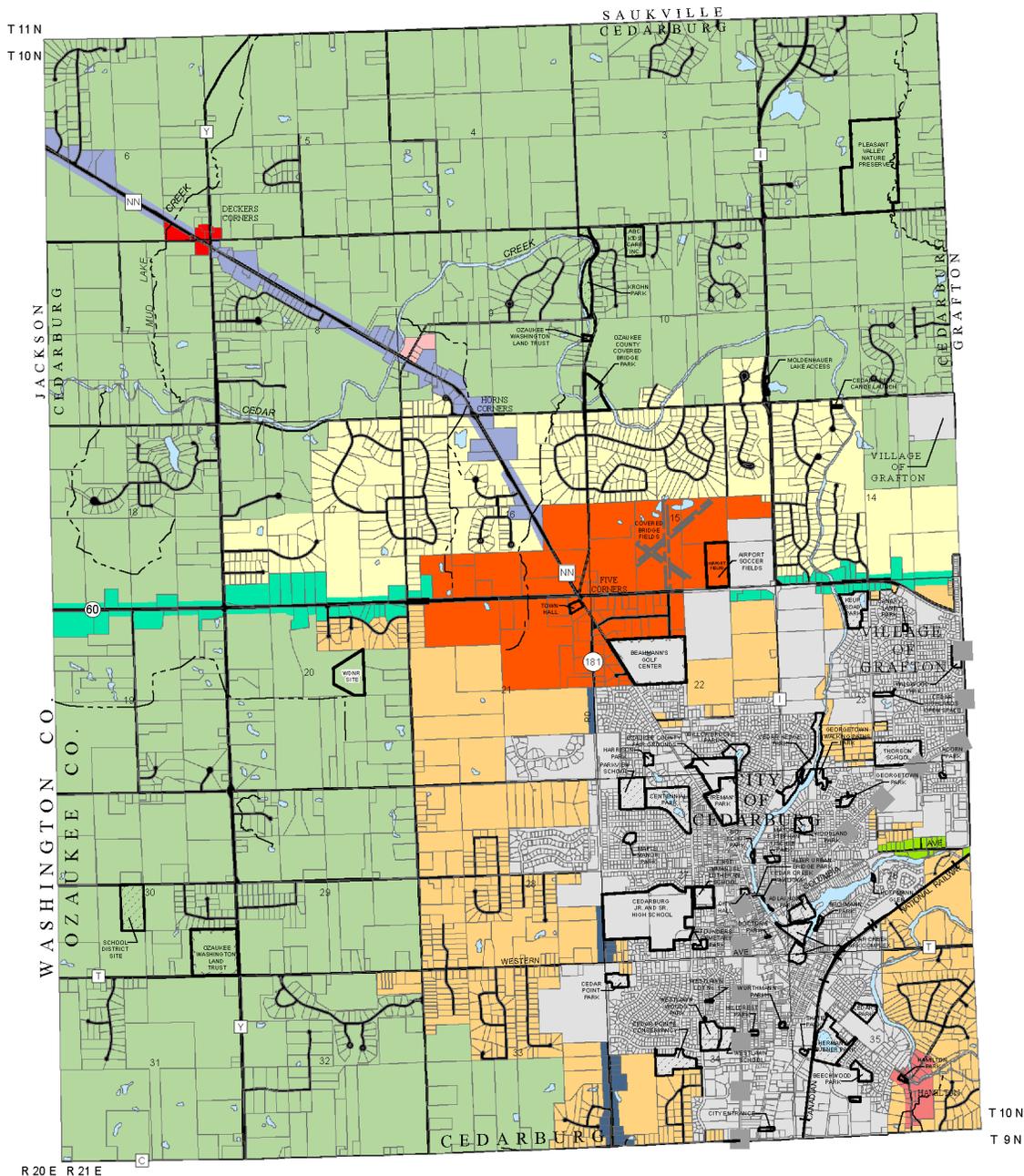
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  | URBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LESS THAN 5.0 ACRES PER DWELLING UNIT) |  | WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
|  | COMMERCIAL |  | MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
|  | INDUSTRIAL |  | URBAN LAND HOLDING AREA |
|  | STREETS AND HIGHWAYS |  | INCORPORATED AREA |
|  | TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES |  | VILLAGE PLANNING AREA |
|  | GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL |  | WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT BOUNDARY |
|  | RECREATIONAL | | |
|  | AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION AREA | | |
|  | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | | |
|  | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | | |
|  | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA | | |
|  | OTHER LANDS TO BE PRESERVED | | |
|  | SURFACE WATER | | |



Source: Town of Belgium, Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Map 120

TOWN OF CEDARBURG PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035



Neighborhoods

- RN-C Rural neighborhood - Countryside
- RN-N Residential Neighborhood - North
- RN-S Residential Neighborhood - South

Districts

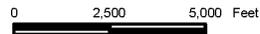
- BD-DC Business District - Deckers Corners
- BD-HC Business District - Horns Corners
- BD-C Business District - Columbia
- HD-H Historic District - Hamilton
- BD-FC Business District - Five Corners

Corridors

- APC-NN Arterial Parkway Corridor - Highway NN
- APC-60 Arterial Parkway Corridor - STH 60
- APC-WR Arterial Parkway Corridor - Wauwatosa Road

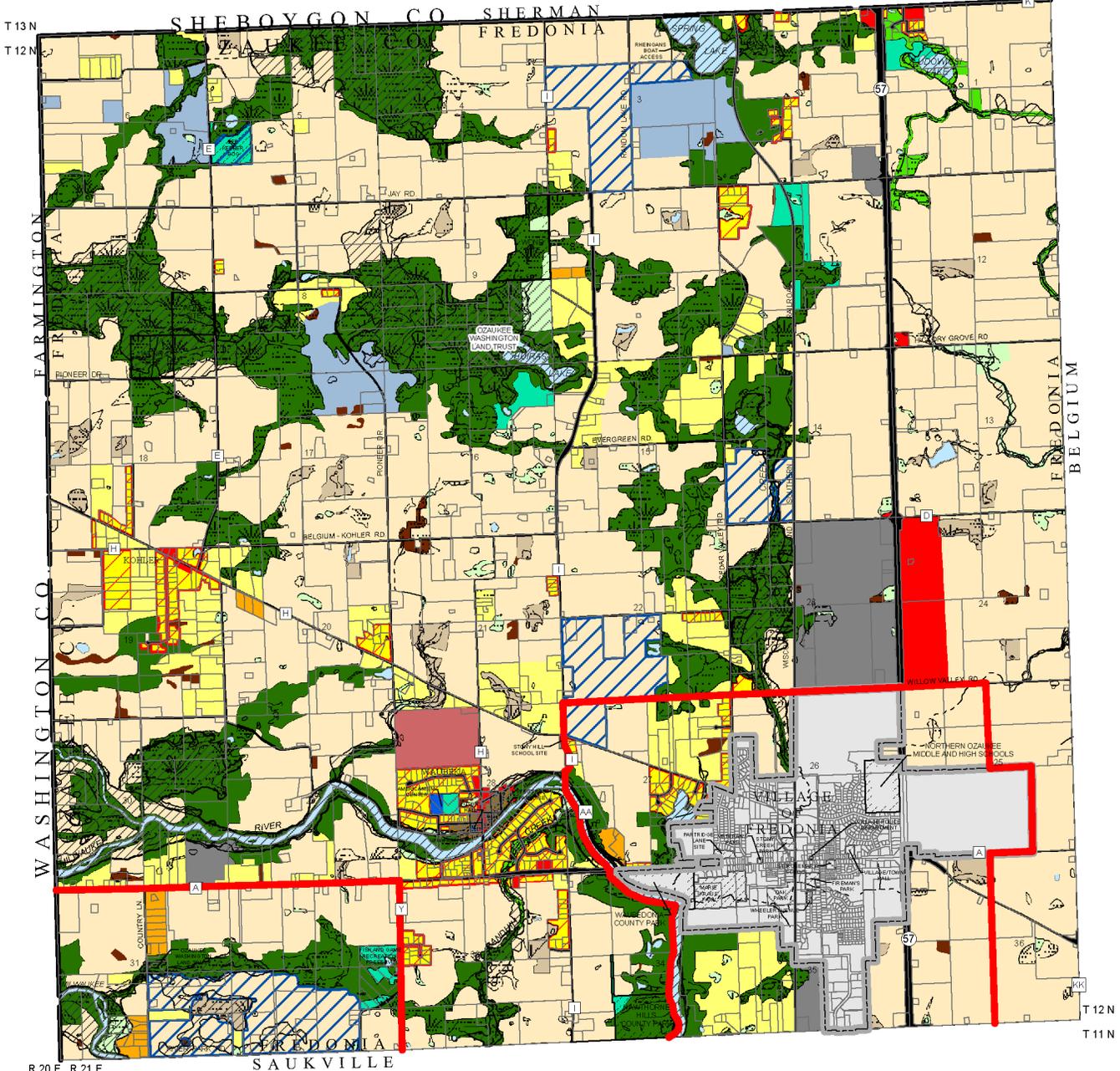
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- SURFACE WATER

Source: Town of Cedarburg, Planning and Design Institute Inc., Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.



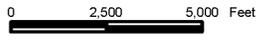
TOWN OF FREDONIA PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035

R 21 E R 22 E



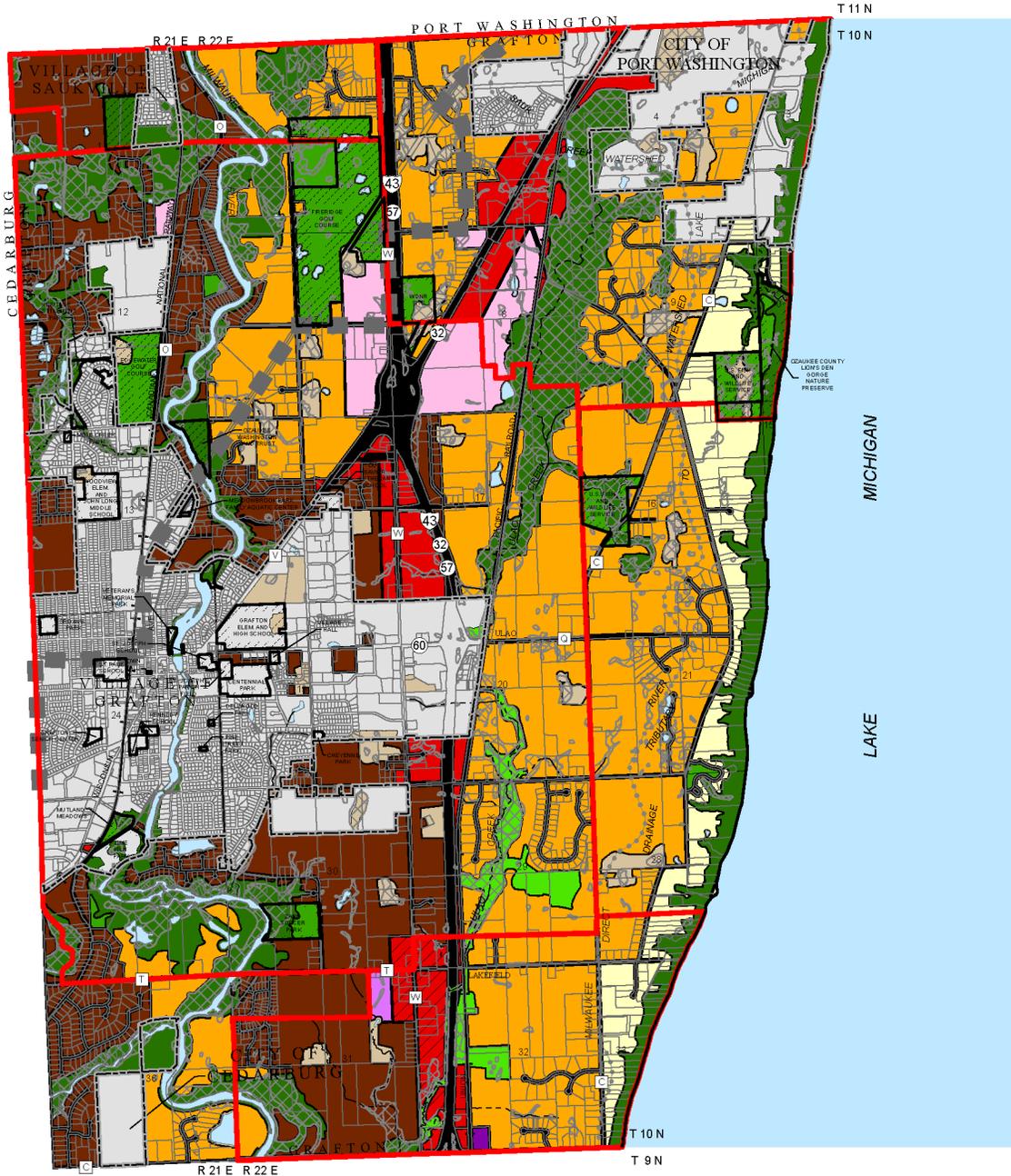
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION | | WOODLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| | RURAL RESIDENTIAL | | OTHER LANDS TO BE PRESERVED |
| | SUBURBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | | AGRICULTURAL |
| | LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | | SURFACE WATER |
| | MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL | | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| | COMMERCIAL | | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| | INDUSTRIAL | | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA |
| | GOVERNMENTAL, INSTITUTIONAL, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES | | EXTRACTIVE RESERVE (OVERLAY) |
| | EXTRACTIVE | | WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
| | RECREATIONAL | | MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
| | STREET RIGHT OF WAY | | VILLAGE PLANNING AREAS |

Source: Town of Fredonia, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.



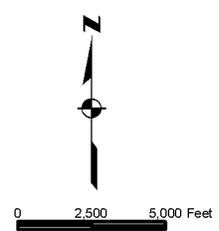
Map 122

TOWN OF GRAFTON PLANNED LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035



- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | R-1 5 ACRE MINIMUM | | CONSERVANCY OVERLAY |
| | R-2 3 ACRE MINIMUM | | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| | R-3 1 ACRE MINIMUM | | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
| | B-1 BUSINESS | | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS |
| | M-1 MANUFACTURING OR INDUSTRIAL | | SURFACE WATER |
| | BP BUSINESS PARK | | CITY AND VILLAGE PLANNING AREAS |
| | BP-3 BUSINESS PARK | | |
| | P-1 PARKS AND RECREATION | | |
| | PW PORT WASHINGTON ROAD DISTRICT | | |
| | TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES | | |
| | STREETS AND HIGHWAYS | | |

Source: Town of Grafton, Planning and Design Institute Inc., Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.



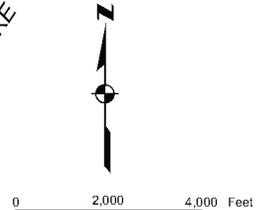
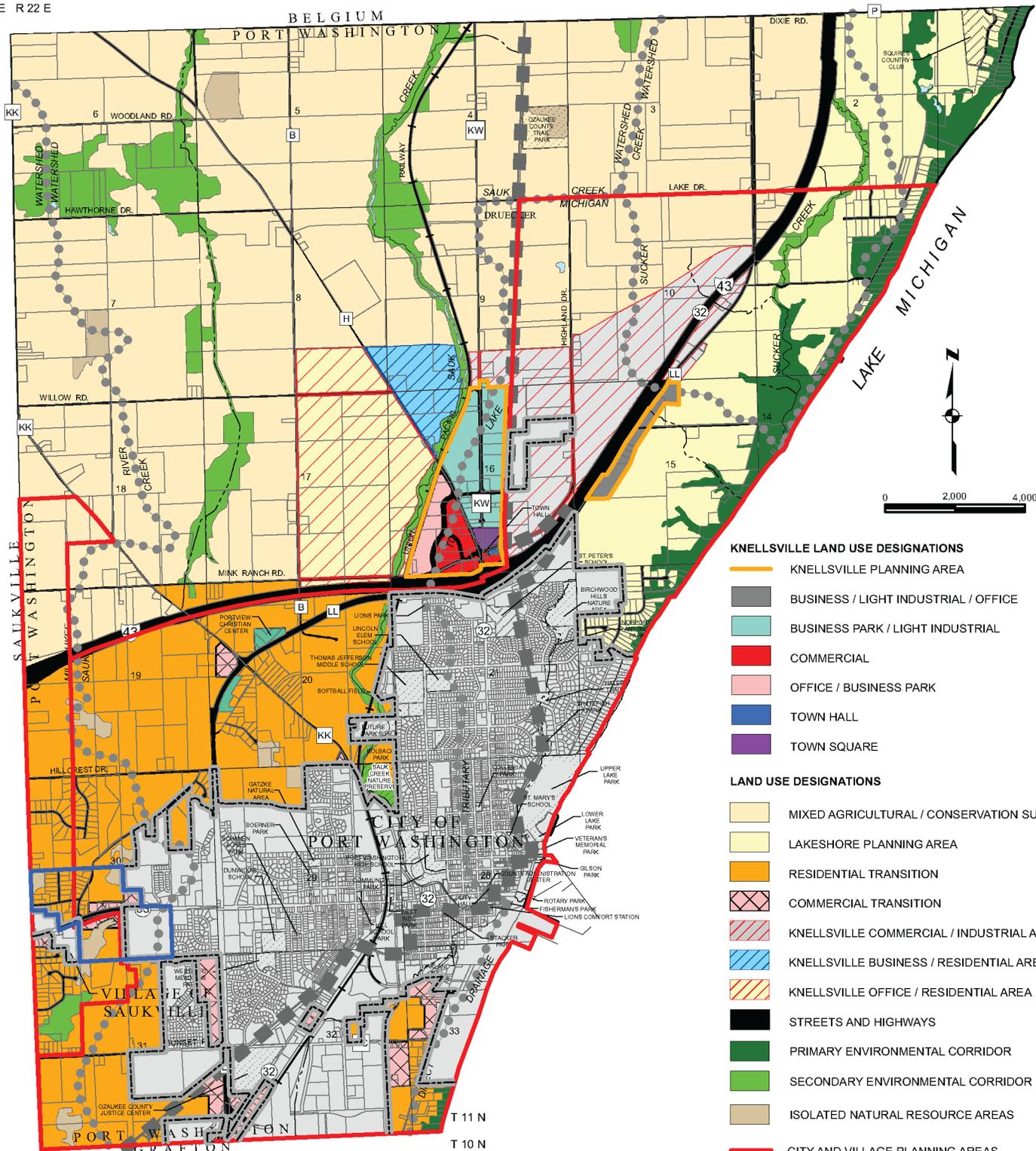
Map 123

TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035

R 21 E R 22 E

T 12 N

T 11 N



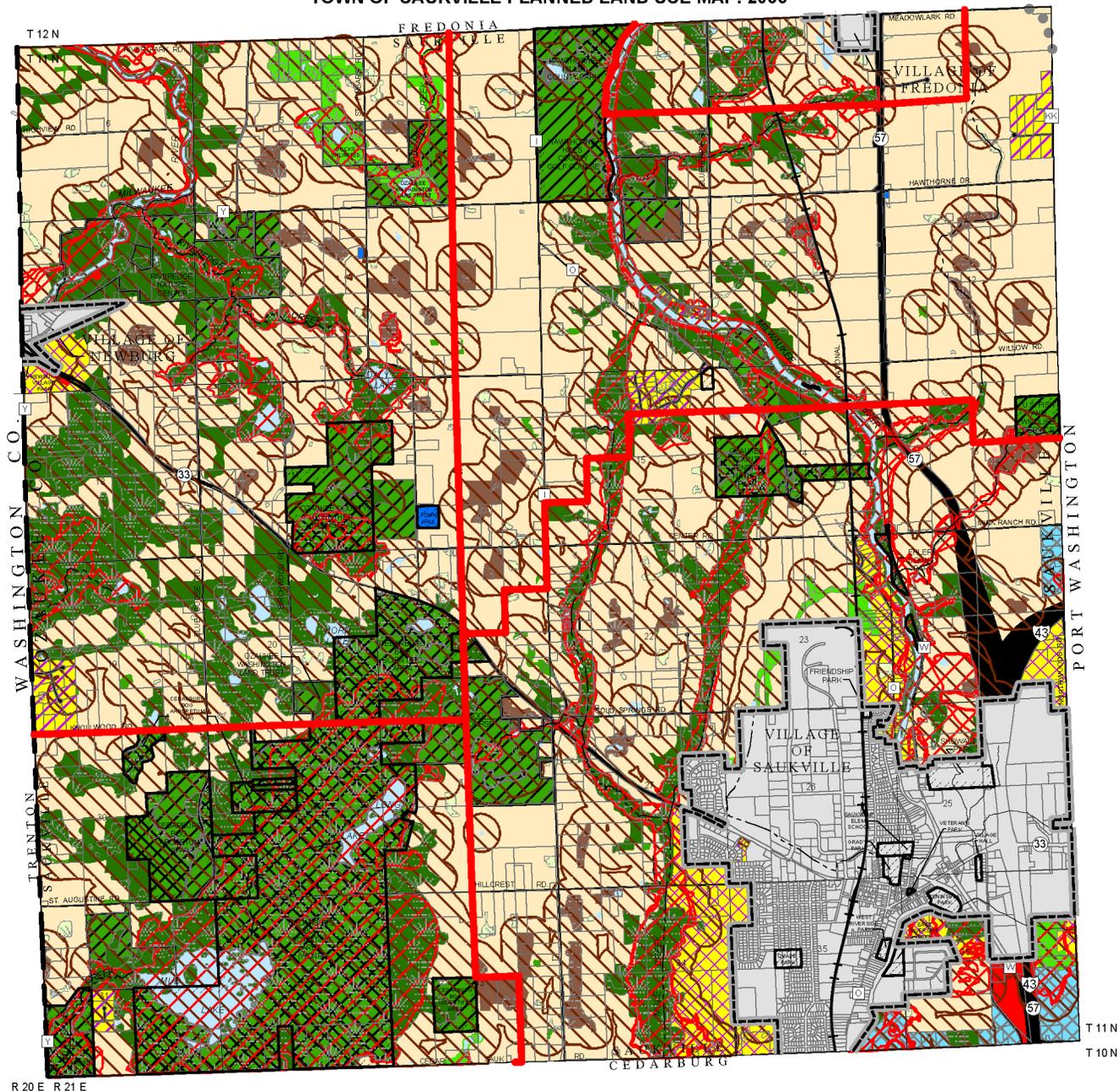
- KNELLSVILLE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS**
- KNELLSVILLE PLANNING AREA
 - BUSINESS / LIGHT INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE
 - BUSINESS PARK / LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
 - COMMERCIAL
 - OFFICE / BUSINESS PARK
 - TOWN HALL
 - TOWN SQUARE
- LAND USE DESIGNATIONS**
- MIXED AGRICULTURAL / CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION
 - LAKESHORE PLANNING AREA
 - RESIDENTIAL TRANSITION
 - COMMERCIAL TRANSITION
 - KNELLSVILLE COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL AREA
 - KNELLSVILLE BUSINESS / RESIDENTIAL AREA
 - KNELLSVILLE OFFICE / RESIDENTIAL AREA
 - STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
 - PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
 - SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
 - ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS
 - CITY AND VILLAGE PLANNING AREAS
 - SHARED PLANNING AREA

R 21 E R 22 E

T 11 N
T 10 N

Source: Town of Port Washington, Ruekert and Mielke, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

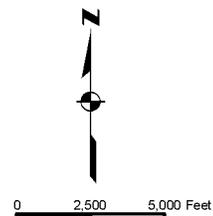
TOWN OF SAUKVILLE PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035



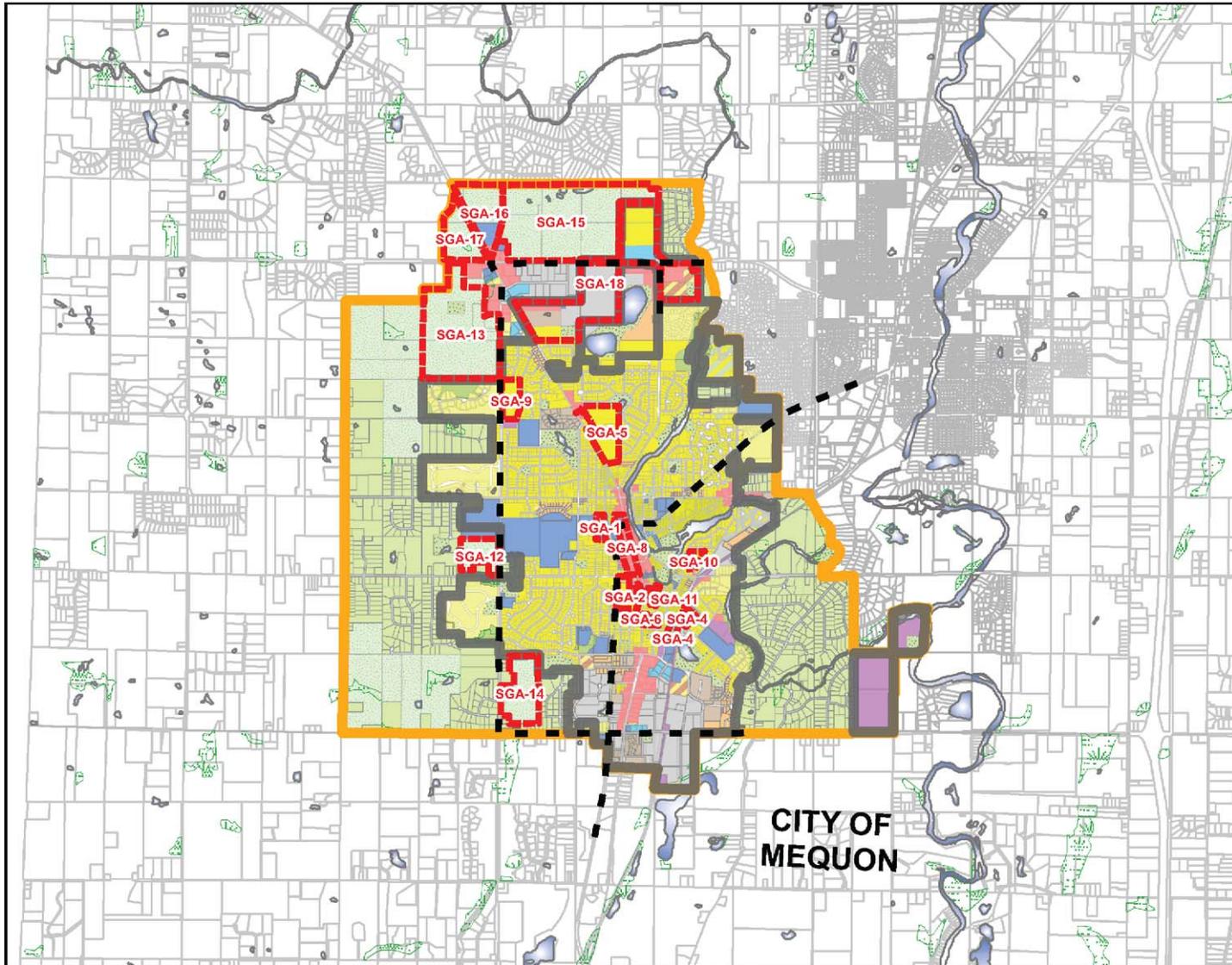
R 20 E R 21 E

- | | |
|---|--|
|  AGRICULTURAL |  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA |
|  COUNTRYSIDE ESTATE RESIDENTIAL |  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
|  RURAL NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTIAL |  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |
|  CLOSED SUBDIVISION |  SURFACE WATER |
|  OTHER SINGLE - FAMILY/TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL |  WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
|  COMMERCIAL |  MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY) |
|  GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL |  500 FOOT BUFFER TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS |
|  PRIVATE OR PUBLIC PARK / OPEN SPACE OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS |  VILLAGE PLANNING AREAS |
|  PRIVATE OR PUBLIC PARK / OPEN SPACE WITHIN ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS | |
|  COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION | |
|  STREETS AND HIGHWAYS | |
|  WETLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS | |
|  WOODLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS | |

Source: Town of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.



CITY OF CEDARBURG PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2025



**CITY OF CEDARBURG
2025 LAND USE PLAN**

- LOW DENSITY DETACHED URBAN RESIDENTIAL (20K TO 40K S.F.)
- UNSEWERED LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM-LOW DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL (12K TO 20K S.F.)
- MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (8.4K TO 12K S.F.)
- MIXED SINGLE FAMILY/TWO FAMILY RESIDENTIAL (5.2 TO 10.4 UNITS/ACRE)
- HIGH-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (5.2 TO 10.8 UNITS/ACRE)
- HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (10.9 TO 16.1 UNITS/ACRE)
- HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (ELDERLY HOUSING) (10.9 TO 20 UNITS/ACRE)
- MIXED USE OFF-CE AND/OR HIGH-MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- OFF-CE
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, OR UTILITY FACILITIES
- RECREATIONAL AND PARKLAND
- ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- AGRICULTURAL OR OPEN SPACE (1 UNIT/35 ACRES)
- WATER
- EXISTING PUBLIC TRAIL SYSTEM
- WIDNR WETLANDS
- CITY LIMIT
- SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY / YEAR 2025 PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY

0 0.2 0.4 0.8
Miles

CRISPELL-SNYDER, INC.
PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS

August 17, 2007 F:\Cedarburg\GIS\Map\Map\Map 125.dwg

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Maps for the following communities were prepared as part of this multi-jurisdictional planning process. All of the maps have been formally adopted by the local government. The adopted local maps were incorporated into this plan as part of Amendment 01-2009. Table 176 lists the date each local government comprehensive plan was initially approved by the local plan commission and adopted by the governing body:

- City of Mequon (Map 111)
- City of Port Washington (Map 112)
- Village of Belgium (Map 113)
- Village of Fredonia (Map 114)
- Village of Grafton (Map 115)
- Village of Newburg (Map 116)
- Village of Saukville (Map 117)
- Village of Thiensville (Map 118)
- Town of Belgium (Map 119)
- Town of Cedarburg (Map 120)
- Town of Fredonia (Map 121)
- Town of Grafton (Map 122)
- Town of Port Washington (Map 123)
- Town of Saukville (Map 124)

Table 176

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ADOPTION DATES**

Local Government	Plan Commission Resolution	Governing Body Ordinance
City of Cedarburg	1/7/08	2/25/08
City of Mequon	3/2/09	4/14/09
City of Port Washington.....	11/20/08	1/6/09
Village of Belgium.....	12/15/08	12/15/08
Village of Fredonia	1/5/09	2/19/09
Village of Grafton.....	12/23/08	2/2/09
Village of Newburg	11/6/08	12/11/08
Village of Saukville	11/6/08	1/20/09
Village of Thiensville.....	10/7/08	11/24/08
Town of Belgium.....	11/19/08	1/5/09
Town of Cedarburg.....	2/20/08	4/2/08
Town of Fredonia	3/4/09	3/18/09
Town of Grafton.....	4/9/08	4/9/08
Town of Port Washington.....	11/12/08	1/5/09
Town of Saukville	12/9/08	12/16/08

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Map 125, City of Cedarburg land use plan map, was developed separately from the County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

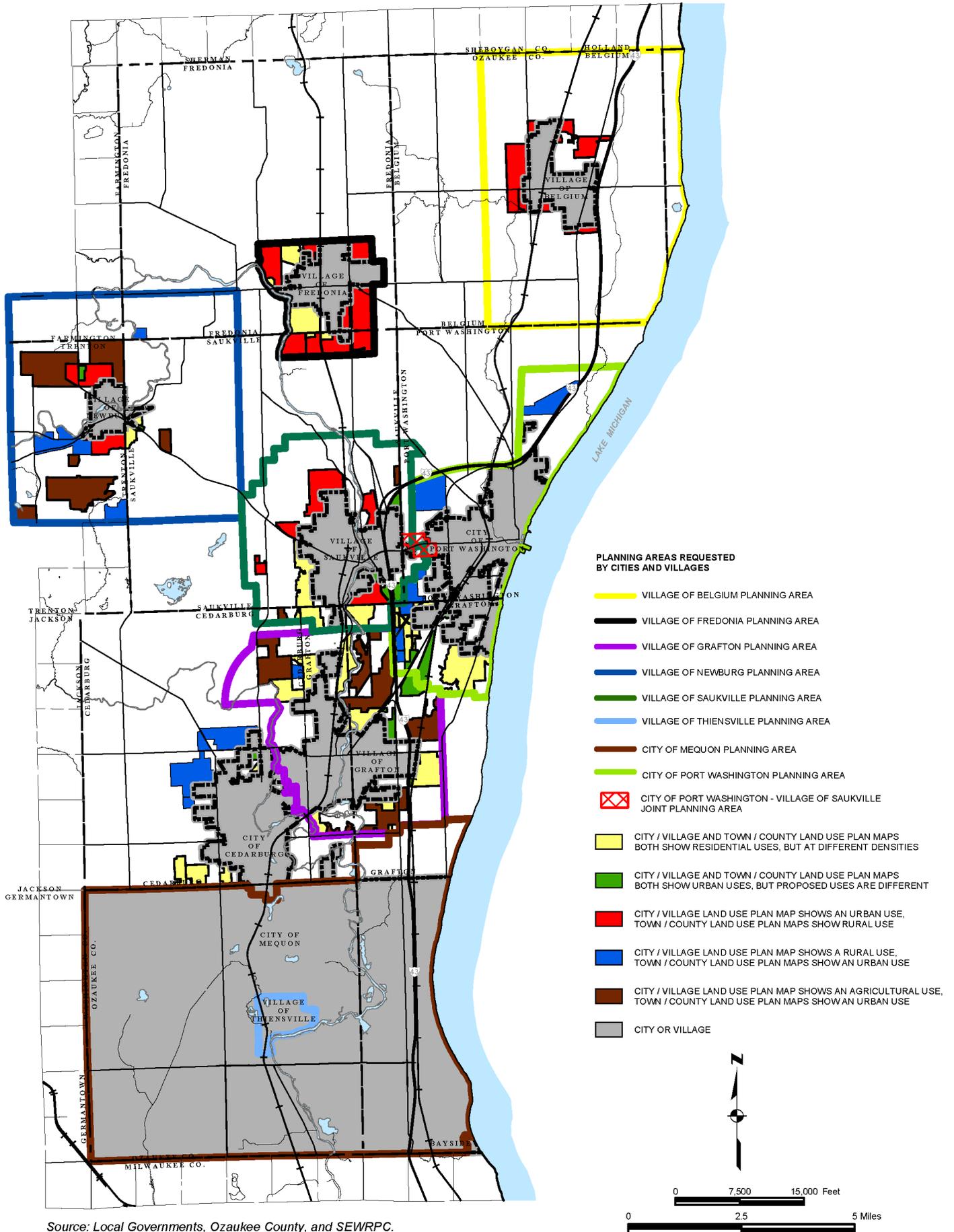
Map 126 graphically summarizes conflicts between city and village plans and adjacent town plans. In cases where a conflict exists between a city or village plan and a town plan, there is also a conflict between the city or village plan and the County plan, because the County planned land use map includes town recommendations for areas outside city and village limits.

Conflicts between local and/or local and County plans are categorized as follows on Map 126:

- ***City/Village and Town/County planned land use maps both show residential uses, but at different densities:*** In most cases this situation occurs because a city or village has identified future residential development at a higher density within its planning area than the neighboring town. Cities and villages generally plan higher density residential development within their planning areas to provide urban services, such as sewer and water, at an affordable cost in the future. Extension of urban services becomes cost prohibitive if these areas are developed at sub-urban or rural residential⁶ densities prior to annexation.

⁶Sub-urban residential development density is one home per 1.0 to 4.9 acres. Rural residential development density is one home per 5.0 to 34.9 acres.

SUMMARY OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN CITY / VILLAGE AND TOWN / COUNTY LAND USE PLAN MAPS



Source: Local Governments, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

- Village and Town of Fredonia: The Village of Fredonia has identified land for residential development as medium density urban residential surrounding the Village, which can accommodate a density of one home per 10,000 to 43,599 square feet.⁷ In areas north and south of the village, but within the Village planning area, the Town of Fredonia has identified large areas of land for residential development as rural density residential.
- The Village of Grafton has identified several areas of land adjacent to their northern, eastern, and southern boundaries for medium density urban residential development. The Towns of Cedarburg and Grafton have identified some of these areas for sub-urban density residential development.
- Village of Newburg and Town of Saukville: The Village of Newburg has identified an area of land directly adjacent to its eastern boundary for medium density urban residential development. The Town of Saukville has identified the same area for sub-urban density residential development.
- The Village of Saukville has identified areas adjacent to its western and southern corporate boundary for medium density residential development and high density residential development. The Towns of Saukville, Cedarburg, and Grafton have identified some of these areas for sub-urban density residential and rural residential development.
- The City of Port Washington and Town of Grafton: The City of Port Washington identifies areas south of the City for medium density urban residential development. The Town of Grafton identified these areas for sub-urban density residential development.
- The City and Town of Cedarburg: The City of Cedarburg identified several areas to the west of the City as agricultural or open space, with a recommended minimum parcel size of 35 acres. The Town of Cedarburg identified these areas as rural density residential.

Ozaukee County has endorsed the regional land use plan, which recommends that urban development at a density that can be economically provided with sanitary sewer service occur within identified urban service areas. Areas outside the urban service areas are recommended to remain in agricultural use. Residential development that takes place outside the urban service areas is recommended to maintain a density of no more than one home per five acres, preferably using a conservation subdivision design. Primary environmental corridors, wetlands, and floodplains are recommended to be preserved in both rural and urban areas.

- ***City/Village and Town/County planned land use maps both show urban uses, but proposed uses are different:*** In most cases where this situation occurs, one local government land use plan map recommends future residential development at an urban density on a particular parcel, and the adjacent local government recommends commercial, industrial, or institutional uses.
- ***City/Village planned land use map shows an urban use, and Town/County planned land use maps show a rural use:*** In most cases where this situation occurs, the city or village land use plan map proposes commercial, industrial, or urban-density residential uses, and the town (and therefore County) land use plan maps recommend either rural-density residential development or agricultural use of the parcel.
- ***City/Village planned land use map shows a rural use, and Town/County planned land use maps show an urban use:*** In most cases where this situation occurs, the city or village land use plan map proposes either rural-density residential development or agricultural use of a parcel, and the town (and therefore County) land use plan maps recommend commercial, industrial, or urban-density residential uses.
- ***City/Village land use plan map shows agricultural use, and Town/County land use plan maps show a rural residential use:*** This conflict occurs between the Village of Newburg and the Town of Saukville and the Village of Saukville and the Towns of Saukville and Cedarburg.

⁷One acre is 43,560 square feet.

- ***County planned land use map shows primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas and the Town of Cedarburg planned land use map excludes them:*** As previously stated in the Land Use Element, the County land use plan map is a reflection of each city, village, and town land use plan map prepared as part of the multi-jurisdictional planning process and by the City of Cedarburg. The only overriding land use categories on the County land use plan map are primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. These categories are included on each local government land use plan map with the exception of the Town of Cedarburg map.

The dispute resolution process recommended as part of this comprehensive planning process can be used to resolve conflicts between the comprehensive plans adopted by adjacent local governments, and conflicts between local governments and Ozaukee County, if conflicts cannot be resolved using more informal means. Boundary agreements between towns and the adjacent city and village offer another means of resolving conflicts between local governments, particularly when disputes are based on conflicting recommendations for future land uses or residential densities within a city or village's extraterritorial area and/or sewer service area. In addition to establishing future city and village boundaries, such agreements can also establish future land uses and provide for the extension of city or village sewer and water services to portions of the town.

PART 4: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth intergovernmental cooperation goals and objectives through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services that will implement the policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to intergovernmental cooperation identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, and countywide design workshop were also reviewed to identify intergovernmental cooperation issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issues

The general intergovernmental cooperation issue identified in Chapter VI was the ability of adjacent communities and different levels of government to work together and the effect on future planning and policy efforts. The ability to work regionally and across municipal boundaries was also found to be important to the County.

Further analysis of public input received during the comprehensive planning process, input from the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB), and the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in the other comprehensive plan elements were used to refine the general intergovernmental cooperation issue into the following more specific intergovernmental cooperation issues.

Shared Services and Facilities

An increase in shared services and facilities has been identified as an important issue for the County and local governments by committees and boards involved in the comprehensive planning process and by local governments participating in the comprehensive planning process. The sharing of services and facilities is often a way to increase the efficiency of providing services at a lower cost to the community. The coordinating of government services was also seen as an opportunity during the County SWOT analysis. The County and each local government within the County should identify possible shared service and facility opportunities in the intergovernmental cooperation element of their respective comprehensive plans and work to implement recommendations through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration Issue

Cooperative planning and ordinance administration between the County and local governments and between local governments has also been identified as an important issue by comprehensive planning committees and local governments participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process. In addition, coordinating government

planning was identified as an opportunity for the future during the SWOT analysis. The County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan was identified as a catalyst for cooperative planning and includes policy and program areas that facilitate future cooperative planning. Local comprehensive plans should also recognize the cooperative planning opportunities provided by the County comprehensive plan and work with the County and adjacent communities to implement cooperative planning programs through their respective comprehensive plan intergovernmental cooperation elements.

School District Cooperation Issue

Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires the County and local units of government to analyze their relationship with the local school district or, in the case of the County, districts. Through each phase of public input gathered as part of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, including the countywide public opinion survey and the SWOT analysis, education has been seen as an asset to the County and its communities and an important priority for the future quality of life of County residents. The County comprehensive plan and community comprehensive plans should identify policies and programs to assist local school districts with future planning, which will enable them to provide a high level of education in an efficient and cost effective manner.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to an issue statement in the preceding section. Intergovernmental cooperation recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments provide many of the services and facilities that could be considered for future intergovernmental agreements or consolidation. In addition, local governments will be instrumental in future coordinated planning and ordinance administration in the County. Each participating community should refine the local recommendations through the development of goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the intergovernmental cooperation element of their local comprehensive plan to meet specific community needs. Local governments may also choose not to include local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's needs.

General Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue (from Chapter VI)

- **Goal:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.
 - **Objective:** Provide a structure for continuing dialog concerning comprehensive planning, land use regulation issues, and boundary issues between local governments in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage shared services between the units of government in Ozaukee County.
 - **Objective:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for locating public facilities such as police stations, fire stations, government administration buildings, and libraries, and quasi-public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing, assisted living, and independent living centers for the elderly and persons with disabilities.
 - **Objective:** Pursue intergovernmental cooperation between Ozaukee County and other agencies as opportunities arise.

Shared Services and Facilities Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage shared services and facilities between units and levels of government.
 - **Objective:** Cooperate with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective government services.
 - **Policy:** Support the development of water control facilities, including stormwater management systems, to meet the stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
 - **Program:** Cooperate with local governments on countywide stormwater management planning, education, and enforcement through a countywide stormwater management and erosion control ordinance.
 - **Program:** Encourage local governments to develop joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities.

- **Policy:** Cooperate with SEWRPC and local governments to implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan.
 - **Program:** Assist local governments to implement recommendations from the regional water supply plan, as appropriate, to study the development of alternative water sources, including converting from groundwater to Lake Michigan, as a source of municipal water.
 - **Program:** Assist local governments, as appropriate, to develop public water systems.
- **Policy:** Implement cooperative programs to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by household and agricultural waste, including hazardous waste.
 - **Program:** Apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. Partner with local communities during implementation of the programs.
 - **Program:** Study the feasibility of providing a permanent household hazardous waste drop-off site in the County for use by all County residents.
 - **Program:** Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee County to continue an annual Countywide recycling program for unused pharmaceuticals.
 - **Program:** Explore regional partnership options for recycling programs and facilities.
- **Policy:** Continue to provide police protection and emergency management services to Ozaukee County residents through the Ozaukee County Sheriff’s Department and the Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department.
 - **Program:** Continue intergovernmental agreement between the County, Towns, and Village of Belgium to provide police protection through the Sheriff’s Department.
 - **Program:** Continue to operate the Ozaukee County Anti-Drug Task Force, which consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to participate in the countywide Special Response Team, which consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the County that respond to hostage and barricaded suspect situations throughout the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to work with MATC to provide a countywide law enforcement training consortium to benefit all law enforcement agencies in the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to participate in the Suburban Mutual Aid Response Team (SMART), which includes all fulltime law enforcement agencies in Ozaukee County and Washington County.
 - **Program:** Continue to partner with the City of Port Washington in the ownership and use of the “SMART” trailer. Study the feasibility of expanding the program to partner with other communities in the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to operate the County Emergency Management Department, which works in cooperation with local governments throughout the County to organize, plan, and assign available resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of all hazards.
 - **Program:** Continue the County’s Emergency Management Department oversight of the countywide Level B hazardous material emergency response team and the water safety patrol.
- **Policy:** Continue to provide assistance and share equipment, as appropriate, for local public works projects.
 - **Program:** Continue to contract with local governments to provide construction and maintenance services for local transportation facilities.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide fueling service to local governments and government agencies in the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to purchase and store salt for winter road maintenance use by local governments in the County.

- **Policy:** Continue to coordinate and provide technical services as appropriate.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide technical services that benefit the public and other units and agencies of government, such as updating and maintaining GIS data, including parcel and floodplain data.
 - **Program:** Continue to develop the Ozaukee County Interactive Map function on the County website as a method of sharing mapping data.
 - **Program:** Continue to maintain the County website to provide information to the public and other units and agencies of government.
 - **Program:** Continue to host the website and e-mail services of cities, villages, and towns in the County.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide emergency dispatch services to interested communities in Ozaukee County through an intergovernmental agreement.
 - **Program:** Continue to operate a communications center through the Sheriff’s Department that benefits all public agencies within the County through the reception of wireless 911 calls.
 - **Program:** Continue to operate the emergency radio system between Ozaukee County and each city, village, and town in the County with connectivity to the City of Milwaukee and the State Police.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide County technical services to local governments, if funding and staffing levels allow, such as assistance with tax bills, the voter registration system, and the County’s purchasing program.
- **Objective:** Work with other units and agencies of government and private entities, including non-profit agencies, where appropriate, to construct and/or operate community facilities in a cost-effective and efficient manner through joint service agreements.
- **Objective:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for locating public facilities such as police and fire stations and libraries, and quasi-public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing, assisted living facilities, and independent living centers for the elderly and persons with disabilities.
- **Policy:** Cooperate with local governments and private service providers, if requested, to help determine suitable locations for public and quasi-public facilities.
 - **Program:** Work with private service providers to study additional renovation and expansion of the Lasata Care Center and Lasata Heights to provide a “continuum of care.”
 - **Program:** Continue to work with local governments and private service providers, on request, to explain the type of permits required from Ozaukee County before selecting and buying a building site.
 - **Program:** Continue to work with DNR, NGOs, and local governments to acquire and develop parks, trails, and other recreational facilities as called for in County or local park and open space plans.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide GIS and other data to assist local governments and private service providers to find suitable locations for proposed public and quasi public facilities, subject to County staff availability.

Local Government Recommendation: Local governments should work with the County, neighboring cities, towns, and villages, and other government agencies and service providers to ensure that public services are offered in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible. Possible partnership opportunities include shared fire, public works, and municipal halls and offices with neighboring communities. Local governments should also work with Ozaukee County on services that both the local government and County may help to administer or fund, such as stormwater management facilities, library services, and parks. Specific programs outlining possible

utilities and community facilities partnerships with the County, other local governments, and other governmental agencies and service providers should be set forth in the utilities and community facilities or intergovernmental cooperation element of the local comprehensive plan. Towns may wish to pursue a boundary agreement with a neighboring city or village. In addition to setting long-range boundaries, a boundary agreement may allow the provision of utilities such as sanitary sewer service or public water supply to areas of the town envisioned for possible commercial or industrial land uses.

Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration Issue

- **Goal:** Reduce land use planning, ordinance administration, and other boundary issue conflicts between communities in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Promote a better understanding among all levels of government regarding the roles and responsibilities of each.
 - **Objective:** Continue cooperative planning efforts between local governments, the County, and SEWRPC.
 - **Policy:** Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use planning, regulation issues, and boundary issues between local governments in the County.
 - **Policy:** Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use planning, regulation issues, and boundary issues between local governments and the County.
 - **Program:** On request, assist local governments in forming informal ad-hoc committees that would meet periodically with adjacent communities to discuss development projects and issues within their communities, such as shared services, boundary agreements, and/or development standards and patterns.
 - **Program:** Establish a countywide Facilitated Negotiation Dispute Resolution Forum to resolve multi-jurisdictional conflicts regarding the adopted comprehensive plans of Ozaukee County and local governments in the County. Develop a set of rules and bylaws designed to govern the dispute resolution process and facilitate the process.
 - **Program:** Sponsor an annual countywide workshop on opportunities for and examples of shared services.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide support for ongoing cooperative planning efforts with all participating local governments, the County, and SEWRPC, started under the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, including GIS data and mapping.
 - **Program:** If requested by local governments, provide technical assistance and data to assist in the development of boundary agreements.
 - **Program:** Continue to engage local governments and the County in discussions regarding current governing issues through LOGIN.
 - **Program:** Continue to work with MATC to develop and host First Friday Forums, which address topics relevant to Ozaukee County and its communities such as comprehensive planning, economic development, and natural resource protection.
 - **Program:** Work with Ozaukee Economic Development (OED), local governments in the County, and the Milwaukee 7 to coordinate attraction and expansion of businesses to the most advantageous areas of the County for businesses and residents of the County and the Region.
 - **Policy:** Encourage comprehensive water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
 - **Program:** Work with SEWRPC, NGOs, UWM, and the DNR to establish a cooperative process, involving local governments as appropriate, to develop a framework for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply facilities and services.

- **Policy:** Continue to work with DNR, NGOs, and local governments to protect important natural resources.
 - **Program:** Continue to participate in on-going cooperative planning and land acquisition efforts, such as the North Branch Milwaukee River project.
- **Policy:** Continue to work with SEWRPC on regional plans and issues affecting Ozaukee County.
 - **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC and WisDOT on regional transportation planning and programming efforts and to develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region.
 - **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC to update Ozaukee County transportation plans, such as the jurisdictional highway plan and the transit development plan.
 - **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC to prepare new and updated elements of the regional plan, such as the regional water quality, water supply, natural areas, and telecommunications plans.
- **Objective:** Reach out to local governments to provide information on land use-related ordinances.
- **Policy:** Continue to provide information on land use-related ordinances and programs to local governments.
 - **Program:** Sponsor an annual countywide intergovernmental cooperation workshop for local government staff and officials.
 - **Program:** Continue to use the County website as a tool to disseminate information regarding County ordinances to local governments, developers, and the general public.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational information and conduct educational programs related to County ordinances and programs.
 - **Program:** Work with SEWRPC to develop model ordinances for use by local governments as recommended in other element chapters.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide updated shoreland/floodplain zoning maps to local governments when floodplain boundaries are changed or other significant amendments are made.
 - **Program:** Continue to assist local governments in the administration of the nonmetallic mining ordinance, based on a cooperative agreement between the County and each interested local government.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide information to local governments on the general requirements of the County sanitary and health ordinance and animal manure storage ordinance.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide technical assistance to towns on request to develop local farmland protection tools, such as transfer of development rights (TDR), purchase of development rights (PDR), and exclusive agricultural zoning.

Local Government Recommendation: Local governments should participate in the cooperative planning dialog structure developed by Ozaukee County as recommended in the policies and programs under this issue. Local government comprehensive plan intergovernmental cooperation elements should include programs that recommend participation in the County Facilitated Negotiation Dispute Resolution Process and the use of County GIS data and maps for current and future cooperative land use planning activities and boundary agreements. Local governments should also use the model ordinances and model planning tools referenced in the various elements of the County comprehensive plan in local land use planning and regulation activities.

Local governments should consider forming informal ad-hoc committees that would meet periodically with adjacent communities to discuss development projects and issues within their communities. Such informal discussions may identify opportunities for shared services, boundary agreements, and/or development standards and patterns that are acceptable to neighboring communities.

Local governments should provide Ozaukee County with current copies of zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances and amendments to such ordinances so the County is aware of local regulations affecting development projects. Local governments should coordinate the review of proposed land development projects with Ozaukee County if a project requires approval under both a local and a County ordinance (such as approval under a Town zoning ordinance and the County shoreland/floodplain zoning ordinance).

School District Cooperation Issue

- **Goal:** Coordinate with school districts as they plan and locate school facilities, as appropriate.
 - **Objective:** Provide land use-related data and demographic data to help school districts plan for the future.
 - **Policy:** Encourage school districts to consult with local governments and County Planning and Parks Department staff when initiating facilities planning or when planning locations of new schools or recreational facilities.
 - **Program:** Work with school district officials, on request, to explain the type of permits required from Ozaukee County before selecting and buying a site, and encourage districts to meet with local governments for the same purpose.
 - **Program:** Provide population projection data, including age composition and demographic projections, to school districts for use in preparing facilities plans, or suggest that school districts contact SEWRPC for this information.
 - **Program:** Provide mapping to school districts to assist in facilities siting and planning.

Local Government Recommendation: Local governments should work with their local school district, if requested, to help determine suitable sites for new school buildings and other facilities. Communities should also consider the development of joint school and park sites and/or opportunities for joint use of recreational facilities, and work with school district officials to develop joint facilities where appropriate. Communities should also work with local school districts, if requested, to provide information regarding proposed residential developments to help the districts prepare accurate facilities plans.

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Chapter XIV

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The implementation element is the last of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001 (2) (h) of the *Statutes* requires this element to include a compilation of programs, in a specified sequence, to implement the recommendations set forth in the preceding eight elements. The *Statute* also requires this element to:

- Identify proposed changes to applicable zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and official maps.
- Describe how each of the other eight elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with other elements of the plan.
- Include a mechanism to measure the County's progress towards achieving the recommendations of the plan.
- Include a process for amending and updating the plan. The *Statutes* require that a comprehensive plan be updated no less than once every 10 years.

Section 66.1001 (4) of the *Statutes* sets forth the required procedure for adoption or amendment of a comprehensive plan, which includes:

- Adoption of a written public participation plan designed to foster public participation in the development of a comprehensive plan or a plan amendment.
- Approval of a recommended plan by a resolution approved by a majority of the full membership of the plan commission (for city, village, and town plans) or the appropriate committee of the County Board (for county plans). The Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB) of the Ozaukee County Board oversees comprehensive planning activities in Ozaukee County.
- Distribution of the draft plan for review and comment to:¹
 - Every governmental body located in whole or in part within the County;
 - The clerk of all adjacent County and local governments;
 - The Wisconsin Department of Administration;

¹The Wisconsin Department of Administration has stated that both draft and adopted County plan reports may be distributed in digital format, provided a paper copy of the report is available for review at each public library in the County and at the County building.

- SEWRPC;
- All public libraries in the County.

The parties listed above must also be provided with a copy of the adopted comprehensive plan.

- Adoption of the plan by an ordinance adopted by a majority of the full membership of the County Board. Adoption of the plan by the County Board must be preceded by at least one public hearing. A Class 1 notice of the hearing must be published at least 30 days before the hearing. Written notice must also be provided to persons who have applied for or been issued a permit for a nonmetallic mining reclamation plan, registered a nonmetallic mining site under Chapter NR 135 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, or to owners or leaseholders of lands with nonmetallic resources who have requested notice of the hearing in writing. Other property owners who submitted a written request to the County must also be notified of the hearing.

PART 1: PLAN REVIEW AND ADOPTION

For any planning process, it is good practice to hold public informational meetings and hearings on recommended plans before their adoption. Such actions provide an additional opportunity to acquaint residents and landowners with the recommended plan and to solicit public reactions to the plan recommendations. The plan should then be modified to reflect any pertinent new information and to incorporate any sound and desirable new ideas advanced at these meetings. Accordingly, public informational meetings for the County comprehensive plan were scheduled at four locations around the County in February 2008.² In addition, an open house for the County plan was hosted by the CPB on March 11, 2008. A public hearing was held before the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on March 19, 2008. The County provided public notice of the hearing in accordance with the requirements of the comprehensive planning law, and distributed the draft plan report to all of the parties specified in the law. A copy of the public notice is included in Appendix W.

An important step in plan implementation is the formal recommendation of the plan to the County Board through a resolution of the Comprehensive Planning Board, and adoption of the recommended plan by the County Board. Upon such adoption, the plan becomes the official guide to be used by County officials and staff in making development or redevelopment decisions. The plan should serve as the basis on which all development proposals, such as shoreland/floodplain zoning requests, subdivision plats, and certified survey maps, are reviewed. Only those zoning actions or land divisions which are consistent with the plan should be approved. The Comprehensive Planning Board resolution approving the plan and recommending its adoption to the County Board is included in Appendix W. The Ozaukee County Board adopted this comprehensive plan on April 2, 2008. A copy of the County Board resolution to adopt the comprehensive plan as an ordinance and a copy of the adopting ordinance are also included in Appendix W. Although not required by the State, the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) also approved a resolution recommending adoption of the plan by the County Board. The CAC resolution is also included in Appendix W.

A public participation plan for development of this comprehensive plan was prepared in 2004, and adopted by the County Board on December 1, 2004. A summary of the public participation plan is included in Appendix B.

PART 2: PLAN AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

Although the Land Use Plan Map (Map 96) is often the focal point of comprehensive plans, plan amendments may include changes to the text or any of the maps included in this report. Text amendments may include:

- Changing, adding, or modifying a goal, objective, policy, or program in any of the element chapters in response to changing conditions or new information.

²Locations included the Village of Belgium, County Administration Center in the City of Port Washington, and Village of Grafton. A meeting scheduled in the City of Mequon was cancelled due to inclement weather.

- Adding or changing the land use plan categories in the Land Use Element to provide for a category of development that is not incorporated into the current set of categories.
- Updating inventory information.

In addition to text amendments, the land use plan map may be amended to change the designation, and therefore the allowable uses, on a parcel or parcels of land. Other maps in the plan may be amended or updated to reflect updated information, such as updated floodplain mapping or inventories of natural resources or community facilities.

Procedure for Amending the Comprehensive Plan

A plan amendment may be initiated by the County Board, a County Board committee, a City Common Council, a Village Board, or a Town Board. Because primary authority for regulating land use development in Ozaukee County outside shoreland areas rests with cities, villages, and towns through implementation of local zoning ordinances, land owners wishing to amend the County land use plan designation for their property must first receive approval from the common council or village or town board. The proposed amendment may also require an amendment to the city, village, or town comprehensive plan. The mayor, village president, or town chairman should submit a written request to amend the County plan to the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, together with a copy of the local ordinance approving the plan amendment.

Because Section 59.69 of the *Statutes* requires that city and village plans for areas within city or village boundaries be incorporated into the county plan without change, plan amendments requested by a city or village that affect only the area within the city or village will be automatically incorporated into the County plan. County Planning and Parks Department staff will include a list of plan amendments requested by cities and villages in the annual report described in Part 6.

The State comprehensive planning law requires that the County use the same procedures required by Section 66.1001(4) of the *Statutes* to initially adopt this plan when amending or updating the plan. The following procedure will be used to review amendments requested by a Town or initiated by the County Board or a County Board committee. The County Board should prepare and adopt a public participation plan (PPP) to be used for all amendments to the County plan, which will determine the process to be used for amending the plan. A suggested procedure for reviewing plan amendments is provided below:

1. An application for a plan amendment will be submitted to the Planning and Parks Department. The Planning and Parks Department will review the proposed amendment and prepare a written recommendation for review by the CPB, based on the following criteria and any other factors determined to be relevant by the Department:
 - Is the proposed amendment consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the plan?
 - Will the proposed amendment lead to any detrimental environmental effects?
 - Is the proposed amendment compatible with surrounding land uses?
 - Are existing County facilities and services adequate to serve the type of development associated with the amendment?
 - Will the proposed amendment enhance economic development within the County?
 - Is the proposed amendment in substantial agreement with the recommendations of the regional land use plan?
2. The Planning and Parks Department will send a copy of the proposed plan amendment and its staff report to all adjacent local governments and the other parties listed in Section 66.1001 (4) (b) of the *Statutes*, and to nonmetallic mine operators and other persons listed in Section 66.1001 (4) (e) of the *Statutes*. These governments and individuals should have at least 30 days to review and comment on the proposed plan amendment.

3. If the County Board delegates the responsibility for conducting the required public hearing on plan amendments to the CPB, the CPB will schedule a public hearing on the proposed amendment and direct the publishing of a Class 1 notice, with such notice published at least 30 days before the public hearing and containing the information required under Section 66.1001(4) (d) of the *Statutes*. The CPB may, at its discretion, hold a public informational meeting prior to scheduling a public hearing on the amendment.
4. The CPB will review the Department's recommendation and take public comment at the public hearing. Following the hearing, or at a subsequent CPB meeting, the CPB will make a recommendation to the County Board in the form of a resolution approved by a majority vote of the full membership of the CPB.
5. The County Board will consider the proposed amendment, together with supporting information and the recommendation of the CPB, and approve (or deny) an ordinance adopting the plan amendment. Adoption must be by a majority vote of all members.
6. Following County Board action, the Planning and Parks Department will send a copy of the adopting ordinance and the plan amendment to those parties listed in Sections 66.1001 (4) (b) and (e) of the *Statutes*.
7. The Planning and Parks Department staff will update the digital version of the County planned land use map (Map 96) at least once a year, and post the map on the County website.

PART 3: RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS

As previously noted, the comprehensive planning law requires the Implementation Element to include a compilation of programs, in a specified sequence, to implement the recommendations set forth in the preceding eight elements. The Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), comprised of appointed staff or officials from each of the local governments participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process and citizen representatives from throughout the County, reviewed the programs developed in the previous seven elements of this plan and developed a relative priority ranking for their implementation.

Each program was assigned a high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, or low priority. Upon completion of this ranking, each program was given a numerical value. These values were then averaged and assigned a score. The scores were ranked against other programs within the same element. The CAC adopted a procedure where those programs receiving an average score of 2.0 or less are given first priority for implementation. Those programs receiving an average score of higher than 2.0 are given second priority for implementation. Due to their nature some programs should be conducted on an on-going (continuous) or a periodic basis (for example, plans such as the Land and Water Resource Management Plan should be updated every five years).

The following figures set forth program priorities for each plan element.³ Programs are listed in rank priority order, from highest to lowest.

- Figure 25, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VII)
- Figure 26, Land Use Element (Chapter VIII)
- Figure 27, Housing Element (Chapter IX)
- Figure 28, Transportation Element (Chapter X)
- Figure 29, Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter XIII)
- Figure 30, Economic Development Element (Chapter XIV)
- Figure 31, Intergovernmental Cooperation Element (Chapter XV)

³*The Issues and Opportunities Element (Chapter VI) does not include any recommended programs, but rather sets forth general goals and objectives for the County.*

Figure 25

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Note: Priorities were determined by the CAC. Each program was rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest score possible and 5 being the lowest score. The average score for each program is noted in parenthesis at the end of the program.

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element programs receiving a priority rating of 2.00 or lower (high priority for implementation):

1. **Program:** Ensure future County park and open space plans are adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and certified by the DNR so the County is eligible to receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants. (1.10)
2. **Program:** Incorporate the wetlands identified on Map 23 into Map 96. (1.20)
3. **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to preserve Lake Michigan bluffs in Ozaukee County. (1.20)
4. **Program:** Incorporate Lake Michigan bluff areas identified on Map 92 into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035). (1.20)
5. **Program:** Continue enforcement of the Ozaukee County Sanitation and Health Ordinance (Chapter IX of the County Code of Ordinances) in compliance with Chapter 254 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. (1.20)
6. **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and amend the shoreland zoning maps to incorporate the updated wetland inventory. (1.30)
7. **Program:** Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space plan into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035). (1.30)
8. **Program:** Apply for DNR Stewardship funds, WCMP grants, and other State and Federal funding. (1.30)
9. **Program:** Apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. Consider partnering with local communities. (1.30)
10. **Program:** Continue to pursue Federal and State soil resource conservation grant funds available to County governments. (1.40)
11. **Program:** Incorporate the updated floodplain mapping from the Ozaukee County floodplain map modernization project into the County shoreland and floodplain zoning maps following approval of the maps by the DNR and FEMA. (1.40)
12. **Program:** Incorporate the wetlands, floodplains, and surface waters identified on Map 23 into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035). (1.40)
13. **Program:** Maximize the use of recycled asphalt and other building materials in order to conserve limited nonmetallic resources. (1.40)
14. **Program:** Continue the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. (1.40)
15. **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Environmental Corridors, Natural Areas, and Critical Species Habitat Sites Issue to preserve high-quality open space lands in Ozaukee County. (1.40)
16. **Program:** Incorporate the recommended open space preservation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space plan into Map 96. (1.40)
17. **Program:** Support enactment of State regulations to require treatment of ballast water to reduce invasive aquatic species. (1.40)
18. **Program:** Conduct Countywide Clean Sweep periodically, incorporating other recycling efforts and awareness into the program. (1.40)
19. **Program:** Revise the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to address Lake Michigan bluff erosion more comprehensively, and develop revised bluff setback requirements with assistance from the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) and Wisconsin Sea Grant. (1.50)
20. **Program:** Continue to support the operations of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council. (1.50)
21. **Program:** Work to protect environmental corridors and natural areas through the County plat review process. (1.50)
22. **Program:** Continue to update the County park and open space plan every five years, including updates from the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, to maintain eligibility for DNR Stewardship funding. (1.50)
23. **Program:** Preserve and maintain structures with significant historical value owned by the County. An example is the current effort to restore the County Courthouse. (1.50)
24. **Program:** Preserve and maintain sites with significant archaeological value in County ownership. (1.50)

Figure 25 (continued)

25. **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Surface Water and Groundwater Resources Issue to support the development of land use patterns to protect wetlands in the County from pollution. (1.60)
26. **Program:** Develop a model landscaping ordinance for local government use that restricts landscaping with invasive plant species. (1.60)
27. **Program:** Identify flood storage areas within the 100-year floodplain and adopt zoning regulations to protect them from development. (1.60)
28. **Program:** Promote the removal of highly erodible land from agricultural use through implementing the County Priority Watershed and Soil and Water Resource Management Program. (1.70)
29. **Program:** Develop a model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas. (1.70)
30. **Program:** Work with the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), the Land Conservation Partnership of Ozaukee County, and other land trusts to protect agricultural parcels identified as high priority by the LESA analysis through agricultural conservation easements and/or land purchases. (1.70)
31. **Program:** Develop an interactive website for Ozaukee County planning and zoning that includes digital County shoreland and floodplain zoning maps. (1.70)
32. **Program:** Incorporate the wetland quality inventory into the recommended interactive website for Ozaukee County planning and zoning. (1.70)
33. **Program:** Review the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to ensure it properly implements Map 96. (1.70)
34. **Program:** Develop a public educational program to discourage the use of invasive plant species in landscaping. (1.70)
35. **Program:** Work with the City of Port Washington to provide equipment to remove zebra mussels from recreational boats using the Port Washington marina. (1.70)
36. **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for beginning farmers. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies as part of program implementation. (1.80)
37. **Program:** Study the use of State and Federal bio-energy grants to promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Ozaukee County. (1.80)
38. **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Surface Water and Groundwater Resources Issue to protect Lake Michigan water quality. (1.80)
39. **Program:** Continue to enforce Chapter XI, Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances in cities, villages, and towns that have not adopted a local reclamation ordinance under Section 295.14 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* and Section NR 135.32 (2) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. (1.80)
40. **Program:** Adopt the update to the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan*. (1.80)
41. **Program:** Develop a model historic preservation ordinance for towns under the provisions of Section 60.04 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (consult the State Historical Society Division of Historic Preservation model ordinance). (1.80)
42. **Program:** Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires local governments, including counties, to consider how a project may affect historic properties and archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State Register of Historic Places. (1.80)
43. **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the benefits of farming and the need to protect enough farmland in Ozaukee County for farming to remain viable in the future. (1.90)
44. **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining farmland preservation grants available through Federal and State agencies. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies as part of program implementation. (1.90)
45. **Program:** Continue to pursue Federal and State farmland protection grant funds available to County governments, and prioritize areas for application using the LESA analysis. (1.90)
46. **Program:** Develop a program to promote an agricultural economic cluster of farming operations and appropriate agribusinesses on lands designated for agricultural use on the County Planned Land Use Map for 2035. (1.90)
47. **Program:** Identify and address non-conforming structures in the floodplain. (1.90)
48. **Program:** Partner with MMSD, the Conservation Fund, and other partners including State and Federal agencies to acquire flood storage lands through purchase of conservation easements. (1.90)
49. **Program:** Partner with the NRCS, DNR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and non-profit organizations such as Ducks Unlimited to promote wetland creations, enhancements, and restorations in Ozaukee County. (1.90)
50. **Program:** Encourage the Wisconsin State Legislature to enact ballast water treatment requirements to limit the introduction of invasive aquatic species by ocean-going ships. (1.90)

Figure 25 (continued)

51. **Program:** Implement the CREP program in the direct Lake Michigan Drainage area of the County. (1.90)
52. **Program:** Work with private and public groups to implement Lake Michigan water quality priority programs. (1.90)
53. **Program:** Ozaukee County should work with local governments and aggregate producers to identify suitable areas with commercially viable sources of sand and gravel. Where feasible, suitable areas should be located in sparsely populated areas and not have significant surface natural resources. Exceptions may be considered for innovative mining methods that have minimal impacts on surrounding residents and land uses. (1.90)
54. **Program:** Continue to monitor and test private well water and ponds. (1.90)
55. **Program:** Provide educational materials outlining the hazards of dioxins and other toxins/carcinogens emitted by open burning. (1.90)
56. **Program:** Study the requirements for Ozaukee County to become a Certified Local Government by the State Historic Preservation Officer. (1.90)
57. **Program:** Develop a model historic preservation ordinance for cites and villages under the provisions of Section 62.23 (7) (em) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (consult the State Historical Society Division of Historic Preservation model ordinance). (1.90)
58. **Program:** Update the land and water resource management plan every five years. (2.00)
59. **Program:** Develop and adopt a County right-to-farm ordinance that defines agricultural operations, normal agricultural practices, and the specific farmland that is affected by the ordinance; a reference to the State Statute that protects farmers from nuisance law suits; and a grievance procedure that outlines how complaints against agricultural operations will be resolved. (2.00)
60. **Program:** Study the development of health care purchasing programs for farmers in Ozaukee County. (2.00)
61. **Program:** Implement the CREP, CRP, and Wetland Restoration Program (WRP) (see Chapter III for more information regarding these programs) in Ozaukee County. (2.00)
62. **Program:** Promote wetland creations, enhancements, and restorations through implementing the County Priority Watershed and Soil and Water Resource Management Program. (2.00)
63. **Program:** Work with the NRCS to become a Plant Material County for bluff erosion. (2.00)
64. **Program:** Work with the City of Port Washington to establish boat cleaning stations to limit the spread of invasive aquatic species (see related programs in "Invasive Species Issue" section). (2.00)
65. **Program:** Promote public access sites and canoe/kayak launches and landings along Lake Michigan. (2.00)
66. **Program:** Assist in the update of the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan*. (2.00)
67. **Program:** Study the establishment of a dedicated County funding source for park and open space acquisition. (2.00)
68. **Program:** Study and incorporate invasive plant species control and management requirements into the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. (2.00)
69. **Program:** Implement noxious weed ordinances in County parks and local parks by working cooperatively with local governments. (2.00)
70. **Program:** Continue, and expand as appropriate, monitoring and testing of publicly-owned beaches. (2.00)

Remaining Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element programs, listed in relative rank order:

- **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels identified as high priority (score of 6.4 or higher) by the LESA analysis on Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035). (2.10)
- **Program:** Encourage the use of the DNR Managed Forest Law program in the County and update the GIS database. (2.10)
- **Program:** Encourage County and local programs to protect farmland through education and the development of programs to support farmland protection. The County should also provide technical assistance to towns for town farmland protection programs, such as transfer of development rights and exclusive agricultural zoning. (2.10)
- **Program:** Provide technical assistance to the North Branch Farming Heritage Area including maps, tile locations, soils information, and conservation plans to the DNR and OWLT on parcels of interest. County representatives should also participate on North Branch Farming Heritage Area technical and advisory committees. (2.10)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for farm infrastructure and operation costs. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies as part of program implementation. (2.10)

Figure 25 (continued)

- **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for youth programs, including 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America (FFA). The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies as part of program implementation. (2.10)
- **Program:** Develop an inventory and map existing wetland quality in Ozaukee County, including identification of wetlands with fish spawning potential. (2.10)
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program to inform recreational boat users about invasive aquatic species, such as the zebra mussel, and how to remove these species from recreational boats to prevent the spread of these species to inland lakes. (2.10)
- **Program:** Require vegetation management plans for land divisions in the County through a revision to the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. (2.10)
- **Program:** Continue to provide education and assistance to citizens on potential environmental problems that may impact human health, including home health hazards such as mold, lead, and asbestos; indoor and outdoor air quality; solid and hazardous waste; and pest control. (2.10)
- **Program:** Investigate potential human health hazards, and take appropriate follow-up actions. (2.10)
- **Program:** Develop a model archaeological ordinance for local government use. This model ordinance is similar to a historic preservation ordinance; however, its focus is preservation of archaeological sites. (2.10)
- **Program:** Work with the UW-Discovery Farms and Wisconsin Agricultural Stewardship Initiative programs to promote an increased understanding of agricultural impacts on soil quality and how to implement BMPs among farmers and government officials in Ozaukee County. (2.20)
- **Program:** Continue to promote the use of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in Ozaukee County. (2.20)
- **Program:** Support Wisconsin's Working Lands Initiative recommendations. (2.20)
- **Program:** Develop a fact sheet outlining the impact of agricultural land conversion in Ozaukee County. (2.20)
- **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Farmland Protection Plan based on the LESA analysis and any revisions made to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program by the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative legislation. (2.20)
- **Program:** Promote the Farm and Ranch Protection Program and assist communities, non-government organizations, and the DNR in identifying appropriate areas to apply for Farm and Ranch Protection Program grants. (2.20)
- **Program:** Develop a program to market and link Ozaukee County agricultural products, including organic products, to restaurants, stores, schools, and group residential facilities (nursing homes, for example) in Ozaukee County and surrounding areas. (2.20)
- **Program:** Implement the Potentially Restorable Wetlands (PRW) Planning and Prioritization Program. (2.20)
- **Program:** Continue beach monitoring with the Ozaukee County Public Health Department and the County Planning and Parks Department. (2.20)
- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to support the development of land use patterns to effectively meet the aggregate needs of the County. (2.20)
- **Program:** Continue to provide written notice of public meetings and hearings to owners and operators of nonmetallic mining operations and to persons who have registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit under Section 295.20 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* in which the allowable use or intensity of use of a property is proposed to be changed by the County comprehensive plan. Those who would like to be notified of these meetings must request the County to send notification. (2.20)
- **Program:** Request operators of nonmetallic mines to annually report the amount of material removed to the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, in order to provide data necessary to compare the amount of aggregate produced in the County and the amount used. The County will use this information to compile data annually for the County as a whole, and not provide information on the amount of material extracted at individual mines, to protect the confidentiality of the mine operators. (2.20)
- **Program:** Work with NGO's to support implementation of methods to control invasive species, with a focus along major transportation routes and corridors through the County such as IH 43 and the Milwaukee River. (2.20)
- **Program:** Promote intergovernmental agreements for evaluation and enforcement of human health hazards. (2.20)
- **Program:** Obtain records from the State Division of Historic Preservation regarding all State inventoried archaeological sites and lands that have been surveyed. Consider conducting additional archaeological survey work in areas that have not yet been surveyed. The UW-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory should be contacted to assist in this effort. (2.20)

Figure 25 (continued)

- **Program:** Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires local governments, including counties, to consider how a project may affect historic properties and archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State Register of Historic Places. There are no archaeological sites in Ozaukee County listed on the National or State Registers; however, there are many sites of significant value that should be considered in the same manner. (2.20)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program specifically outlining the soil conservation and BMP resources and grants available through State agencies such as the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The County should act as a liaison between those interested in State agency assistance and State agencies as part of program implementation. (2.30)
- **Program:** Study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program or a County agricultural easement program to protect agricultural parcels identified as high priority by the LESA analysis. (2.30)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding statutory requirements and authorities related to floodplain areas. The educational program focus should include local governments and developers. (2.30)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding statutory requirements and authorities related to wetlands. The educational program focus should include local governments and developers. (2.30)
- **Program:** Expand the coastal erosion webpage and market it to the public. (2.30)
- **Program:** Educate nonmetallic mining operators in Ozaukee County about the DNR Green Tier Program and encourage operators to become involved with the program. (2.30)
- **Program:** Study the purchase of natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified by SEWRPC through a County funded program. (2.30)
- **Program:** Cooperate with DNR in implementing the Wisconsin Mercury Reduction program. (2.30)
- **Program:** Provide educational materials to landowners as part of farm assessment. (2.30)
- **Program:** Study the development and funding of a historical preservation covenant program in Ozaukee County to protect historical structures. (2.30)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding Federal and State Investment Tax Credits available for rehabilitation of historic properties. (2.30)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program specifically outlining the soil conservation and BMP resources and grants available through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other Federal agencies. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal agency assistance and Federal agencies as part of program implementation. (2.40)
- **Program:** Develop methods to ensure nutrient management plans required by Chapter NR 151.07 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* are implemented in the County. (2.40)
- **Program:** Implement the Farmland Preservation Program and insure compliance of farms with FPP rules. (2.40)
- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Farmland Protection Issue to preserve agricultural activity in Ozaukee County, including support of the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative recommendations and a study of County tax deductions on agricultural uses. (2.40)
- **Program:** Establish a program to promote agri-tourism in Ozaukee County through agricultural-related special events. Events could include farm breakfasts, farm tours, corn mazes, and u-pick farms. (2.40)
- **Program:** Continue beach clean-up events with the Ozaukee County Public Health and Planning and Parks Departments. (2.40)
- **Program:** Work with private and public groups on programs designed to control and eradicate invasive species associated with Lake Michigan. (2.40)
- **Program:** Request operators to include an estimate of the number of years of operation for a proposed nonmetallic mining site and an estimate of the amount of material to be removed annually in applications for reclamation plans, in order to allow better estimates of the amount of material produced in the County to the amount used. Information for individual mines will be kept confidential, with only countywide numbers reported to the public. (2.40)
- **Program:** Develop model public/private landscaping construction and facilities maintenance guidelines to ensure transported soil, fill, and rock do not contain invasive plants or seeds; and ensure the County uses the guidelines for County projects. (2.40)
- **Program:** Develop model design guidelines for historic districts. (2.40)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding historic buildings that may be exempt from general property taxes under Section 70.11 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Eligible

Figure 25 (continued)

properties could include: properties listed on the National and State Registers; properties subject to a preservation easement or covenant held by the State Historical Society or an entity approved by the State Historical Society; properties used for a civic, governmental, cultural, or educational use; and properties owned or leased by a tax-exempt organization. (2.40)

- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding grants available for historic preservation and rehabilitation, with a concentration on programs that focus on smaller communities and rural areas such as the Jeffris Family Foundation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation/Jeffris Preservation Services Fund, and Wisconsin Humanities Council Historic Preservation Program Grants. (2.40)
- **Program:** Study the use of methods such as land trust programs in Ozaukee County for archaeological preservation purposes. (2.40)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding farming techniques that promote soil conservation such as no till and zone tilling farming, contour stripping, grass waterways, terracing, crop rotation, and nutrient management through soil sampling. The educational program focus should include local governments and individual farmers. Information and application assistance for Federal and State programs to implement farming practices that promote soil conservation should be provided to farmers through the County educational program. (2.50)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding the limitations of saturated soils for residential and other urban development. The educational program focus should include local governments, developers, and the public. (2.50)
- **Program:** Develop a dispute resolution mechanism for nonmetallic mining proposed to occur on agricultural lands. Ideally, nonmetallic mines should be located on agricultural parcels that scored less than 6.4 in the LESA analysis. (2.50)
- **Program:** Continue to participate in efforts to establish a Cooperative Weed Management Area for the Milwaukee River Basin and surrounding counties through a partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other agencies and organizations. (2.50)
- **Program:** Provide for an invasive plant education and outreach program in Ozaukee County through a partnership with the Invasive Plant Association of Wisconsin and other partners. (2.50)
- **Program:** Continue to assist the EPA, DNR, and local governments to identify and manage sites contaminated by PCBs and Superfund sites. (2.50)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding Wisconsin's Historic Building Code, which can be used in lieu of the prevailing code for eligible buildings to retain historical features not permitted by the prevailing code. (2.50)
- **Program:** Study the development and funding of an archaeological preservation easement program in Ozaukee County to protect archaeological sites. (2.50)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding the archaeological tax exemption available under Section 70.11 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. This exemption may prompt owners of significant archaeological sites in the County to nominate the site for the State and National Registers of Historic Places (only sites listed on the State and National Registers are eligible for the exemption, currently there are none in Ozaukee County). (2.50)
- **Program:** Study expansion, renovation, or relocation of the Ozaukee County fairgrounds. (2.50)
- **Program:** Enforce the guidelines required of participants in the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP). (2.60)
- **Program:** Study the feasibility of providing a tax break on the County portion of the property tax for agricultural parcels. (2.60)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and lecture series to educate the public on the importance of bluff setback requirements and the bluff erosion process. (2.60)
- **Program:** Continue to work with the WCMP and Wisconsin Sea Grant on Lake Michigan bluff erosion public education initiatives. (2.60)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding statutory requirements for nonmetallic mining sites. The educational program focus should include local government officials and staff, operators, and the public. (2.60)
- **Program:** Develop methods to support cultural organizations, such as those listed in Table 61 in Chapter III, that sponsor or provide assistance to cultural venues and events in the County. (2.60)
- **Program:** Develop methods to support local historical societies, museums, and research facilities through funding. (2.60)
- **Program:** Develop a cost/revenue model comparing the cost of County and local government services to various types of land uses compared to agricultural land uses. (2.70)

Figure 25 (continued)

- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding wetlands. (2.70)
- **Program:** Create a webpage for calculating and visualizing bluff setbacks in Ozaukee County. (2.70)
- **Program:** Work to research and identify the causes of Cladophora algae along the Lake Michigan shoreline. (2.70)
- **Program:** Develop methods to promote museums located in Ozaukee County to tourists. (2.70)
- **Program:** Develop methods to promote historical sites located in Ozaukee County to tourists, and staff the Ozaukee County Tourism Council. (2.80)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local historical societies and the public regarding agencies, such as the State Historical Society Office of Local History, and funding sources that may support the work and facilities of local historical societies in Ozaukee County. (2.80)
- **Program:** Develop methods to support cultural venues through funding and in-kind contributions (such as providing golf carts for events). (2.80)
- **Program:** Develop methods to promote cultural venues and events located in Ozaukee County to tourists, and provide support to the Ozaukee County Tourism Council and the Ozaukee County Historical Society. (2.80)
- **Program:** Study and develop a County land division ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect agricultural resource areas identified on Map 84. (2.90)
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding floodplains. (2.90)
- **Program:** Develop methods to promote Lake Michigan to tourists and staff the Ozaukee County Tourism Council. (2.90)
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the use and cost of nonmetallic resources. (3.00)
- **Program:** Develop methods to promote archaeological sites located in Ozaukee County to tourists. (3.00)

Unranked Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element programs

- **Program:** Incorporate lands identified on Maps 92 and 94 into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035), accounting for conflicts with local government 2035 planned land use maps.
- **Program:** Review the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with Map 96.
- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance in accordance with State and Federal requirements.
- **Program:** Study and develop a County Land Division Ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect natural resource areas identified on Map 94.
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding techniques that promote land use patterns that are sensitive to natural resource conservation such as overlay zoning, incentive zoning, planned unit development (PUD), conservation subdivisions, and transfer of development rights (TDR) programs. The educational program focus should include local governments and developers.
- **Program:** Develop a model zoning ordinance section for local government use that provides for protection of natural resource areas identified on Map 92 and Map 94.
- **Program:** Develop a model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural and natural resource areas.
- **Program:** Promote model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model developed by SEWRPC,¹ to local governments. Assist local governments in interpretation and implementation of model conservation subdivision ordinances.
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding conservation subdivisions to developers and the public.
- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to preserve environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites in Ozaukee County.
- **Program:** Study the creation of a dedicated natural resources preservation fund supported by County taxes.

¹See *SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 7, Rural Cluster Development Guide, December 1996*, or www.sewrpc.org/ca/conservationsubdivisions.

Figure 25 (continued)

- **Program:** Create a dedicated natural resources preservation fund supported by donations and grants. State and Federal funding resources should be sought as part of the implementation of this program.
- **Program:** Study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites. This program may be implemented in association with an agricultural PDR program.
- **Program:** Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding techniques to protect Ozaukee County's environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements. The educational program focus should include local governments and NGOs.
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the benefits of natural resources and the need to protect them from degradation.
- **Program:** Develop a fact sheet outlining the impact of the loss and degradation of the County's natural resource base.
- **Program:** Develop an inventory of scenic vistas to be protected, using public participation activities such as image preference surveys.
- **Program:** Develop an extension of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail as a greenway corridor adjacent to the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area.
- **Program:** Work with the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), Land Conservation Partnership of Ozaukee County, and other NGOs to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple purchase and conservation easements.
- **Program:** Apply for a Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) grant to inventory fish impediments on waterways countywide and work on stream connectivity issues.
- **Program:** Implement the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan.
- **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan every five years.
- **Program:** Support and assist in the implementation of the WDNR North Branch Farming Heritage Area master plan.
- **Program:** Work to protect environmental corridors through the County plat review process.
- **Program:** Encourage local governments to require and enforce stewardship plans for the management of common open space in conservation subdivisions.²
- **Programs:** Encourage Ozaukee County residents to follow the National Wildlife Federation's (NWF) guidelines for creating "Backyard Wildlife Habitats." The NWF and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service both offer guidelines for providing food, water, and cover for wildlife on residential lots.
- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to support the development of land use patterns to effectively meet the wastewater disposal and stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
- **Program:** Develop a program to identify thermal threats to cold water streams and methods to reduce or eliminate such threats.
- **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement sanitary sewer and stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update (RWQMP).
- **Program:** Study the creation and potential participation in a regional water resource authority.
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding nonpoint and point source pollution.
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding projects homeowners can implement to reduce nonpoint source pollution, such as raingardens, replacing lawn areas with native landscaping, and reducing impervious surfaces.
- **Program:** Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee County to develop an unused pharmaceutical recycling program.
- **Program:** Support the pharmaceutical collection pilot program operated by the Ozaukee County Health Department.
- **Program:** Continue the Ozaukee County Clean Sweep Program to promote the safe disposal of household chemicals. Develop a dedicated funding source for the program.
- **Program:** Work to install buffers along all watercourses in Ozaukee County.

²Refer to the SEWRPC model ordinance for conservation subdivisions (www.sewrpc.org/ca/conservationsubdivisions).

Figure 25 (continued)

- **Program:** Enforce farm compliance with Chapter XII, animal waste storage, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.
- **Program:** Enforce the recommendations for management of animal waste storage facilities and utilization of waste set forth in Standard 590 of the USDA-NRCS Technical Guide and conduct yearly follow-up inspections.
- **Program:** Develop methods to reduce the amount of winter spread manure on 50 percent of the critical areas in 303 (d) list waters and waters within the Great Lakes Watershed.
- **Program:** Develop methods to collaborate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the WDNR to remove PCB's in 303 (d) listed waters. This effort should include a public education component.
- **Program:** Develop and adopt a countywide Stormwater and Construction Site Erosion Control Ordinance that includes an illicit discharge detection, elimination, and enforcement component.
- **Program:** Ensure Compliance with NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* through plat and shoreland zoning reviews, including construction site pollutant control (including plan review and compliance inspections) and post-construction stormwater management (including plan review and compliance inspections).
- **Program:** Assist other government agencies with implementation of the RWQMP.
- **Program:** Work collaboratively with MMSD and SEWRPC to prepare and implement the RWQMP.
- **Program:** Use the Milwaukee River Basin Plan and Sheboygan River Basin Plan to target priority farms by identifying sediment delivery fields, and phosphorus runoff sites in 303 (d) list waters³ areas.
- **Program:** Maintain, update, and implement recommendations set forth in the Ozaukee County flood mitigation plan, including acquisition of properties in the floodplain without "buildable" areas.
- **Program:** Develop methods to promote water resources located in Ozaukee County to tourists, such as water trails.
- **Program:** Continue support of the Ozaukee County Tourism Council.
- **Program:** Develop an inventory of existing wetland quality in Ozaukee County, including identification of wetlands with fish spawning potential.
- **Program:** Require public access to applicable water resources in the County as part of the County land division review process.
- **Program:** Work with the WDNR and County Departments to improve beach facilities.
- **Program:** Work with the Ozaukee County Health Department on beach water quality monitoring.
- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to support the development of land use patterns to effectively meet the wastewater disposal and stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
- **Program:** Continue to implement Chapter 9, Sanitation and Health, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances, which includes regulation of private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS).
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding nonpoint and point source pollution.
- **Program:** Develop methods to inventory existing abandoned wells and ensure that they are properly abandoned.
- **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement the objectives, principals, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan.⁴
- **Program:** Develop an incentive program to promote the use of BMPs to reduce stormwater runoff, such as raingardens and permeable pavement.
- **Program:** Continue to implement the Wisconsin Fund to improve failing septic systems that meet program requirements.
- **Program:** Promote groundwater infiltration, natural hydrology, and identification of flood fringe areas associated with natural groundwater recharge by minimizing impermeable area in the shoreland area and promoting wetland creations, enhancements, and restoration through implementing the Potentially Restorable Wetlands (PRW) Planning and Prioritization program.

³Section 303 (d) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires the State to develop a list of impaired waters, commonly referred to as the "303 (d) list." A documented methodology is used by the WDNR to list waters in Wisconsin.

⁴A Water Supply Plan will be completed for the Region in 2008.

Figure 25 (continued)

- **Program:** Assist SEWRPC in developing and implementing the regional water supply plan by working with the Ulao Creek Partnership, Friends of the Cedarburg Bog, UWM Field Station, and other partners to inventory, identify, and map groundwater recharge areas in Ozaukee County.
- **Program:** Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding well water safety information and well monitoring.
- **Program:** Promote landfill abandonment / monitoring efforts.
- **Program:** Apply for available Federal and State flood mitigation grant funds.
- **Program:** Acquire floodplain properties not suitable for new development through Wisconsin Emergency Management Agency funding per the County flood mitigation plan.
- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to support the development of land use patterns to effectively meet the water supply needs of the County through 2035.
- **Program:** Implement the programs regarding water supply recommended in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Facilities Element*.
- **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement the objectives, principals, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

PART 4: CONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND COUNTY ORDINANCES

Section 66.1001 (3) of the *Statutes* requires that the following ordinances be consistent with a unit of government's comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010:

- Official mapping established or amended under Section 62.23 (6) of the *Statutes*.
- County or local subdivision regulations under Section 236.45 or 236.46 of the *Statutes*.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 59.69 of the *Statutes*.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 62.23 (7) of the *Statutes*.
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 60.61 or 60.62 of the *Statutes*.
- Zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under Section 59.692 (for counties), 61.351 (for villages), or 62.231 (for cities) of the *Statutes*.

Ozaukee County has adopted a Shoreland, Wetland, and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 7 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances) under Section 59.692 of the *Statutes*. Certain programs relating to the Shoreland, Wetland, and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance will likely require amendments to the ordinance in order to achieve consistency between the plan and the ordinance. Other programs affecting County ordinances are also identified.

- The following programs will likely require amendments to the Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. Ozaukee County officials and staff should carefully review existing ordinance language and draft appropriate ordinance amendments:
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and amend the shoreland zoning maps to incorporate the updated wetland inventory.
 - **Program:** Revise the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to address Lake Michigan bluff erosion more comprehensively, and develop revised bluff setback requirements with assistance from the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) and Wisconsin Sea Grant.
 - **Program:** Study and incorporate invasive plant species control and management requirements into the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
 - **Program:** Require vegetation management plans for land divisions in the County through a revision to the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.

Figure 26

LAND USE ELEMENT PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Note: Priorities were determined by the CAC. Each program was rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest score possible and 5 being the lowest score. The average score for each program is noted in parenthesis at the end of the program.

Land Use Element programs receiving a priority rating of 2.00 or lower (highest priority for implementation):

1. **Program:** Develop methods to assist communities in Ozaukee County with cooperative planning for institutional uses such as hospitals, assisted living facilities, police service, fire service, and libraries. (1.59)
2. **Program:** Incorporate each of the local government planned land use maps developed through the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process and the planned land use map developed by the City of Cedarburg, based on the unit of government that has zoning authority for the area in question into Map 96. (1.59)
3. **Program:** Incorporate lands identified as natural limitations to building site development and environmentally sensitive lands in local government comprehensive plans into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. (1.76)
4. **Program:** Preserve groundwater recharge areas identified on Map 92 through the County subdivision review process and encourage local governments to preserve groundwater recharge areas through local comprehensive plans and consistent implementation of land use control ordinances, such as the zoning ordinance. (1.76)
5. **Program:** Provide maps of city and village comprehensive planning areas for 2035 (see Map 91) and city and village extraterritorial plat review areas and zoning areas (see Map 82 in Chapter V) to each local government in Ozaukee County. Provide updated maps every five years. (1.76)
6. **Program:** Provide all inventory and additional planning maps produced by the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to local governments, including the 2007 existing land use inventory map update (see Map 89), to facilitate joint land use planning. (1.76)
7. **Program:** The Environment and Land Use Committee of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors should review and revise the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to be consistent with the Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 upon the adoption of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan: 2035 by the County Board. (1.76)
8. **Program:** Incorporate parcels designated for agricultural use by local government comprehensive plans into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. (1.82)
9. **Program:** Protect environmental corridors through the County plat review process. (1.82)
10. **Program:** Protect natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan. (1.82)
11. **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and ensure the Ordinance is consistent with the County comprehensive plan. (1.82)
12. **Program:** Incorporate the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Economic Development; and Intergovernmental Cooperation issues into Map 96, County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps. (1.82)
13. **Program:** Develop model lowland conservancy and upland conservancy zoning districts based on Table 95, *Guidelines for Development Considered Compatible with Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas*, in Chapter VII for use in local government zoning ordinances. (1.88)
14. **Program:** Study the development of a County Land Division Ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect identified natural resource areas. (1.88)
15. **Program:** Provide assistance to local governments in interpreting local zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances to ensure consistency with the locally-adopted comprehensive plan, provided such assistance is requested. (1.88)
16. **Program:** Develop methods to provide developers and landowners with easy access to County and local government plans and implementation ordinances, which should be written in clear, simple language. (1.88)
17. **Program:** Develop a model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas. (1.94)
18. **Program:** Incorporate lands identified on Maps 92 and 94 into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, if consistent with the applicable local government planned land use map. An exception will be made for wetlands, surface waters, floodplains, and protected environmental corridors, which are shown on the County land use plan map regardless of the local plan designation. (1.94)
19. **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance setback regulations with the assistance of the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) and Wisconsin Sea Grant. (1.94)

Figure 26 (continued)

20. **Program:** Incorporate the recommendations of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. These include recommended street and highway maintenance and improvements, improvements and facilities for bicycle travel, and sidewalks and other facilities for pedestrian travel. (1.94)
21. **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density and multi-family/high density residential uses, to the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems. (1.94)
22. **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels receiving a LESA score of 6.4 or greater on the Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 (LESA scores are shown on Map 84 in Chapter VII), if designated for agricultural use on the applicable local government planned land use map. (2.00)
23. **Program:** Develop a model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of natural resource areas. (2.00)
24. **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems. (2.00)
25. **Program:** Work with local governments in the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and local roadway access management/driveway ordinances. (2.00)
26. **Program:** Develop study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH 43 interchanges in Ozaukee County and work with local governments to prepare plans for these study areas. The plans should incorporate the land use development pattern set forth in Map 96 and the local 2035 planned land use maps. (2.00)
27. **Program:** Develop a model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances and develop model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions. (2.00)

Remaining Land Use Element implementation programs, listed in relative rank order:

- **Program:** Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County park and open space plan into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. (2.06)
- **Program:** Incorporate the Ozaukee County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. (2.06)
- **Program:** Incorporate the existing commercial and industrial land use pattern in the County, as shown on Map 89, into the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. (2.06)
- **Program:** Allocate urban density and multi-family/high density residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional and government land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, and within Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps, to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Maps 92 and 94, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps. (2.06)
- **Program:** Encourage and assist local governments to incorporate the UWM Groundwater Budget in the development review process. (2.06)
- **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels identified as orchards, nurseries, and special agricultural and agriculture-related uses in the 2000 SEWRPC land use inventory (Map 49) and inventoried as agricultural use in the 2007 Ozaukee County land use inventory update (Map 89) on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, if designated for agricultural use on the applicable local government planned land use map. (2.12)
- **Program:** Promote model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model ordinance included in SEWRPC's *Rural Cluster Development Guide*, to local governments. Assist local governments in interpreting and implementing conservation subdivision ordinances. (2.12)
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to accommodate 9,300 additional dwelling units in the County by 2035 at the densities recommended by local government planned land use maps. A full range of housing structure types and sizes, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family dwelling units, should be planned for in sewer service areas to provide affordable housing options for households of all income levels, ages, and special needs projected for Ozaukee County in 2035. (2.12)
- **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to allow for future Transit Oriented Developments (TOD) in Ozaukee County. (2.12)

Figure 26 (continued)

- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to incorporate the programs recommended in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Element*, of this report. (2.12)
- **Program:** Allocate lands identified in boundary agreements to be served by urban services for economic development purposes to the appropriate land use category on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. (2.12)
- **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category and traditional neighborhood development and conservation subdivision land use category overlays on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to be consistent with local “flexible zoning districts,” such as the Central City Mixed Use District in the City of Port Washington and Traditional Neighborhood District in the Village of Fredonia. (2.18)
- **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to encourage sustainable development of land for business use. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Maps 92 and 94, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps. (2.18)
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land to urban density and multi-family/high density residential land use categories within each sewer service area in the County to achieve an owner-occupied vacancy rate of 1.5 to 2.0 percent and a renter-occupied vacancy rate of 5.0 to 6.0 percent through 2035, if recommended by the concerned local government planned land use map. (2.24)
- **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density, multi-family/high density, and mixed use in the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, if recommended by the concerned local government planned land use map. (2.24)
- **Program:** Work with local governments to initiate a corridor study for the potential rapid transit guideway corridor and associated land use identified within Ozaukee County under the regional transportation system plan, shown on Map 101 in Chapter X. (2.24)
- **Program:** Allocate parcels identified on Table 171 as high priority redevelopment sites to commercial or industrial land uses on the County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. (2.24)
- **Program:** Study the development of a County Land Division Ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect identified agricultural resource areas. (2.29)
- **Program:** Work with local governments and aggregate producers to identify suitable areas with commercially viable sources of sand and gravel using Maps 87 and 88 in Chapter VII and the Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035. Suitable areas should be located in sparsely populated areas and not have significant natural resources. (2.29)
- **Program:** Allocate residential land in existing urban service areas to urban densities if recommended by the concerned local government planned land use map. (2.29)
- **Program:** Allocate a minimum of 2,940 acres to land uses that can support commercial and industrial employment on Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035). (2.29)
- **Program:** Promote the use of accessible design practices in new housing including Universal Design and the Visitability design concept. (2.41)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the LEED rating system for commercial buildings to local governments in Ozaukee County. Encourage local governments to offer incentives for green buildings such as waiving permit fees or an expedited permit review process. (2.41)
- **Program:** Study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect natural resource areas identified on Maps 92 and 94. (2.47)
- **Program:** Develop educational materials regarding saturated (hydric) soils and distribute saturated soil mapping to local governments. (2.59)
- **Program:** Study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect agricultural parcels identified as high priority by the LESA analysis. (2.65)
- **Program:** Work with aggregate producers and local governments to expand existing nonmetallic mining sites where possible. (2.65)
- **Program:** Identify and plan for animal migration corridor crossings below major highway corridors, based on the animal habitat areas identified in Chapters III and VII. (2.65)

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Figure 27

HOUSING ELEMENT PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Note: Priorities were determined by the CAC. Each program was rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest score possible and 5 being the lowest score. The average score for each program is noted in parenthesis at the end of the program.

Housing Element programs receiving a priority rating of 2.00 or lower (highest priority for implementation):

1. **Program:** Continue the home delivered meals program offered by the Ozaukee County Aging and Disability Resource Center and study reducing eligibility requirements. (1.33)
2. **Program:** Continue to provide a continuum of care and housing through the County owned Lasata Care Center skilled nursing care facility and the Lasata Heights retirement center and assisted living facility. (1.33)
3. **Program:** Continue the Department of Human Services "Stay at Home Services" to assist elderly residents living in traditional homes. (1.47)
4. **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents for funding to adapt homes to the needs of disabled and elderly people, such as the WisLoan program. (1.67)
5. **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers for the development of senior oriented housing such as the Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program. (1.73)
6. **Program:** The Ozaukee County Home Owner Rehabilitation Program, which provided financial assistance to moderate-income households for lead paint abatement and other home repairs and improvements, became funded directly by the HOME Consortium in late 2006. Although Ozaukee County no longer administers the program, the County should provide the public with funding application information and assistance to maintain the participation levels that existed prior to the change in administration. (1.93)
7. **Program:** Continue active representation on the HOME Consortium Board, which receives an annual funding allocation from HUD to advance homeownership opportunities and programs for households earning 80 percent or less of the Milwaukee-Waukesha MSA median family income. Government housing programs available to Ozaukee County residents through the Consortium include the C-CAP Down Payment Assistance Grant and the American Dream Down Payment Initiative C-CAP Loan. (2.00)
8. **Program:** Develop standards for the countywide housing recognition program that address the need for a variety of housing unit sizes, lot sizes, and structure types based on resident preference information obtained through public input, including responses to the countywide public opinion survey, SWOT analysis, and public meetings. (2.00)

Remaining Housing Element implementation programs, listed in relative rank order:

- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers. Educational materials should include information on the programs listed above and the programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter, including the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program and Home Ownership Mortgage Loan Programs administered by WHEDA, the Section 8 Rental Voucher Program, Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program, Section 811 Supportive Housing for the Disabled Program, and various programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). (2.07)
- **Program:** Educate local government elected officials and staff about the availability of CDBG funds. Assist local governments with the application process for these funds from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce. (2.07)
- **Program:** Work with State and Federal officials to encourage adequate funding for Section 8, Section 202, Section 811 and other financial assistance programs. (2.07)
- **Program:** Continue educational efforts such as Ozaukee County's Aging and Disability Resource Center's "Aging in Stride" series. (2.07)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers for the development of affordable housing for people with disabilities such as the Section 811 Supportive Housing for the Disabled Program. (2.20)
- **Program:** Develop a model universal design guideline for local governments and project developers. (2.27)
- **Program:** Develop a countywide project recognition program for new housing development and redevelopment projects. The aim of the program will be to assist developers in obtaining local government approval and community acceptance through County endorsement of housing projects that satisfy housing standards recognized by the County. The County should develop standards that each housing project must address in order to gain an endorsement. One set of standards will be designed to encourage a variety of housing types within a development project. (2.27)

Figure 27 (continued)

- **Program:** Prepare and distribute a housing survey to a sample of Ozaukee County residents age 65 and older and disabled residents. Distribute findings throughout County level government and to local government elected officials and staff. (2.33)
- **Program:** Study the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, which can be used for activities that either benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of blight, for appropriate projects within the County, such as renovating older homes that are in disrepair. (2.33)
- **Program:** Develop standards for the countywide housing recognition program that address affordable housing based on the income characteristics of each local government. (2.40)
- **Program:** Create a dialogue between local governments in Ozaukee County to encourage intergovernmental cooperation in achieving a distribution of a variety of housing choices across Ozaukee County. (2.40)
- **Program:** Study the feasibility of a County affordable housing trust fund that would use dedicated public funds to increase the availability of affordable housing in Ozaukee County. This type of affordable housing program could also be promoted as a model program for local governments in the County. (2.47)
- **Program:** Develop a model density bonus ordinance and model PUD and accessory apartment ordinances for local governments that are designed to increase the number of affordable housing units. (2.53)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding Federal and State fair housing laws. Emphasis should be given to protected classes, unlawful actions, and organizations to contact if an individual believes he or she has experienced housing discrimination, such as the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council. (2.53)
- **Program:** Establish a countywide residential development monitoring system which tracks the number of housing units by type and cost added in each community within the County annually and share the results with each community on an annual basis. (2.67)
- **Program:** The analysis of impediments to fair housing should be updated on the HOME Consortium's five year consolidated planning cycle. In addition, actions to address impediments to fair housing practices identified in the County should be developed by the HOME Consortium, if such impediments are found. 2.80
- **Program:** Consider waiving review fees for all proposed subdivisions that include and demonstrate affordable housing that are reviewed by Ozaukee County under the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and Chapter 236 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. (2.87)
- **Program:** Develop standards for the countywide housing recognition program that address the need for various housing unit sizes based on household size. (3.00)

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

- **Program:** Continue to update the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance as needed to maintain County eligibility to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **Program:** Review the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to ensure it properly implements the County land use plan (shown on Map 96).
- The following program may require an amendment to the Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance, based on the result of future consideration/study by County officials:
 - **Program:** Consider waiving review fees for all proposed subdivisions that include and demonstrate affordable housing that are reviewed by Ozaukee County under the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and Chapter 236 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- The following programs recommend continued enforcement of existing county ordinances (no changes needed to existing ordinances):
 - **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance in accordance with State and Federal requirements.
 - **Program:** Enforce farm compliance with Chapter XII, Animal Waste Storage, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.

Figure 28

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Note: Priorities were determined by the CAC. Each program was rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest score possible and 5 being the lowest score. The average score for each program is noted in parenthesis at the end of the program.

Transportation Element programs receiving a priority rating of 2.00 or lower (highest priority for implementation):

1. **Program:** Continue to provide transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents through operation of the Ozaukee County Shared Ride-Taxi Service through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. Continue County service in the City of Port Washington Transport Shared-Ride Taxi Service area for persons with disabilities that cannot be served by the City taxi service. (1.41)
2. **Program:** Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System. (1.59)
3. **Program:** Expand the Ozaukee County Express Bus System in accordance with the proposed public transit services for Ozaukee County set forth in the regional transportation system plan. (1.76)
4. **Program:** Study altering route scheduling to facilitate timely transfers to other MCTS routes at transfer points in Milwaukee County to increase connectivity to areas of Milwaukee County outside of the Milwaukee Central Business District. (1.76)
5. **Program:** Work with the Washington County Shared Ride-Taxi Service to increase the number of transfer points between the Ozaukee County and Washington County taxi services. (One transfer point in the Village of Newburg existed in 2007). (1.82)
6. **Program:** Update the Ozaukee County Public Transit and Human Service Transportation Coordination Plan as needed to provide transportation services to people with disabilities in the County and remain eligible for Federal Transit Administration (FTA) programs that require coordination plans such as the Elderly Individuals and Individuals with Disabilities Program (Section 5310), Job Access and Reverse Commute Program (JARC), and New Freedom Program. (1.82)
7. **Program:** Develop methods to ensure that the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users are considered, and appropriate facilities are provided, when County highways are designed, constructed, or reconstructed. (1.88)
8. **Program:** Work with local governments to determine the need for additional Ozaukee County Express Bus System routes, transit stations with parking, and bus stops. (1.88)
9. **Program:** Sponsor a countywide workshop for County and local officials and staff to promote the benefits of alternative forms of development, such as infill, mixed-use, traditional neighborhood, and transit-oriented development. Illustrate how such compact forms of development can be more readily served by transit, bicycle, and pedestrian travel than can conventional development. (1.94)
10. **Program:** Continue operation of transportation services provided by the Ozaukee County Aging and Disability Resource Center and the Ozaukee County Veterans Services Department through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. (1.94)
11. **Program:** Develop a program to promote interregional transportation services and facilities located in Milwaukee County, including Amtrak, interregional bus lines, and Mitchell International Airport, to Ozaukee County residents. Develop materials outlining route, time, and transfer information needed to access interregional transportation facilities via the Ozaukee County Express Bus System as part of program implementation. (1.94)
12. **Program:** Develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region. (2.00)
13. **Program:** Incorporate existing commercial and industrial land uses in the County, as shown on Map 89 in the Land Use Element, into Map 96. (2.00)
14. **Program:** Develop a model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances and develop model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions. (2.00)
15. **Program:** Follow Federal guidelines for designing streets to meet the needs of seniors, such as longer merge lanes, larger street signs with bigger print, clearer lane markings, and extended walk times at signalized intersections. (2.00)
16. **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and implement desired recommendations. (2.00)
17. **Program:** Locate and design public transit stops to minimize walking distance to and from major trip generators, to provide protection from inclement weather, and to promote convenient access to feeder bus service where appropriate. (2.00)

Figure 28 (continued)

18. **Program:** Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Shared Ride-Taxi Service through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. Expand the service area to the City of Port Washington if the City requests that its taxicab system be merged into the County system. (2.00)
19. **Program:** Study and develop a program to provide increased County transportation services to health care facilities located both in and outside Ozaukee County for persons with disabilities and the elderly. (2.00)
20. **Program:** Study the development of a transportation service outreach program designed for persons with disabilities and the elderly. Materials, schedules, brochures, and advertising should be designed with consideration to the changing cognitive abilities and visual acuity of the elderly. Organizations such as Badger Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired could be consulted to provide guidance. (2.00)
21. **Program:** Develop a central contact point for information on transportation choices for persons with disabilities and the elderly, which includes customer service personnel trained to work with the elderly. (2.00)
22. **Program:** Accommodate bicycle travel on County arterial streets and highways through bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened and paved shoulders, or separate bicycle paths, as recommended in the regional transportation system plan. Bicycle facilities should be added as the County arterial street and highway system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. (2.00)
23. **Program:** Identify “missing links” or opportunities to provide additional links to connect local bikeways and activity centers to the Interurban Trail. (2.00)
24. **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density and multi-family/high density residential uses, to the residential Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the Land Use Element on Map 96 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities. (2.00)
25. **Program:** Promote model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model prepared by SEWRPC, that include a linked pedestrian/bicycle path and open space system recommendation. Assist local governments in interpretation and implementation of model conservation subdivision ordinances. (2.00)

Remaining Transportation Element implementation programs, listed in relative rank order:

- **Program:** Work with local governments to develop methods of cross access between existing and new commercial developments to provide more convenient and direct connections between such developments. (2.06)
- **Program:** Require transportation impact analysis (TIA) reports for development projects generating 200 trips or more along County Trunk Highways to determine if improvements such as turn lanes, traffic signals, or access to transit lines are needed. (2.06)
- **Program:** Expand the park-ride lot (transit station with parking as shown on Map 101) located at the IH 43 and CTH C interchange to accommodate additional ridership and parking. (2.06)
- **Program:** Study altering or expanding various service components of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System based on the results of the business retention survey program recommended in Chapter XII. (2.06)
- **Program:** Study the development and use of a dedicated regional transit funding source to continue the operation and expansion of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. (2.06)
- **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density and multi-family/high density residential uses, to the residential Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the Land Use Element on Map 96 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation. (2.06)
- **Program:** Continue to support a County mobility manager position. The mobility manager’s role is to improve transportation access and resources for persons with disabilities. (2.06)
- **Program:** Continue the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. (2.06)
- **Program:** Continue to support the operations of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council. (2.06)
- **Program:** Provide technical assistance to employers interested in establishing programs to encourage commuting by transit, carpooling, biking, or walking, or by telecommuting from home. (2.12)
- **Program:** Work with local governments in the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and local roadway access management/driveway ordinances. (2.12)
- **Program:** Study altering or expanding various service components of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service based on the results of the business retention survey program recommended in Chapter XII. (2.12)
- **Program:** Develop an educational program outlining State and Federal grants and programs available to local governments to fund transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents. The County should act as a liaison between the local government and State or Federal agency as part of the program implementation. (2.12)

Figure 28 (continued)

- **Program:** Study the development of a program to meet the needs of elderly residents and persons with disabilities who have recently lost their driving privilege, by informing the person about transportation options and making periodic follow-up phone calls. (2.12)
- **Program:** Investigate current, successful transportation programs for persons with disabilities and the elderly, such as the Independent Transportation Network, that would be appropriate for Ozaukee County and complement existing transportation programs. (2.12)
- **Program:** Study the development and funding sources of a countywide bicycle/pedestrian path network with connections to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, urban centers, and significant natural features and park and open space amenities, such as the Cedarburg Bog, Harrington Beach State Park, and the County park system. (2.12)
- **Program:** Assist local governments in identifying and applying for State and Federal grants for development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. (2.12)
- **Program:** Develop model pedestrian access design standards for use in local land division ordinances requiring pedestrian access outlots or easements located between lots leading to points of interest such as schools, parks, shopping areas, and transit stops. (2.12)
- **Program:** Work with school districts, local governments, and the State to develop Safe Routes to School programs in communities throughout the County. (2.12)
- **Program:** Study the requirements and contents of transportation related health impact studies for development projects generating 200 trips or more and determine if they would benefit Ozaukee County. (2.17)
- **Program:** Implement the policies and programs set forth under each transportation issue of the Ozaukee County Transportation Element, subject to the availability of funding. (2.18)
- **Program:** Support implementation of the regional transportation system plan. (2.18)
- **Program:** Work with school districts in Ozaukee County to increase the efficiency of school bus routes in the County and the safety of pedestrian and bike routes to schools through methods such as the Safe Routes to School program. (2.18)
- **Program:** Work with WisDOT, SEWRPC, and local governments in the County to update and implement the Ozaukee County jurisdictional highway system plan. (2.18)
- **Program:** Accommodate the recommendations for provision of sidewalks in areas of existing or planned urban development set forth in Table 150 on County arterial streets. Sidewalks should be added as the County arterial street system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. (2.18)
- **Program:** Continue to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System. (2.24)
- **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the Land Use Element on Map 96 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation. (2.24)
- **Program:** Develop a program to gather information on desired services and transportation needs that are not being met by the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System for persons with disabilities and the elderly. Include seniors and persons with disabilities in the planning of program development. (2.24)
- **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of the Land Use Element on Map 96 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities. (2.24)
- **Program:** Continue to support the publicly-owned railway in Ozaukee County through membership and participation in the East Wisconsin Counties Railroad Consortium. (2.24)
- **Program:** Develop study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH 43 interchanges in Ozaukee County and work with local governments to prepare plans for these study areas. The plans should incorporate the land use development pattern set forth on Map 96 and the local 2035 planned land use maps. (2.29)
- **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category on Map 96 to allow for future Transit Oriented Developments (TOD) in Ozaukee County. (2.29)
- **Program:** Share examples of successful solutions to land use/transportation issues within the County at workshops and/or LOGIN meetings. (2.35)
- **Program:** Sponsor transportation-related events such as “Walking School Buses,” bike to work weeks, and “Try Transit” days (free rides) to encourage residents to use alternative means of transportation. (2.35)
- **Program:** Work with the State and local governments to implement the changes in highway system jurisdictional responsibility in Ozaukee County recommended under the County jurisdictional highway system plan and subsequent updates (2.35)

Figure 28 (continued)

- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the County highway access management ordinance. (2.35)
- **Program:** Work with WisDOT to develop an inventory of hazardous intersections and street segments, based on crash records, and to undertake improvements to eliminate hazardous conditions. (2.35)
- **Program:** Study the feasibility and benefits of joining the Regional Transit Authority established by the Wisconsin Legislature in 2005 in Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties to recommend funding sources for commuter rail and public transit. (2.35)
- **Program:** Consider transit service for all major development projects in Ozaukee County. (2.35)
- **Program:** Increase the service area of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service beyond Ozaukee County boundaries to areas within Milwaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties to increase connectivity to other public transportation services or activity centers (major employers and retail/service centers) in those Counties. Examples of areas that should be served are MCTS transit stations in northern Milwaukee County and major employers in southern Sheboygan County. (2.35)
- **Program:** Work with NGOs to raise public awareness of bicycle and pedestrian transportation facilities related issues such as safety concerns, increased public health benefits, and the environmental impacts of increased bicycle and pedestrian travel. (2.35)
- **Program:** Monitor the progress of the Midwest Regional Rail System and coordinate feeder bus routes to connect with train service if the system is developed. (2.35)
- **Program:** Study the use of alternative paving materials for County facilities such as roads and parking lots. (2.41)
- **Program:** Increase the service area of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service beyond Ozaukee County boundaries to areas within Milwaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties to increase connectivity to other public transportation services or activity centers (major employers; retail/service centers; educational, cultural, and entertainment destinations; and medical centers) in those Counties. Examples of areas that should be served are MCTS transit stations in northern Milwaukee County, medical centers in Milwaukee County, and major employers in southern Sheboygan County. (2.41)
- **Program:** Study and develop a program to install bike racks on Ozaukee County Express Bus System buses and provide bike parking and/or lockers at park-ride lots. Consider applying for State or Federal grants to fund the program. (2.41)
- **Program:** Incorporate the arterial street and highway system recommendations, shown on Map 99 of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into Map 96. (2.47)
- **Program:** Consider fish passage issues and other environmental effects when designing highway bridges and culverts. Limit the number of culverts, bridges, drop structures, and channelized stream segments and incorporate design measures to allow for passage of aquatic life. (2.47)
- **Program:** Develop a central contact point for information on nonfixed route transit options available in the County, which includes customer service and/or dispatch personnel. (2.47)
- **Program:** Study the development and use of a dedicated regional transit funding source to continue the operation and expansion of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. Consideration of data for those service requests that the shared-ride taxi service are unable to fulfill should be one guide to service expansion planning. (2.47)
- **Program:** Sponsor community transportation workshops in coordination with SEWRPC, if requested by a local government, to focus on possible solutions to specific transportation issues in the community. (2.53)
- **Program:** Develop educational materials regarding TODs for local government use. (2.53)
- **Program:** Work with local governments and SEWRPC to initiate a corridor study for the potential commuter rail line in Ozaukee County under the regional transportation system plan (shown on Map 101). (2.53)
- **Program:** Work with nongovernmental organizations (NGO) to raise public awareness of public transit related issues such as persons with disabilities who are reliant on public transportation and the benefits of increased use of public transportation. (2.53)
- **Program:** Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030*. (2.59)
- **Program:** Develop a central contact point for information on fixed-route transit options available in the County. (2.65)
- **Program:** Work to implement the regional transportation system plan recommendation to provide a grid of arterial streets in urban areas at intervals of no more than one mile in medium-density areas; and at intervals of no less than two miles in rural areas. (2.76)
- **Program:** Study allowing the use of Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Devices on County trails for the elderly and persons with disabilities. (3.06)

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Figure 29

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Note: Priorities were determined by the CAC. Each program was rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest score possible and 5 being the lowest score. The average score for each program is noted in parenthesis at the end of the program.

Utilities and Community Facilities Element programs receiving a priority rating of 2.00 or lower (highest priority for implementation):

1. **Program:** Encourage local governments to develop stormwater management plans and ordinances and joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities. (1.65)
2. **Program:** Continue to update the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance as needed to maintain County eligibility to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. (1.76)
3. **Program:** Work to protect environmental corridors and natural areas through the County plat review process. (1.76)
4. **Program:** Continue to implement the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to help protect town residents from flood hazards and bluff erosion. (1.76)
5. **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce Chapter XII, Animal Waste Storage, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances. (1.82)
6. **Program:** Conduct the countywide Clean Sweep program periodically, incorporating other recycling efforts and awareness into the program. (1.82)
7. **Program:** Incorporate the recommended open space preservation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* into Map 96. (1.82)
8. **Program:** Apply for DNR Stewardship funds, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program grants, and other State and Federal funding for acquisition of parks, open space, and natural areas. (1.82)
9. **Program:** Continue the annual County budget process to help ensure County departments and agencies have the personnel and resources required to perform the public services offered by Ozaukee County. (1.82)
10. **Program:** Develop and adopt a County stormwater management ordinance per the requirements of USEPA Phase II and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. (1.88)
11. **Program:** Develop and adopt a County construction site erosion control ordinance per the requirements of USEPA Phase II and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. (1.88)
12. **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue set forth in Chapter VIII, *Land Use Element*, to support the development of land use patterns to help control stormwater runoff. (1.88)
13. **Program:** Continue to implement the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to help protect County residents from flooding hazards and bluff erosion. (1.88)
14. **Program:** Continue to implement Chapter IX, Sanitation and Health, of the *Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances*, which includes regulation of private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS). (1.88)
15. **Program:** Allocate urban density and multi-family/high density residential land uses and commercial and industrial land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, and within Smart Growth Areas identified in Chapter VIII, *Land Use Element*, unless otherwise delineated on local government planned land use maps, to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Map 92, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development, and Map 94, Environmentally Sensitive Lands. (1.88)
16. **Program:** Support, and where applicable, implement the recommendations of the regional water quality management plan update to improve water quality in the County. (1.88)
17. **Program:** Continue the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. (1.88)
18. **Program:** Continue to update the County park and open space plan every five years, including updates from the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, to maintain eligibility for available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants and stewardship program funds. (1.88)
19. **Program:** Consolidate and operate a shared emergency services dispatch center for Ozaukee County and communities who agree to partner with the County. (1.88)
20. **Program:** Design new County buildings in accordance with LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building standards. (1.88)
21. **Program:** Implement the stormwater management programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue of this Chapter. (1.88)

Figure 29 (continued)

22. **Program:** Prepare plans and enforce regulations as required by the *Wisconsin Statutes* and *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. Examples include adopting a County stormwater management ordinance and a construction site erosion control ordinance to meet the requirements of NR Chapter 216 of the *Administrative Code*, regulating POWTS in the County as required by Chapter Comm 83 of the *Administrative Code*, and adopting a comprehensive plan under Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes*. (1.88)
23. **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Surface and Groundwater Resources and Watersheds Issue set forth in Chapter VII, *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*, to help control stormwater runoff. (1.94)
24. **Program:** Support and, where appropriate, implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan to help ensure an adequate supply of safe water for County residents and businesses. (1.94)
25. **Program:** Apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. Partner with local communities during implementation of the programs. (1.94)
26. **Program:** Incorporate recommended County parks and trails from the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035). (1.94)
27. **Program:** Continue to prepare Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) to help identify major County projects, including land acquisition, equipment acquisition, transportation facility development and maintenance (including roadways and transit), building maintenance and development, and park projects; and associated funding. (1.94)
28. **Program:** Develop methods to study possible cost savings and service efficiencies of shared police and fire and rescue services between cities and villages, and the County Sheriff's Department. (1.94)
29. **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Floodplain, Wetlands, and Saturated Soils Issue set forth in Chapter VII to help control stormwater runoff. (2.00)
30. **Program:** Promote comprehensive stormwater management planning to Ozaukee County communities through a best management practices (BMP) demonstration program. (2.00)
31. **Program:** Establish a cooperative process with DNR, SEWRPC, and local governments to develop a framework for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply. (2.00)
32. **Program:** Continue Ozaukee County Public Health Department inspection of transient non-community water systems located in the County. (2.00)
33. **Program:** Support the pharmaceutical collection pilot program operated by the Ozaukee County Health Department. (2.00)
34. **Program:** Continue to support the operations of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council. (2.00)
35. **Program:** Continue to provide a continuum of care and housing through the County owned Lasata Care center skilled nursing care facility and the Lasata Heights retirement center and assisted living facility. (2.00)
36. **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Issue set forth in Chapter X, *Transportation Element*. (2.00)
37. **Program:** Assist in coordinating activities and possible expansion of senior centers in Ozaukee County to ensure that facilities are adequate in size and staff to meet the projected increase in the elderly population. (2.00)

Remaining Utilities and Community Facilities Element implementation programs, listed in relative rank order:

- **Program:** Continue to fund and administer public health, health care, and transportation programs and services offered by Ozaukee County government departments and agencies, including the Aging and Disability Resource Center, Human Services, Public Health, and Veterans Services. The programs and services provided by Ozaukee County agencies and departments should be assessed during the annual comprehensive plan review process. Some programs and services may become higher-priority, lower-priority, or obsolete as technology and the needs of County residents change during the comprehensive plan design period and should be altered as needed. (2.06)
- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Aging and Disabled Population Issue set forth in Chapter IX, *Housing Element*. (2.06)
- **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update (RWQMP). (2.06)
- **Program:** Adopt the update to the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan*. (2.12)
- **Program:** Periodically assess the need for the expansion of Lasata Care Center and Lasata Heights Retirement Center to help meet the demand for nursing home and assisted living housing units in the County through 2035. (2.12)
- **Program:** Institute recycling and water conservation programs in County buildings. (2.12)

Figure 29 (continued)

- **Program:** Work with city and village governments to encourage the regional land use planning objective to create a spatial distribution of the various land uses which is properly related to the supporting transportation, utility and community facility, and public facility systems in order to assure the economical provision of transportation, utility, and public facility services. (2.12)
- **Program:** Work with cities and villages to implement the regional natural areas plan. (2.12)
- **Program:** Implement the on-site wastewater treatment technology programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue of this Chapter. (2.12)
- **Program:** Develop educational programs that promote alternatives to greenfield development, such as infill development, to developers to help limit the amount of impervious surfaces in the County. (2.18)
- **Program:** Develop educational programs that promote pervious paving and construction materials to developers to reduce the amount of impervious surfaces in the County. (2.18)
- **Program:** Participate with SEWRPC in the update of the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan*. (2.18)
- **Program:** Work with local governments to promote State, County, and local parks and trails to encourage economic development and tourism. (2.18)
- **Program:** Continue to participate in the Southeastern Wisconsin Family-Care program coalition to help provide comprehensive and flexible long-term health care that fosters independence and quality of life for the County's elderly residents and persons with disabilities. (2.18)
- **Program:** Continue to provide annual County funding to the Eastern Shores Library System. (2.18)
- **Program:** Provide population projection data, including age composition and demographic projections, developed by SEWRPC and Ozaukee County to school districts for use in preparing facilities plans. This information may also be used by the school districts to study the shared use of school buildings and consolidation of school districts. (2.18)
- **Program:** Support local governments, as appropriate, to develop alternative water sources, including converting from groundwater to Lake Michigan as a source of municipal water supported by the results of the regional water supply plan. (2.24)
- **Program:** Continue to fund the Aging and Disability Resource Center. (2.24)
- **Program:** Work with the Eastern Shores Library System to implement the recommendations in the *Plan for Library Services for Ozaukee County 2006 – 2010*. (2.24)
- **Program:** Incorporate the recommendations set forth in city and village park and open space plans into Map 96 (County Planned Land Use Map: 2035). (2.24)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute promotional materials regarding Ozaukee County waste disposal programs such as the unused pharmaceutical collection, hazardous household and agricultural chemicals collection, and tire collection programs. (2.24)
- **Program:** Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee County to develop an unused pharmaceutical recycling program. (2.29)
- **Program:** Coordinate trail planning and development to provide connections to local trails and trails in adjacent counties. (2.29)
- **Program:** Continue funding to provide Bookmobile services to Ozaukee County communities. (2.29)
- **Program:** Work with cities and villages, if requested, to update city and village floodplain zoning regulations and maps to incorporate updated DNR and FEMA regulations and mapping. (2.29)
- **Program:** Work with towns to implement the regional natural areas plan. (2.29)
- **Program:** Provide population projection data to health care providers for use in determining the need for health care facility expansion in the County or for potential new health care facilities in the County. This information may also be used by health care providers to determine current and future health care needs of the County's population and how to best meet those needs. (2.29)
- **Program:** Study the establishment of a dedicated County funding source for park and open space acquisition. (2.35)
- **Program:** Centrally locate senior facilities and other public facilities that seniors frequent, such as libraries and post offices, to help address accessibility for seniors who no longer drive. (2.35)
- **Program:** Continue to prepare strategic plans for County government to prioritize short-term needs and projects. (2.35)
- **Program:** Study the purchase of natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified by SEWRPC through a County funded program. (2.41)
- **Program:** Identify and seek grant funds to study future needs and demands for recreational programs and facilities to serve school-aged children and teenagers. (2.41)

Figure 29 (continued)

- **Program:** Continue to appoint members to the Ozaukee County Library Planning Committee. (2.41)
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map 96 to communication and utility uses to allow for the necessary expansion or construction of new sanitary sewer service facilities, water supply facilities, and other public and private utilities to meet the needs of County residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. (2.41)
- **Program:** The Ozaukee County Library Planning Committee should continue to develop County library plans every five years. (2.47)
- **Program:** Implement the park programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue. (2.47)
- **Program:** Investigate County participation in FEMA programs administered by the Wisconsin Emergency Management Division to acquire and move or demolish structures, and relocate displaced residents, in flood hazard areas. Programs include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, the Pre-disaster Mitigation Program, the Repetitive Flood Claims Program, and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program. (2.53)
- **Program:** Survey citizens aged 50 and over to determine what services they want or anticipate needing and include a question regarding whether or not they intend to remain in Ozaukee County at the time of their retirement. (2.53)
- **Program:** Provide educational opportunities within the County in order to have an adequate supply of skilled workers to serve the aging population. (2.53)
- **Program:** Continue to conduct needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the County Sheriff's Department has adequate personnel and equipment to provide Ozaukee County residents with police protection and emergency management services. (2.53)
- **Program:** Assist local governments in identifying available models for determining the cost of new development, including sewer service and water supply utilities, for city and village government use. Include recommended methods of paying for the cost of new development in the model. (2.53)
- **Program:** Work with rural towns to establish one town park with associated outdoor recreational facilities that serves the needs of town residents for local civic events and for organized recreational activities, such as softball and picnicking. As the community recreational facility, the town park should be located in conjunction with another community facility that serves as a focal point for town residents, such as a town hall, school, or fire station. As an alternative, the Town could work with Ozaukee County to study the feasibility of developing a joint Town/County park. Towns that permit residential development at urban densities should provide a system of neighborhood and community parks to serve urban development. (2.53)
- **Program:** Implement the library programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue of this Chapter. (2.53)
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map 96, Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary expansion of schools or construction of new schools within the County planning area to meet the educational needs of County residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. (2.53)
- **Program:** Conduct the countywide tire collection day annually. (2.59)
- **Program:** Identify strategies for shared library services between communities in the *Plan for Library Services for Ozaukee County*. (2.59)
- **Program:** Implement the police protection programs recommended under the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue of this Chapter. (2.59)
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map 96, Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary expansion of health care facilities or construction of new health care facilities within the County planning area to meet the health care needs of County residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. (2.59)
- **Program:** Assist local governments, as appropriate, to develop public water systems. (2.65)
- **Program:** Encourage local governments to follow park and recreation standards developed by SEWRPC, the National Recreation and Park Association, or the Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association when developing local park and open space plans to ensure an appropriate number, size, and distribution of parks and recreational facilities. (2.65)
- **Program:** Review recommendations of regional, State, and Federal park, natural area, open space, and recreation plans such as the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). (2.65)
- **Program:** Review studies that analyze the need for an emergency homeless shelter in Ozaukee County, such as the study completed by the COPE Task Force. Develop methods to provide facilities for the homeless based on the findings of these studies. (2.65)
- **Program:** Periodically assess the Ozaukee County Justice Center to determine if the facility is adequate to serve Ozaukee County residents and house the County Jail, Courts, and various County departments and agencies. (2.65)

Figure 29 (continued)

- **Program:** Assist city and village governments in preparing maps and materials needed by SEWRPC for sewer service area plans and amendments. (2.65)
- **Program:** Implement the programs listed under the first objective in the Ozaukee County Services and Regulations Issue. (2.65)
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map 96, County Planned Land Use Map: 2035, for institutional land uses such as hospitals. (2.71)
- **Program:** Study the development of computer technology training courses through public libraries in Ozaukee County. (3.12)

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

- **Program:** Continue to implement Chapter IX, Sanitation and Health, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances, which includes regulation of private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS).
- **Program:** Continue to enforce Chapter XI, Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances in cities, villages, and towns that have not adopted a local reclamation ordinance under Section 295.14 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* and Section NR 135.32 (2) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
- **Program:** Continue enforcement of the Ozaukee County Sanitation and Health Ordinance (Chapter 9 of the County Code of Ordinances) in compliance with Chapter 254 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the County highway access management ordinance.
- **Program:** Continue to implement the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to help protect town residents from flood hazards and bluff erosion.
- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce Chapter XII, Animal Waste Storage, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.
- The following programs recommend the study and/or development of a County land division ordinance. The County is not required to adopt such an ordinance, but if adopted, Section 66.1001 (3) of the *Statutes* requires a land division ordinance to be consistent with the County comprehensive plan.
 - **Program:** Study and develop a County land division ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect agricultural resource areas identified on Map 84.
 - **Program:** Study and develop a County Land Division Ordinance that could be used countywide to help protect natural resource areas identified on Map 94.
- The following programs recommend changes to existing County ordinances and/or development of new County ordinances which are not subject to the consistency requirements of Section 66.1001 (3) of the *Statutes*.
 - **Program:** Develop and adopt a County right-to-farm ordinance that defines agricultural operations, normal agricultural practices, and the specific farmland that is affected by the ordinance; a reference to the State *Statute* that protects farmers from nuisance law suits; and a grievance procedure that outlines how complaints against agricultural operations will be resolved.
 - **Program:** Develop and adopt a County construction site erosion control ordinance per the requirements of USEPA Phase II and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
 - **Program:** Develop and adopt a County stormwater management ordinance per the requirements of USEPA Phase II and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
 - **Program:** Develop and adopt a countywide stormwater and construction site erosion control ordinance that includes an illicit discharge detection, elimination, and enforcement component.

Figure 30

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Note: Priorities were determined by the CAC. Each program was rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest score possible and 5 being the lowest score. The average score for each program is noted in parenthesis at the end of the program.

Economic Development Element programs receiving a priority rating of 2.00 or lower (high priority for implementation):

1. **Program:** Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System. (1.60)
2. **Program:** Continue administration of the Ozaukee County Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a means to finance new and expanding businesses in the County. (1.80)
3. **Program:** Incorporate local government 2035 comprehensive plan planned land use maps into Map 96. (1.80)
4. **Program:** Allocate a minimum of 2,940 acres to land uses that can support commercial and industrial employment on Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035). (1.80)
5. **Program:** Identify sustainable lands to be retained in long-term agricultural use in consultation with local governments, and using the results of the LESA analysis. (1.87)
6. **Program:** Utilize the Milwaukee 7 and Ozaukee County website to compile and publicize information about the County to desirable businesses that may be considering relocating or expanding. (1.87)
7. **Program:** Continue partnership with the Milwaukee 7 in an effort to promote a regional approach to economic growth, which will benefit economic development efforts in Ozaukee County. (1.87)
8. **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and businesses regarding various programs that may encourage economic development in traditional downtown areas within the County, such as the Wisconsin Main Street Program. (1.93)
9. **Program:** Develop an incentive program to attract businesses that utilize sustainable economic development concepts such as the use of renewable energy sources; building and landscape designs that reduce the use of toxic chemicals, reduce the use of impervious building materials, and preserve open space and natural features; and provide jobs that pay wages sufficient to meet the cost of living in Ozaukee County. (1.93)

Remaining Economic Development Element implementation programs, listed in relative rank order:

- **Program:** Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi and expand operations to the City of Port Washington if the City of Port Washington Transport Shared-Ride Taxi discontinues operation. (2.07)
- **Program:** Support the continued use of Community Development Block Grant – Economic Development (CDBG – ED) funds. The funds can be used for loans to businesses wishing to expand in Wisconsin or relocate to Wisconsin. The County can retain the funds to capitalize the Ozaukee County RLF once they are repaid by the businesses. (2.07)
- **Program:** Support the OED in promoting Ozaukee County to businesses considering expanding or relocating to Ozaukee County from outside the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. (2.13)
- **Program:** Study the development of employer health care purchasing pools in Ozaukee County. Several Chambers of Commerce located in Ozaukee County participate in similar programs that offer employer health care purchasing pools in Southeastern Wisconsin. (2.13)
- **Program:** Develop a method to market and link Ozaukee County agricultural products, including organic products, to restaurants and stores in Ozaukee County and surrounding areas. (2.20)
- **Program:** Develop methods to support economic development efforts in the County with a focus on historic preservation, such as the Village of Grafton downtown redevelopment project. (2.20)
- **Program:** Develop expedited permitting procedures for businesses wishing to relocate to or expand in the County. (2.20)
- **Program:** Assign industrial or commercial land use to all existing and proposed business parks in the County on Map 96. (2.20)
- **Program:** Study the use of State and Federal bio-energy grants to promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Ozaukee County. (2.27)
- **Program:** Assign industrial or commercial land use to all environmentally contaminated sites identified as high priority redevelopment sites. (2.27)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various brownfield redevelopment programs inventoried in Part 2 of Chapter XII and Appendix V to local governments and businesses. (2.27)

Figure 30 (continued)

- **Program:** Encourage and assist Ozaukee Economic Development (OED) to continue involvement and partnership with educational programs such as Fast Trac and First Steps to Entrepreneurship. (2.33)
- **Program:** Study the administration of additional partnerships and educational opportunities designed to develop the job skills sought by employers and potential employers in Ozaukee County. (2.40)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding various funding and incentive opportunities available for businesses located in Ozaukee County or wishing to relocate to the County including Wisconsin Department of Commerce, WHEDA, and Federal financing programs inventoried in Part 2 of Chapter XII and Appendix V. (2.40)
- **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County through the OED. A portion of the survey should focus on transportation options for resident and non-resident workers. (2.47)
- **Program:** Study altering or expanding various service components of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System to meet the needs of businesses in the County as a result of findings from the business retention survey, if necessary. (2.47)
- **Program:** Develop and widely distribute educational materials regarding various workforce education partnerships and opportunities and job/career opportunities available for students and adults in Ozaukee County including OED, WOW Workforce Development Board, Wisconsin Department of Commerce, WHEDA, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD), Workforce 2010, and Federal training, work placement, and financing programs inventoried in Part 2 of Chapter XII and Appendix V. (2.47)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials specifically designed to promote the use of State Technology Zone Tax Credit Incentives to high technology businesses considering expanding or relocating to Ozaukee County. (2.47)
- **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County through OED. A portion of the survey should focus on affordable housing options for resident and non-resident workers of Ozaukee County. (2.53)
- **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County through OED. A portion of the survey should focus on job skills required by businesses. (2.53)
- **Program:** Develop a method to market Ozaukee County's quality of life directly to businesses. (2.53)
- **Program:** Review County and other funding to OED to maintain a permanent full time executive director position. (2.53)
- **Program:** Monitor OED's job creation and retention efforts and assist in developing an improved database to track these efforts. (2.53)
- **Program:** Study the use of Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) funds and Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program funds for transportation projects and improvements that may help attract employers to Ozaukee County or encourage existing businesses to remain and expand in the County. (2.60)
- **Program:** Develop a method to market Ozaukee County's water quality and availability directly to businesses. (2.67)
- **Program:** Support local chambers of commerce in their efforts to promote Ozaukee County to businesses considering expansion or relocation from outside the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. (2.67)
- **Program:** Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Ozaukee County through the OED. A portion of the survey should focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the County regarding attracting and retaining businesses. (2.67)
- **Program:** Develop telecommunications and technology strategies for the County to ensure access to wireless voice and data communications networks for County businesses and residents, including residents who telecommute or operate a home-based business. (2.73)
- **Program:** Implement the recommended County Housing Cost/Workforce Housing Issue programs in Chapter IX of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan. (2.80)
- **Program:** Establish an outreach program to potential employees, including high school students, college students, and their parents. (2.80)
- **Program:** Study the use of County funding to support staffing for the Ozaukee County Tourism Council. (2.87)
- **Program:** Pursue partnerships with SEEK, Manpower, and the Workforce Development Center at MATC to advertise employment opportunities in Ozaukee County. (2.93)

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Figure 31

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ELEMENT PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Note: Priorities were determined by the CAC. Each program was rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest score possible and 5 being the lowest score. The average score for each program is noted in parenthesis at the end of the program.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Element programs receiving a priority rating of 2.00 or lower (high priority for implementation):

1. **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC to update Ozaukee County transportation plans, such as the jurisdictional highway plan and the transit development plan. (1.54)
2. **Program:** Continue to provide updated shoreland/floodplain zoning maps to local governments when floodplain boundaries are changed or other significant amendments are made. (1.54)
3. **Program:** Continue to operate a communications center through the Sheriff's Department that benefits all public agencies within the County through the reception of wireless 911 calls. (1.62)
4. **Program:** Continue to provide emergency dispatch services to interested communities in Ozaukee County through an intergovernmental agreement. (1.62)
5. **Program:** Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee County to continue an annual Countywide recycling program for unused pharmaceuticals. (1.69)
6. **Program:** Continue to operate the emergency radio system between Ozaukee County and each city, village, and town in the County with connectivity to the City of Milwaukee and the State Police. (1.69)
7. **Program:** Continue to participate in on-going cooperative planning efforts such as the North Branch Milwaukee River project. (1.69)
8. **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC and WisDOT on regional transportation planning and programming efforts and to develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region. (1.69)
9. **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC to prepare new and updated elements of the regional plan, such as the regional water quality, water supply, natural areas, and telecommunications plans. (1.69)
10. **Program:** Continue to provide information to local governments on the general requirements of the County sanitary and health ordinance and animal manure storage ordinance. (1.69)
11. **Program:** Study the feasibility of providing a permanent household hazardous waste drop-off site in the County for use by all County residents. (1.77)
12. **Program:** Continue to operate the Ozaukee County Anti-Drug Task Force, which consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the County. (1.77)
13. **Program:** Continue to participate in the Suburban Mutual Aid Response Team (SMART), which includes all fulltime law enforcement agencies in Ozaukee County and Washington County. (1.77)
14. **Program:** Continue to provide technical services that benefit the public and other units and agencies of government, such as updating and maintaining GIS data, including parcel and floodplain data. (1.77)
15. **Program:** Continue to develop the Ozaukee County Interactive Map function on the County website as a method of sharing mapping data. (1.77)
16. **Program:** Continue to provide County technical services to local governments, if funding and staffing levels allow, such as assistance with tax bills, the voter registration system, and the County's purchasing program. (1.77)
17. **Program:** Continue intergovernmental agreement between the County, Towns, and Village of Belgium to provide police protection through the Sheriff's Department. (1.85)
18. **Program:** Continue to participate in the countywide Special Response Team, which consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the County that respond to hostage and barricaded suspect situations throughout the County. (1.85)
19. **Program:** Continue to maintain the County website to provide information to the public and other units and agencies of government. (1.85)
20. **Program:** Continue to work with DNR, NGOs, and local governments to acquire and develop parks, trails, and other recreational facilities as called for in County or local park and open space plans. (1.85)
21. **Program:** If requested by local governments, provide technical assistance and data to assist in the development of boundary agreements. (1.85)

Figure 31 (continued)

22. **Program:** Work with SEWRPC, NGOs, UWM, and the DNR to establish a cooperative process, involving local governments as appropriate, to develop a framework for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply facilities and services. (1.85)
23. **Program:** Continue to assist local governments in the administration of the nonmetallic mining ordinance, based on a cooperative agreement between the County and each interested local government. (1.85)
24. **Program:** Apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. Partner with local communities during implementation of the programs. (1.92)
25. **Program:** Explore regional partnership options for recycling programs and facilities. (1.92)
26. **Program:** Continue to contract with local governments to provide construction and maintenance services for local transportation facilities, provided County funding and staffing levels allow. (1.92)
27. **Program:** Continue to host the website and e-mail services of cities, villages, and towns in the County. (1.92)
28. **Program:** Work with private service providers to study additional renovation and expansion of the Lasata Care Center and Lasata Heights to provide a “continuum of care.” (1.92)
29. **Program:** Continue to provide GIS and other data to assist local governments and private service providers to find suitable locations for proposed public and quasi-public facilities, subject to county staff availability. (1.92)
30. **Program:** Establish a countywide Facilitated Negotiation Dispute Resolution Forum to resolve multi-jurisdictional conflicts regarding the adopted comprehensive plans of Ozaukee County and local governments in the County. Develop a set of rules and bylaws designed to govern the dispute resolution process and facilitate the process. (1.92)
31. **Program:** Cooperate with local governments on countywide stormwater management planning, education, and enforcement through a countywide stormwater management and erosion control ordinance. (2.00)
32. **Program:** Encourage local governments to develop joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities. (2.00)
33. **Program:** Continue the County’s Emergency Management Department oversight of the countywide Level B hazardous material emergency response team and the water safety patrol. (2.00)
34. **Program:** Continue to provide support for ongoing cooperative planning efforts with all participating local governments, the County, and SEWRPC started under the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, including GIS data and mapping. (2.00)
35. **Program:** Work with Ozaukee Economic Development (OED), local governments in the County, and the Milwaukee 7 to coordinate attraction and expansion of businesses to the most advantageous areas of the County for businesses and residents of the County and the Region. (2.00)
36. **Program:** Continue to provide technical assistance to towns on request to develop local farmland protection tools, such as transfer of development rights (TDR), purchase of development rights (PDR), and exclusive agricultural zoning. (2.00)

Remaining Intergovernmental Cooperation Element programs, listed in relative rank order:

- **Program:** Continue to operate the County Emergency Management Department, which works in cooperation with local governments throughout the County to organize, plan, and assign available resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of all hazards. (2.08)
- **Program:** Continue to purchase and store salt for winter road maintenance use by local governments in the County, provided County funding levels allow. (2.08)
- **Program:** Work with SEWRPC to develop model ordinances for use by local governments as recommended in other element chapters. (2.08)
- **Program:** Work with school district officials, on request, to explain the type of permits required from Ozaukee County before selecting and buying a site, and encourage districts to meet with local governments for the same purpose. (2.08)
- **Program:** Assist local governments implement recommendations from the regional water supply plan, as appropriate, to study the development of alternative water sources, including converting from groundwater to Lake Michigan, as a source of municipal water. (2.15)
- **Program:** Continue to work with local governments and private service providers, on request, to explain the type of permits required from Ozaukee County before selecting and buying a building site. (2.15)
- **Program:** Continue to engage local governments and the County in discussions regarding current governing issues through LOGIN. (2.15)
- **Program:** Continue to use the County website as a tool to disseminate information regarding County ordinances to local governments, developers, and the general public. (2.15)

Figure 31 (continued)

- **Program:** Continue to work with MATC to provide a countywide law enforcement training consortium to benefit all law enforcement agencies in the County. (2.23)
- **Program:** Continue to partner with the City of Port Washington in the ownership and use of the “SMART” trailer. Study the feasibility of expanding the program to partner with other communities in the County. (2.23)
- **Program:** Provide population projection data, including age composition and demographic projections, to school districts for use in preparing facilities plans, or suggest that school districts contact SEWRPC for this information. (2.23)
- **Program:** Assist local governments, as appropriate, to develop public water systems. (2.31)
- **Program:** Continue to provide fueling service to local governments and government agencies in the County, provided County funding levels allow. (2.31)
- **Program:** Provide mapping to school districts to assist in facilities siting and planning. (2.31)
- **Program:** Continue to work with MATC to develop and host First Friday Forums, which address topics relevant to Ozaukee County and its communities such as comprehensive planning, economic development, and natural resource protection. (2.54)
- **Program:** Sponsor an annual countywide intergovernmental cooperation workshop for local government staff and officials. (2.54)
- **Program:** Develop and distribute educational information and conduct educational programs related to County ordinances and programs. (2.62)

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

- The following programs relate to providing information and the process for updating County ordinances (no changes needed to existing ordinances):
 - **Program:** Develop methods to provide developers and landowners with easy access to County and local government plans and implementation ordinances, which should be written in clear, simple language.
 - **Program:** Promote model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model prepared by SEWRPC, that include a linked pedestrian/bicycle path and open space system recommendation. Assist local governments in interpretation and implementation of model conservation subdivision ordinances.
 - **Program:** Continue to use the County website as a tool to disseminate information regarding County ordinances to local governments, developers, and the general public.
 - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational information and conduct educational programs related to County ordinances and programs.
 - **Program:** Continue to assist local governments in the administration of the nonmetallic mining ordinance, based on a cooperative agreement between the County and each interested local government.
 - **Program:** Continue to provide information to local governments on the general requirements of the County sanitary and health ordinance and the animal manure storage ordinance.
 - **Program:** Work with local governments in the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and local roadway access management/driveway ordinances.

PART 5: CONSISTENCY AMONG PLAN ELEMENTS

The comprehensive planning law requires that the implementation element “describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan shall be integrated and made consistent with the other elements of the plan.” All elements of this comprehensive plan were prepared simultaneously by the same staff with great care given to ensure internal consistency among the various elements. All element chapters were reviewed by the CAC and the CPB. There are no known inconsistencies among plan elements.

PART 6: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

Annual Report on Plan Implementation

The Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department will prepare an annual report for the CPB and County Board reporting on plan implementation activities and progress in implementing the plan during the previous year. The report will summarize how the comprehensive plan was used to direct policy decisions by County officials and staff and whether circumstances have changed that have necessitated amendments to the plan. Planning and Parks Department staff should consult with other County departments to obtain input regarding how their activities relate to the recommendations of the County plan.

It is also recommended that the Planning and Parks Department convene an annual meeting of the CAC to obtain local government and citizen input into the annual report. Non-participating local governments should be invited to attend and participate in the meeting.

The annual report should include the following information:

- Use of the Plan to Guide County Activities
- Amendments Made to the Plan
- Use of the Comprehensive Planning Dispute Resolution Procedure
- Recommendations for Changes to Plan Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs or other information in the plan

Maintenance of Inventory Data

The Planning and Parks Department will post and maintain the inventory data compiled as part of the comprehensive planning process on the County website in an accessible format. County staff, in cooperation with SEWRPC where appropriate, will update inventory data on a periodic basis.

Comprehensive Update of the Plan

The County should conduct a formal review of the plan at least once every five years. Based on this review, changes or updates should be made to sections of the plan that are found to be out of date and goals, objectives, policies, or programs that are not serving their intended purpose. Any changes or updates should follow the formal process for plan amendments.

At least once every ten years, the plan should be reviewed and updated using a formal process, under the guidance of the CAC. County staff should work with the CAC, CPB, and SEWRPC to develop a process for updating the plan.

Chapter XV

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Ozaukee County and 14 cities, villages, and towns began working together in 2002 to prepare a multi-jurisdictional County comprehensive plan and a comprehensive plan for each participating city, village, and town. All cities, villages, and towns in the County except the City of Cedarburg participated in the joint planning process. As part of the planning process, the County and local governments identified existing desirable land uses and important natural resources that should be preserved to maintain the high quality of life in Ozaukee County. A desired land use pattern for the year 2035 was also identified.

The County and local comprehensive plans were prepared, in part, to comply with the requirements of Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, which took effect in 1999. The law, set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, requires County and local governments that enforce general zoning, shoreland zoning, subdivision, or official mapping ordinances to have an adopted comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010. The Wisconsin Department of Administration awarded a comprehensive planning grant to Ozaukee County in 2004 to help fund preparation of the County and local plans.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In 2003, a Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) was formed to guide the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Ozaukee County. This Citizen Advisory Committee assisted in the development of a public participation plan, reviewed draft plan chapters, gathered public comment, and provided input to the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB), who had responsibility for recommending a comprehensive plan to the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors for adoption. The Citizen Advisory Committee is made up of 15 Ozaukee County citizen representatives appointed by the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board and 16 community representatives appointed by and representing each community in Ozaukee County. The members of the CAC and CPB are listed in Figure 32.

Between August 2003 and April 2008, the CAC met over 40 times and contributed over 6,000 hours of volunteer time to the comprehensive planning process. The CAC also established four work groups that provided additional review and input. The four work groups are: 1) the Public Participation Planning (PPP) Work Group, 2) the Housing, Economic Development, and Cultural Resources (HEDCR) Work Group, 3) the Agricultural and Natural Resources (ANR) Work Group, and 4) the Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities & Community Facilities (LUTU) Work Group. A technical advisory work group was also established to develop the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) analysis of agricultural lands in the County. Workgroup members are listed in Figure 3 in Chapter I.

Figure 32

**OZAUKEE COUNTY BOARD COMPREHENSIVE
PLANNING BOARD MEMBERS: APRIL 2008**

Member	Supervisory District
Daniel P. Becker	7
Cindy G. Bock	26
Kathlyn T. Geracie	19
Daniel C. Herlache	10
Alan P. Kletti	12
Thomas H. Richart, Chair	13
Robert T. Walerstein	28

OZAUKEE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE: APRIL 2008

Name	Community Represented^a	Community Member Resides In
John Bauer	Citizen Member	City of Port Washington
Ed Beimborn, Chair	Citizen Member	Town of Cedarburg
Phil Beitz	Citizen Member	Village of Newburg
Dave Belfus	Town of Saukville	--
Brian Biernat	Village of Saukville	--
Jon Censky	City of Cedarburg	--
Angie Cope	Citizen Member	City of Port Washington
Jill Hapner	Citizen Member	City of Mequon
Scott Heatwole	Town of Port Washington	--
Joette Heckenbach	Citizen Member	Town of Cedarburg
Louis Hefle	Town of Grafton	--
Michael Heili	Village of Newburg	--
Kit Keller	Citizen Member	City of Cedarburg
Francis Kleckner	Town of Belgium	--
Nina Look	Citizen Member	City of Mequon
Pat Marchese, Vice-Chair	Citizen Member	City of Mequon
William McGill	Citizen Member	Village of Fredonia
Lila Mueller	Village of Belgium	--
Susan Nelson	City of Mequon	--
Andrew Pederson	Village of Bayside	--
Eric Rathke	Citizen Member	Town of Fredonia
Bob Rathsack	Village of Fredonia	--
Eric Ryer	Town of Cedarburg	--
Alfred Schlecht	Village of Grafton	--
Katie Smith	Citizen Member	City of Mequon
Ronald Stadler	Citizen Member	Town of Fredonia
Cathy Stern	Town of Fredonia	--
Roger Strohm	Citizen Member	City of Port Washington
Randy Tetzlaff	City of Port Washington	--
John Treffert	Village of Thiensville	--
Dave Verley	Citizen Member	Town of Port Washington

^aCitizen representatives were appointed by the Comprehensive Planning Board to represent all of Ozaukee County. The Committee also includes one representative appointed by each City, Town, and Village.

Source: Ozaukee County.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To ensure opportunities for public involvement in the planning process, a public participation plan (PPP) was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors in December 2004. The PPP outlined a series of outreach efforts and public participation sessions designed to gain input from County residents throughout the comprehensive planning process. A countywide survey, Ozaukee County comprehensive plan kick-off meetings, a public information meeting in each participating local government, and a countywide comprehensive plan open house / design workshop are a few of the efforts conducted as part of the PPP. Public informational meetings and hearings were also held in early 2008 to review the draft comprehensive plan prior to its adoption. Each community participating in the planning process also adopted a local PPP to gain input from the public. The public participation events are summarized in the following sections.

Public Opinion Survey

A countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey was conducted in the spring of 2005 and included a wide range of questions on topics such as housing, transportation, agricultural and natural resources, land use, and economic development. The report documenting the results of the survey is available on the Ozaukee County comprehensive planning website at www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth and at public libraries. In conjunction with the countywide survey, local comprehensive planning surveys were conducted in several of the communities participating in the cooperative planning process.

Comprehensive Planning Web Site

In 2002, an Ozaukee County web page was launched to inform citizens about comprehensive planning, the County's multi-jurisdictional planning process, how to become involved in this process and how to make public comments. Over time, all documents and resources related to the planning process have been added to the site and it has become a valuable resource for community leaders, county officials, citizen advisory committee members and local government staff. Between 2002 and 2008, there were over 10,000 "visits" to the Comprehensive Planning Web Page. This web page can be viewed at: www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth.

Kick-Off Meetings

Four countywide comprehensive planning kick-off meetings were conducted in the spring of 2005 at different locations throughout the County. A total of 46 participants gained knowledge of Wisconsin's comprehensive planning legislation, reviewed the results of the countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey, and learned how they could participate in the planning process. Participants evaluated the subject matter as excellent (4.1 on a 5-point scale) and the presentations as excellent (4.6). A participant commented that the educational material provided "great insight on the future of county growth."

Local Public Information Meetings

Local comprehensive planning public information meetings were held in each participating local government between December 2005 and March 2006. The meetings typically began with a short presentation by County staff that outlined comprehensive planning requirements and the County multi-jurisdictional planning process. Following the presentation, attendees were able to visit four comprehensive planning information stations organized around the nine comprehensive planning elements. Each station included maps and fact sheets with inventory information collected as part of the comprehensive planning process. Attendees were able to leave written comments at each station. In addition, attendees were asked to share their vision for the future of their community. A total of 210 participants attended fourteen local public information meetings. Overall, participants evaluated these meetings as excellent (a 4.3 on a 5-point scale). One participant commented, "very interesting and well done."

Countywide Open House

A countywide comprehensive planning open house / design workshop was held on May 6, 2006. Over 60 county residents participated, in addition to CAC members, County Board supervisors, and staff from several agencies. An interactive computer modeling program for land use planning, image preference survey, comprehensive planning inventory maps and fact sheets, water resources display, sustainable development practices display, open

space and farmland preservation display, conservation subdivision display, local government comprehensive planning displays, and a land use planning activity for children were some of the activities used to gather public input. Comments, pictures, and results from the image preference survey can be viewed on the County comprehensive planning website. The evaluations indicated that participants gained knowledge of comprehensive planning (from a 2.9 to a 4.1 on a 5-point scale). Additionally, participants gained knowledge of Ozaukee County's Comprehensive Planning process (from a 2.8 to a 3.9 on a 5-point scale). Overall, participants evaluated the open house/workshop as excellent (a 4.5 on a 5-point scale). One participant commented, "very good use of communication resources! Very informative, yet not complicated. Good effort."

Local Design Workshops

Local government comprehensive plan design workshops were conducted with plan commissions, governing bodies, and/or citizen advisory committees in each participating local government in the summer and fall of 2006. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss local government population projections and develop a vision statement and goals and objectives for the issues and opportunities element of each local government comprehensive plan. Additional workshops were conducted with each participating local government in the spring and summer of 2007 to review existing land uses in their community and assist in the preparation of 2035 planned land use maps for the land use element of local comprehensive plans. Between 2004 and 2009, County and Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) staff facilitated or attended over 150 meetings with local governments to help develop city, town, and village comprehensive plans. These include meetings regarding community comprehensive planning updates, design workshops to develop a community vision statement and broad comprehensive planning goals, and multiple meetings to help develop community land use plan maps. In addition, County and SEWRPC staff have attended meetings in several communities to assist with the preparation of various local comprehensive plan elements.

Ozaukee County Fair

A comprehensive planning booth was on display in the Commercial Building at the Ozaukee County Fair in 2005 and 2006. This booth was greatly expanded in 2007 and 2008 and included inventory data maps, fact sheets, and draft plan chapters, which were on display for public comment. Staff were present to explain the information, data, maps and answer questions.

Plan Review and Adoption

The plan review and adoption process got underway in February 2008, with four public informational meetings around the County. The first seven elements of the County comprehensive plan (all elements except the intergovernmental cooperation and implementation elements) were available for review, including many of the maps produced for the plan elements and the inventory chapters. The draft County land use plan map for 2035 was also available at the public informational meetings for review and comment.

An open house on the plan was sponsored by the Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB) on March 11, 2008. Citizen comments were invited following a presentation on the plan. A presentation on the plan was made to the County Board of Supervisors on March 19, followed by a formal public hearing. The CPB met on March 25 to consider approval of the recommended plan for adoption by the full County Board. The County Board adopted the comprehensive plan on April 2, 2008.

Times and locations of the public meetings and hearings were:

- February 4, 2008: Public Informational Meeting, Village of Belgium, Village Hall, 6:30 p.m.
- February 6, 2008: Public Informational Meeting, City of Mequon Common Council Chambers, 6:30 p.m.¹
- February 18, 2008: Public Informational Meeting, County Administration Center Auditorium, 6:30 p.m.
- February 25, 2008: Public Informational Meeting, Village of Grafton Village Hall Board Room, 6:30 p.m.

¹Meeting cancelled due to a major (20-inch) snowstorm.

- March 11, 2008: Open house sponsored by the CPB, County Administration Center Auditorium, 6:30 p.m.
- March 19, 2008: Public Hearing on the comprehensive plan before the County Board, County Board Room, 9:00 a.m. A presentation about the plan followed the public hearing.
- March 20, 2008: CAC meeting considered approval of the recommended plan for CPB consideration, County Administration Center, 5:30 p.m.
- March 25, 2008: CPB meeting considered approval of the recommended plan for County Board consideration, County Administration Center, 1:00 p.m.
- April 2, 2008: County Board meeting considered adoption of the comprehensive plan, County Board Room, 9:00 a.m.

An amendment to the County plan was adopted in 2009 to incorporate the land use plan maps adopted by each city, village, and town as part of their local comprehensive plan. The amendment is included in this report. The amendment was approved by the CPB on April 3, 2009. A public hearing was held on May 4, and the amendment was adopted by the County Board on May 6, 2009 (see Appendix W).

INVENTORY INFORMATION

The introduction and inventory chapters of the County comprehensive plan were prepared in 2005. The chapters were revised to include comments from the element work groups, Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), and Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB) in 2006 and 2007. Inventory chapters include Chapter II, “*Population, Household, and Employment Trends and Projections;*” Chapter III, “*Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources;*” Chapter IV, “*Inventory of Existing Land Uses, Transportation Facilities and Services, and Utilities and Community Facilities;*” and Chapter V, “*Existing Plans and Ordinances.*” A PowerPoint summary of each chapter is available on the comprehensive planning website. “Fast Facts,” which summarize the inventory findings, can be found at the end of this chapter.

PLAN ELEMENTS

The comprehensive planning law requires the County and each local plan to include the following nine elements:

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

COUNTY AND LOCAL LAND USE PLAN MAPS

The planned land use map for Ozaukee County for the year 2035 is presented on Map 96 in Chapter VIII, as amended on May 6, 2009. Table 102 and Figure 14 in Chapter VIII set forth the number of acres and percent of the planning area² in each land use category. The plan map indicates where certain types of urban development

²The planning area includes all of Ozaukee County and that portion of the Village of Newburg and its extraterritorial area that extend into Washington County.

should be encouraged while preserving agricultural and environmentally significant land and resources. The Ozaukee County planned land use map is a compilation of the land use plan maps prepared by each city, town, and village in the County (city and village plans were included for the areas within city or village boundaries, and did not include extraterritorial areas for which the city or village may have planned). Figure 15 in Chapter VIII describes each of the categories shown on the plan map.

The Ozaukee County planned land use map includes city and village planned land use maps for the areas within city and village limits. However, each city and village land use plan map adopted as part of a local comprehensive plan included areas outside the limits of the city or village, except for the City of Mequon. This practice is consistent with good land use planning, because cities and villages typically annex land to accommodate population growth and associated land uses. Annexations and the exercise of city and village extraterritorial authorities, however, often lead to conflicts between cities and villages and adjacent towns.

Many of these conflicts could be resolved through the development of boundary agreements between cities and villages and adjacent towns. As of 2008, a boundary agreement between the City of Port Washington and the Town of Port Washington was the only boundary agreement in the County. Until such agreements are developed, disagreements will likely continue between cities and villages and adjacent towns as each unit of government develops in accordance with its land use plan, and cities and villages continue to exercise their annexation and extraterritorial authorities in adjacent towns.

There were several opportunities to develop coordinated land use plan maps for the extraterritorial areas of cities and villages during the multi-jurisdictional planning process. The City and Town of Port Washington is an example of successful coordination. The City of Port Washington reviewed the land use plan map for the area of the Town of Port Washington identified in the City/Town boundary agreement, which lies within the City's planning area. The City then incorporated the planned land use identified by the Town for this area in the City's land use plan map. In another example of coordinated land use planning, the City of Port Washington and the Village of Saukville developed a joint planning area located between the City and Village along STH 33. The County encourages cities and villages and adjacent towns to continue or to initiate cooperative planning following adoption of a comprehensive plan by each local government. The inventory information and recommendations developed as part of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan should provide a good basis for the development of boundary agreements and other joint planning activities.

Maps 111 through 125 in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element (Chapter XIII) depict the planned land use map approved by each city, village, and town in the County. The maps include the full planning area where a city or village has planned for areas outside current corporate limits. Map 126 in Chapter XIV graphically summarizes conflicts between city and village plans and adjacent town plans.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES ELEMENT

The *Issues and Opportunities Element* includes a vision statement and overall goals and objectives for the County for the plan design year of 2035. The County vision statement is:

“Ozaukee County will create plans and policies that sustain and enhance the quality of life for all citizens of Ozaukee County.”

The overall comprehensive planning goals are:

- Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, open space, and agricultural land.
- Preserve and enhance the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County.
- Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.

- Encourage a balanced and sustainable allocation of space between various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of County residents.
- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels and age groups in the County.
- Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.
- Maintain and enhance new transportation routes that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption and air pollution.
- Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in Ozaukee County.
- Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.
- Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable businesses and job development.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.
- Ensure the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan is a “living document.”

Population, Household, and Employment Projections

- The projected population for the planning area in 2035 under the regional land use plan is 102,778 persons. This is a projected increase of 19,124 persons, or about 23 percent, over the existing 2000 population of 83,654. The number of households for the planning area projected under the regional land use plan for 2035 is 40,632. This is a projected increase of 9,308 households, or about 30 percent, over the 31,324 households in 2000. In 2000, there were 51,191 jobs located in the planning area. A total of 62,747 jobs are projected for the planning area in 2035 by the regional land use plan. This is a projected increase of 11,556 jobs or 22.6 percent.
- Local governments in Ozaukee County have developed future population projections for use in local comprehensive plans. The cumulative result of these projections for the Ozaukee County planning area is 118,749, which is greater than the regional land use plan intermediate growth scenario population projection of 102,788 but less than the high growth scenario population projection of 137,102. The projected number of households in 2035, based on the population projections selected by local governments, is 47,235, which is about 16 percent higher than the number projected under the regional plan.

OTHER ELEMENTS

Seven of the other eight elements (all except the Implementation Element) include specific goals and objectives focused on the resources or facilities required to be addressed in the element by the Wisconsin comprehensive planning law. Each element also includes a set of recommended policies and programs to achieve the goals and objectives. Goals, objectives, policies, and programs are organized around issues of concern identified through the public opinion survey, public and advisory committee meetings, and other public participation forums. The terms are defined as follows:

- **Goals:** Broad and general expressions of a community’s or County’s aspirations, towards which the planning effort is directed. Goals tend to be ends rather than means.
- **Objectives:** More specific targets, derived from goals and necessary to achieve those goals. While still general in nature, objectives are more precise, concrete, and measurable than goals.
- **Policies:** Rules or courses of action necessary to achieve the goals and objectives from which they are derived. They are precise and measurable.
- **Programs:** A system of projects or services necessary to achieve plan goals, objectives, and policies.

The goals developed for the seven elements are listed below. The programs in each element selected by the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee as having the highest priority for implementation are also listed. Additional programs recommended for implementation, listed in relative rank order, are included in the Implementation Element (Chapter XIV).

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element

Agricultural Resources Goals:

- Preserve soils suitable for agricultural production in Ozaukee County.
- Preserve a sufficient amount of agricultural land to ensure farming remains viable in Ozaukee County.
- Protect farms and farming in Ozaukee County.

Natural Resources Goals:

- Ensure the protection, sound use, and enhancement of the natural resource base in Ozaukee County.
- Preserve primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resources areas in Ozaukee County.
- Preserve natural areas in Ozaukee County.
- Preserve critical species habitat sites and critical aquatic sites located outside of natural areas in Ozaukee County.
- Preserve habitat for endangered species not identified in the regional natural areas plan (Butler's Garter Snake and Hines Emerald Dragonfly) in accordance with State and Federal requirements.
- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater (including both the shallow and deep aquifer), and water dependent natural resources.
- Protect and enhance surface water quality in Ozaukee County.
- Protect and enhance groundwater quality in Ozaukee County.
- Protect and conserve groundwater quantity in Ozaukee County.
- Protect floodplains from incompatible land uses.
- Protect wetlands from destruction and degradation.
- Encourage urban development in the County to be located on soils suitable for such development.
- Protect Lake Michigan's water quality and shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.
- Ensure an adequate supply of aggregate (sand, gravel, and crushed stone) at a reasonable cost for new construction and maintenance of existing infrastructure in the future.
- Preserve and enhance the system of parks, trails, and open space within Ozaukee County.
- Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County's natural resources.
- Preserve rural character and vistas outside planned urban service areas.
- Protect Ozaukee County's naturally occurring bio-diversity.
- Reduce the risk of disease, injury, or premature death associated with or caused by hazardous environmental factors in Ozaukee County.
- Reduce the human and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste.

Cultural Resources Goals:

- Preserve historical resources that contribute to Ozaukee County's rural and small town character.

- Preserve historical resources that contribute to Ozaukee County’s heritage.
- Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.
- Preserve archaeological resources that contribute to Ozaukee County’s rural and small town character.
- Preserve archaeological resources that contribute to Ozaukee County’s heritage.
- Support the efforts of local historical societies to provide a greater understanding of Ozaukee County’s history and heritage to the public.
- Support a wide range of artistic performances, displays, and educational programs in Ozaukee County.
- Support a wide range of entertainment and recreational opportunities in Ozaukee County.

Top Programs for Implementing the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element:

- Ensure future County park and open space plans are adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and certified by the DNR so the County is eligible to receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants.
- Incorporate updated wetland mapping into Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to preserve Lake Michigan bluffs in Ozaukee County.
- Incorporate Lake Michigan bluff areas into Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Continue enforcement of the Ozaukee County Sanitation and Health Ordinance (Chapter IX of the County Code of Ordinances) in compliance with Chapter 254 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- Continue to administer and enforce the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and amend the shoreland zoning maps to incorporate the updated wetland inventory.
- Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space plan into Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Apply for DNR Stewardship funds, WCMP grants, and other State and Federal funding (for the acquisition and development of park and open space sites).
- Apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. Consider partnering with local communities.

Land Use Element

Goals:

- Preserve the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County.
- Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County’s agricultural resource base.
- Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County’s natural resource base.
- Promote the addition of an adequate number of housing units to the current housing stock in Ozaukee County to meet housing demand through 2035.
- Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.
- Encourage land uses and densities that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- Promote an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction in Ozaukee County through 2035.

- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation between local governments in land use planning for 2035.
- Accommodate the projected growth in Ozaukee County’s population, households, and employment through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Accommodate the institutions and infrastructure required to effectively serve residential, commercial, and industrial development in Ozaukee County through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Guide projected growth in a manner that protects Ozaukee County’s agricultural and natural resource base.
- Ensure the “consistency” requirement of the State comprehensive planning law is fulfilled.

Top Programs for Implementing the Land Use Element:

- Develop methods to assist communities in Ozaukee County with cooperative planning for institutional uses such as hospitals, assisted living facilities, police service, fire service, and libraries.
- Incorporate each of the local government planned land use maps developed through the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process and the planned land use map developed by the City of Cedarburg, based on the unit of government that has zoning authority for the area in question into Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Incorporate lands identified as natural limitations to building site development and environmentally sensitive lands in local government comprehensive plans into Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Preserve groundwater recharge areas identified on Map 92 through the County subdivision review process and encourage local governments to preserve groundwater recharge areas through local comprehensive plans and consistent implementation of land use control ordinances, such as the zoning ordinance.
- Provide maps of city and village comprehensive planning areas for 2035 (see Map 91) and city and village extraterritorial plat review areas and zoning areas (see Map 82 in Chapter V) to each local government in Ozaukee County. Provide updated maps every five years.
- Provide all inventory and additional planning maps produced by the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to local governments, including the 2007 existing land use inventory map update (see Map 89), to facilitate joint land use planning.
- The Environment and Land Use Committee of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors should review and revise the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to be consistent with the Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035 upon the adoption of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan: 2035, by the County Board.

Housing Element

Goals:

- Promote the addition of an adequate amount of housing units to the current housing stock to meet housing demand through 2035.
- Promote adequate housing choice for consumers through 2035.
- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels in the County.
- Promote a range of housing choices for Ozaukee County’s aging and disabled population.
- Promote housing options that allow elderly and disabled persons to remain in their homes.
- Promote a range of housing choices for households of all sizes in Ozaukee County.
- Promote a range of housing choices that meet the housing preferences of Ozaukee County residents.

- Promote the distribution of a variety of housing structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family homes across Ozaukee County for all income and age groups.
- Promote fair housing practices in Ozaukee County.

Top Programs for Implementing the Housing Element:

- Continue the home delivered meals program offered by the Ozaukee County Aging and Disability Resource Center, and study reducing eligibility requirements.
- Continue to provide a continuum of care and housing through the County owned Lasata Care Center skilled nursing care facility and the Lasata Heights retirement center and assisted living facility.
- Continue the Department of Human Services “Stay at Home Services” to assist elderly residents living in traditional homes.
- Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents for funding to adapt homes to the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly people, such as the WisLoan program.
- Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Ozaukee County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers for the development of senior oriented housing such as the Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program.
- The Ozaukee County Home Owner Rehabilitation Program, which provided financial assistance to moderate-income households for lead paint abatement and other home repairs and improvements, became funded directly by the HOME Consortium in late 2006. Although Ozaukee County no longer administers the program, the County should provide the public with funding application information and assistance to maintain the participation levels that existed prior to the change in administration.
- Continue active representation on the HOME Consortium Board, which receives an annual funding allocation from HUD to advance homeownership opportunities and programs for households earning 80 percent or less of the Milwaukee-Waukesha MSA median family income. Government housing programs available to Ozaukee County residents through the Consortium include the C-CAP Down Payment Assistance Grant and the American Dream Down Payment Initiative C-CAP Loan.
- Develop standards for the countywide housing recognition program that address the need for a variety of housing unit sizes, lot sizes, and structure types based on resident preference information obtained through public input, including responses to the countywide public opinion survey, SWOT analysis, and public meetings.

Transportation Element

Goals:

- Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- Meet the goals and objectives identified under each of the following Ozaukee County Transportation Element Issues.
- Meet the vision and objectives of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035*.
- Maintain a street and highway system that efficiently serves the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Provide for a public transportation system in Ozaukee County that efficiently serves the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).

- Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety to persons with disabilities and the elderly.
- Provide for bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Ozaukee County that efficiently serve the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Provide options for bicycle and pedestrian travel as an alternative to personal vehicle travel.
- Provide region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to Ozaukee County for passengers and freight.

Top Programs for Implementing the Transportation Element:

- Continue to provide transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents through operation of the Ozaukee County Shared Ride-Taxi Service through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. Continue County service in the City of Port Washington Transport Shared-Ride Taxi Service area for persons with disabilities that cannot be served by the City taxi service.
- Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System.
- Expand the Ozaukee County Express Bus System in accordance with the proposed public transit services for Ozaukee County set forth in the regional transportation system plan.
- Study altering route scheduling to facilitate timely transfers to other MCTS routes at transfer points in Milwaukee County to increase connectivity to areas of Milwaukee County outside of the Milwaukee Central Business District.
- Work with the Washington County Shared Ride-Taxi Service to increase the number of transfer points between the Ozaukee County and Washington County taxi services. (One transfer point in the Village of Newburg existed in 2007).
- Update the Ozaukee County Public Transit and Human Service Transportation Coordination Plan as needed to provide transportation services to people with disabilities in the County and remain eligible for Federal Transit Administration (FTA) programs that require coordination plans such as the Elderly Individuals and Individuals with Disabilities Program (Section 5310), Job Access and Reverse Commute Program (JARC), and New Freedom Program.
- Develop methods to ensure that the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users are considered, and appropriate facilities are provided, when County highways are designed, constructed, or reconstructed.
- Work with local governments to determine the need for additional Ozaukee County Express Bus System routes, transit stations with parking, and bus stops.

Utilities and Community Facilities Element

Goals:

- Ensure the public services offered in Ozaukee County meet the needs of all County residents.
- Encourage city and village governments to offer public services that meet the needs of their residents.
- Pursue joint services agreements between Ozaukee County and cities and villages, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective and efficient government services.
- Encourage town governments to offer public services that meet the needs of town residents.
- Work with town governments to offer public services that meet the needs of town residents.

Top Programs for Implementing the Utilities and Community Facilities Element:

- Encourage local governments to develop stormwater management plans and ordinances and joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities.

- Continue to update the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance as needed to maintain County eligibility to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.
- Work to protect environmental corridors and natural areas through the County plat review process.
- Continue to implement the Ozaukee County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to help protect town residents from flood hazards and bluff erosion.
- Continue to administer and enforce Chapter XII, Animal Waste Storage, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.
- Conduct the countywide Clean Sweep program periodically, incorporating other recycling efforts and awareness into the program.
- Incorporate the recommended open space preservation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* into Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Apply for DNR Stewardship funds, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program grants, and other State and Federal funding for acquisition of parks, open space, and natural areas.

Economic Development Element

Goals:

- Promote an adequate supply of workers to meet the employment needs of businesses located in the County through the plan design year 2035.
- Promote an adequate number of jobs in the Ozaukee County planning area to serve the projected 2035 population of 102,800 persons.
- Promote an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction in Ozaukee County through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Attract desirable businesses to Ozaukee County.

Top Programs for Implementing the Economic Development Element:

- Continue operation of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System.
- Continue administration of the Ozaukee County Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a means to finance new and expanding businesses in the County.
- Incorporate local government 2035 comprehensive plan planned land use maps into Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Allocate a minimum of 2,940 acres to land uses that can support commercial and industrial employment on Map 96 (the Land Use Plan Map for 2035).
- Identify sustainable lands to be retained in long-term agricultural use in consultation with local governments, and using the results of the LESA analysis.
- Utilize the Milwaukee 7 and Ozaukee County website to compile and publicize information about the County to desirable businesses that may be considering relocating or expanding.
- Continue partnership with the Milwaukee 7 in an effort to promote a regional approach to economic growth, which will benefit economic development efforts in Ozaukee County.
- Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and businesses regarding various programs that may encourage economic development in traditional downtown areas within the County, such as the Wisconsin Main Street Program.

- Develop an incentive program to attract businesses that utilize sustainable economic development concepts such as the use of renewable energy sources; building and landscape designs that reduce the use of toxic chemicals, reduce the use of impervious building materials, and preserve open space and natural features; and provide jobs that pay wages sufficient to afford the cost of living in Ozaukee County.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Element

Goals:

- Encourage shared services and facilities between units and levels of government.
- Reduce land use planning, ordinance administration, and other boundary issue conflicts between communities in Ozaukee County.
- Promote a better understanding among all levels of government regarding the roles and responsibilities of each.
- Coordinate with school districts as they plan and locate school facilities, as appropriate.

Top Programs for Implementing the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element:

- Continue working with SEWRPC to update Ozaukee County transportation plans, such as the jurisdictional highway plan and the transit development plan.
- Continue to provide updated shoreland/floodplain zoning maps to local governments when floodplain boundaries are changed or other significant amendments are made.
- Continue to operate a communications center through the Sheriff's Department that benefits all public agencies within the County through the reception of wireless 911 calls.
- Continue to provide emergency dispatch services to interested communities in Ozaukee County through an intergovernmental agreement.
- Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee County to continue an annual countywide recycling program for unused pharmaceuticals.
- Continue to operate the emergency radio system between Ozaukee County and each city, village, and town in the County with connectivity to the City of Milwaukee and the State Police.
- Continue to participate in on-going cooperative planning efforts such as the North Branch Milwaukee River project.
- Continue working with SEWRPC and WisDOT on regional transportation planning and programming efforts and to develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region.
- Continue working with SEWRPC to prepare new and updated elements of the regional plan, such as the regional water quality, water supply, natural areas, and telecommunications plans.
- Continue to provide information to local governments on the general requirements of the County sanitary and health ordinance and animal manure storage ordinance.

Implementation Element

Section 66.1001 (3) of the *Statutes* requires that the following ordinances be consistent with a unit of government's comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010:

- Official mapping established or amended under Section 62.23 (6) of the *Statutes*.
- County or local subdivision regulations under Section 236.45 or 236.46 of the *Statutes*.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 59.69 of the *Statutes*.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 62.23 (7) of the *Statutes*.

- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 60.61 or 60.62 of the *Statutes*.
- Zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under Section 59.692 (for counties), 61.351 (for villages), or 62.231 (for cities) of the *Statutes*.

Ozaukee County has adopted a Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance (Chapter VII of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances) under Section 59.692 of the *Statutes*. The Implementation Element (Chapter XIV) identifies programs that will likely require amendments to the Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance in order to achieve consistency between the plan and the ordinance. Programs that recommend continued enforcement of existing county ordinances, where no changes are needed to existing ordinances, are also identified in Chapter XIV.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the multi-jurisdictional planning process, comprehensive plans were prepared for Ozaukee County and for each of the 14 participating local governments. A separate plan report was prepared for each local government that focused on the inventory information, planned land use map, and other plan elements and recommendations developed by city, town, and village plan commissions; town or village boards; and common councils. Data and recommendations developed as part of the multi-jurisdictional plan were provided to each local government for consideration. Ozaukee County and SEWRPC staff provided technical and professional assistance, including mapping and other data, when requested by a local government. Ozaukee County staff prepared the comprehensive plan reports for 11 of the 14 participating local governments. The remaining three local governments worked with private consultants to prepare local plan reports, using the data produced as part of the multi-jurisdictional planning process. Table 176 in Chapter XIII lists the date each city, town, and village in the County first adopted its comprehensive plan.

PLAN ADOPTION

A comprehensive plan must be adopted by an ordinance enacted by the governing body. The Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan must therefore be adopted by an ordinance of the County Board of Supervisors. All nine elements must be adopted simultaneously. At least one public hearing must be held by the County Board prior to adopting the plan. Section 66.1001(4)(b) of the *Statutes* requires that an adopted comprehensive plan, or an amendment to a plan, be sent to all governmental units within and adjacent to the county or local government preparing a plan; the Wisconsin Department of Administration; the regional planning commission (SEWRPC); and the public library that serves the area in which the county or local government is located.

This comprehensive plan was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on April 2, 2008. An amendment to the plan to incorporate planned land use maps adopted by cities, towns, and villages in the County was adopted by the County Board on May 6, 2009. The changes made by the amendment are included in this report. The ordinances adopting the plan and the amendment are included in Appendix W.

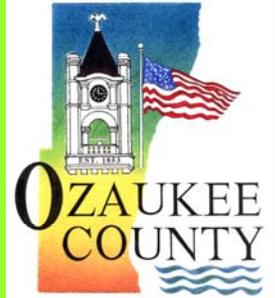
PLAN UPDATES AND AMENDMENTS

The comprehensive planning law requires that adopted comprehensive plans be reviewed and updated at least once every ten years. County and local governments may choose to update the plan more frequently. While there is no limit on the number or frequency of amendments that may be made to a comprehensive plan, the public participation, plan review, and plan adoption procedures required for a full comprehensive plan also apply to plan amendments. The Implementation Element (Chapter XIV) recommends a procedure to be used for amending this plan.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

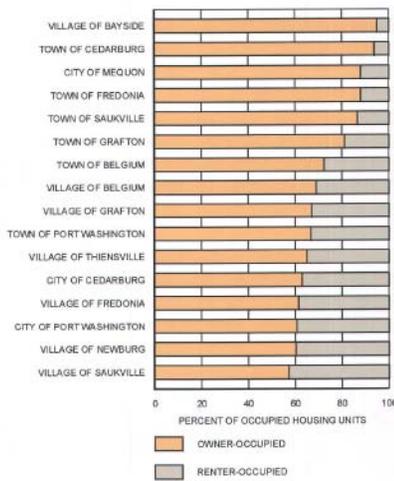
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

FAST FACTS



Affordable Housing

Figure IX-2
PERCENTAGE OF OWNER AND RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

In 2000, there were 30,857 households in the County. The average household size was 2.61 persons per household.

In 2000, about 74% of households were owner occupied and about 26% were renter occupied.

According to a 2005 countywide public opinion survey, 41% of respondents perceived a need for more moderately priced, single-family homes.

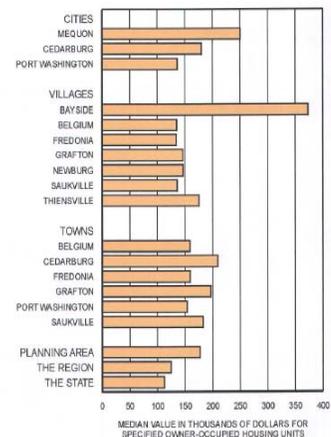


The median value of an owner occupied home in Ozaukee County was \$177,300 in 2000. The median asking price was \$150,000.

The median value of an owner occupied home in each local government in 2000 was:

City of Cedarburg—\$179,900	Village of Thiensville—\$175,300
City of Mequon—\$250,000	Town of Belgium—\$158,500
City of Port Washington—\$136,100	Town of Cedarburg—\$209,200
Village of Belgium—\$134,000	Town of Fredonia—\$159,400
Village of Fredonia—\$134,700	Town of Grafton—\$196,800
Village of Grafton—\$145,800	Town of Port Washington—\$153,600
Village of Newburg—\$146,500	Town of Saukville—\$182,500
Village of Saukville—\$135,700	

Figure IX-3
VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY, 2000



NOTE: VALUE IS THE RESPONDENT'S ESTIMATE OF HOW MUCH THE PROPERTY WOULD SELL FOR IF IT WERE FOR SALE.

SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS INCLUDE OWNER-OCCUPIED ONE-FAMILY HOUSES ON FEWER THAN 10 ACRES OF LAND WITHOUT A BUSINESS OR MEDICAL OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY, OWNER-OCCUPIED CONDOMINIUMS, AND OWNER-OCCUPIED MOBILE HOMES.

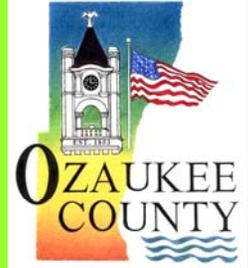
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

For more information about the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, please visit the website at: www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/SmartGrowth.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL

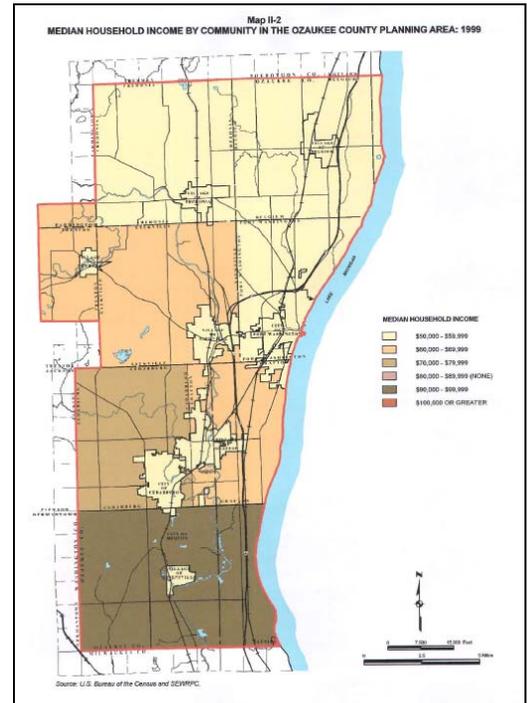
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



The 2000 median household income in each local government was:

City of Cedarburg—\$56,431	Village of Thiensville—\$55,942
City of Mequon—\$90,733	Town of Belgium—\$57,865
City of Port Washington—\$53,827	Town of Cedarburg—\$75,909
Village of Belgium—\$53,523	Town of Fredonia—\$55,388
Village of Fredonia—\$53,173	Town of Grafton—\$64,707
Village of Grafton—\$53,918	Town of Port Washington—\$56,875
Village of Newburg—\$56,726	Town of Saukville—\$60,435
Village of Saukville—\$53,159	

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a household should not spend more than 30% of its monthly income on housing costs. The 2000 median household income in the County was \$62,745. Households in Ozaukee County spending over \$18,824 per year, or about \$1,569 per month, on housing costs in 2000 were considered to have a high housing cost burden.



In 2000, about 24% of owner occupied households in the County with a mortgage spent more than 30% of their monthly income on housing expenses. About 11% of owner occupied households without a mortgage spent more than 30% of their monthly income on housing expenses. About 73% of homeowners in the County had a mortgage in 2000. About 31% of renter occupied households spent more than 30% of their monthly income on housing expenses.

Housing Programs Available in Ozaukee County

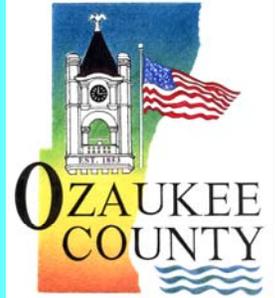
A number of programs exist that are dedicated to increasing the availability of lower-cost housing and rehabilitation in Ozaukee County. Several entities are involved in administering and funding these programs, including the HOME Consortium, the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development, and the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Division of Community Development, Bureau of Housing.

For more information about the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, please visit the website at: www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/SmartGrowth.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

FAST FACTS



Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources

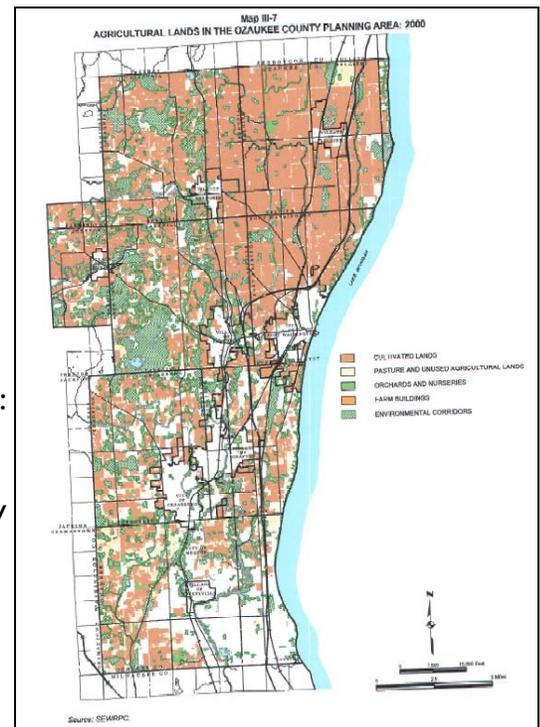
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

In 2000, 85,799 acres, or about 54 percent of the Ozaukee County planning area, were devoted to agricultural uses. In 2002, there were 533 farms in Ozaukee County, including 81 dairy farms. The average farm size was 142 acres, while the median farm size was 79 acres. This compares to 204 acres and 140 acres, respectively, for farms in the State.



According to a 2005 countywide survey:

- 57% of respondents think farmland preservation should be a high priority
- 31% think farmland preservation should be a medium priority
- 10% believe farmland preservation should be a low priority



CULTURAL RESOURCES

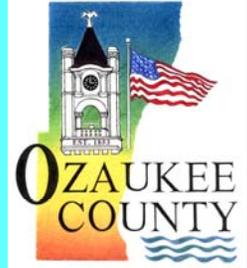
- 32 historic places and districts located in the County are listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places
- 393 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located in the County are listed in the State Historical Society's Archaeological Sites Inventory
- 5 historical societies are located in the County
- Ozaukee County is home to the Birthplace of Flag Day



For more information about the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, please visit the website at: www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/SmartGrowth.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



NATURAL RESOURCES

The Ozaukee County planning area includes:

- 50 natural areas encompassing 7,446 acres
- 7 critical species habitat sites encompassing 294 acres
- 14 critical aquatic habitat sites covering 68 stream miles
- 16 sites of significant geologic importance, encompassing 274 acres
- 17,750 acres of wetlands and 7,863 acres of woodlands
- 11,427 acres of park and open space sites



According to a 2005 countywide public opinion survey:

- 34% of respondents think spending more to maintain existing parks and open space sites should be a high priority
- 51% think spending more should be a medium priority
- 74% of respondents support a dedicated fund to purchase and preserve natural areas in Ozaukee County and of these respondents (299), 75% support the use of County tax dollars

There are approximately 25 linear miles of shoreline in Ozaukee County. The shoreline contains areas of substantial bluffs with heights of up to 140 feet, ravines, beaches with widths up to 150 feet, and areas of low sand dune ridges and swales.

According to a 2005 countywide public opinion survey:

- 82% of respondents supported increasing the existing Lake Michigan bluff setback
- 54% of respondents owning property along Lake Michigan favored increasing the bluff setback

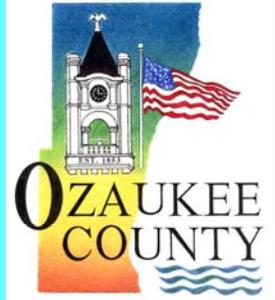


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OZAUKEE COUNTY

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

FAST FACTS



Environmental Corridors

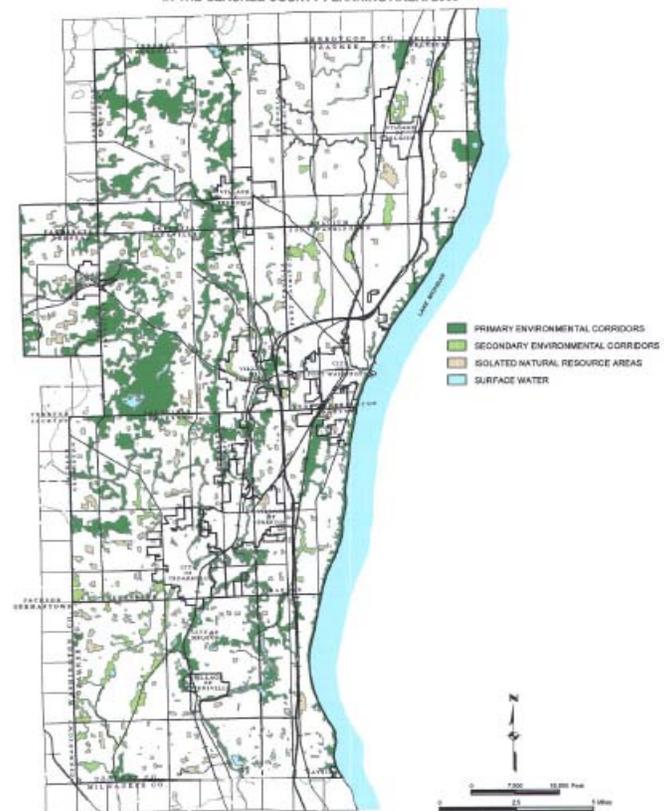
One of the key recommendations of the Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035 is the preservation of primary environmental corridors within the Region. Primary environmental corridors, which are identified by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), include concentrations of important natural resources. The protection and preservation of primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open uses is critical to maintaining both the ecological balance and natural beauty of the Region.



Primary Environmental Corridors

Identification of primary environmental corridors is based on the presence of one or more of the following important elements of the natural resource base: 1) lakes, rivers, and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands, 2) wetlands, 3) woodlands, 4) prairies, 5) wildlife habitat areas, 6) areas of wet, poorly drained, and organic soils, and 7) areas of rugged terrain and high-relief topography. The presence of elements that are closely related to the natural resource base, including park and open space sites, historic sites, scenic view points, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites are also considered in the delineation of environmental corridors. Primary environmental corridors are at least 400 acres in area, at least two miles in length, and at least 200 feet in width.

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS
IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



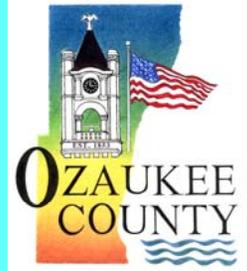
Source: SEWRPC.

For more information about the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, please visit the website at: www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/SmartGrowth.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

SEWRPC also identifies secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. Secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas contain the same important natural resources as primary environmental corridors; however, they differ from primary environmental corridors due only to their size. Secondary environmental corridors are at least 100 acres in area and at least one mile in length. Secondary corridors may also serve to connect primary environmental corridors, in which case there is no minimum area or length requirement. Isolated natural resource areas are between five and 100 acres in area and are at least 200 feet in width, but do not meet the size requirements of primary or secondary environmental corridors.

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000^a

Local Government	Primary Environmental Corridors (acres)	Secondary Environmental Corridors (acres)	Isolated Natural Resource Areas (acres)
City of Mequon.....	2,816	1,258	847
City of Port Washington.....	269	23	99
Village of Belgium.....	0	29	6
Village of Fredonia.....	159	8	31
Village of Grafton.....	158	10	71
Village of Newburg.....	91	0	0
Village of Saukville.....	253	152	32
Village of Thiensville.....	28	7	8
Town of Belgium.....	967	1,252	410
Town of Cedarburg.....	3,015	793	617
Town of Fredonia.....	4,588	172	379
Town of Grafton.....	1,383	176	277
Town of Port Washington.....	446	653	161
Town of Saukville.....	6,340	306	602
Ozaukee County Planning Area ^b	22,018	4,875	4,013

^aIncludes surface waters within primary and secondary corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

^bTotal includes data for all participating local governments, the City of Cedarburg, and those portions of the Village of Bayside, Town of Farmington, and Town of Trenton located in the planning area.

Source: SEWRPC.

Environmental Corridors in Ozaukee County

The primary environmental corridors in the Ozaukee County planning area are located along the Milwaukee River and major streams, along Lake Michigan, around several lakes, and in large wetland areas. In 2000, about 22,018 acres (34.4 square miles), comprising about 15 percent of the planning area, were encompassed within primary environmental corridors. Secondary environmental corridors are located chiefly along smaller perennial streams and intermittent streams. About 4,875 acres (7.6 square miles), comprising about 3 percent of the planning area, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors in 2000. Isolated natural resource areas include a geographically well-distributed variety of isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat. These areas encompassed about 4,013 acres (6.3 square miles), also about 3 percent of the planning area, in 2000.

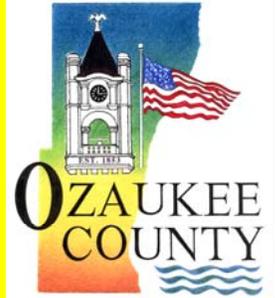


For more information about the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, please visit the website at: www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/SmartGrowth.

OZAUKEE COUNTY

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

FAST FACTS



Land Use and Transportation

EXISTING LAND USES

Urban Land Uses: 2000

In 2000, 34,440 acres, or about 22% of the County planning area, were encompassed in urban land uses.

- 18,938 acres (12%) were residential
- 1,145 acres (6%) were governmental & institutional
- 2,456 acres (1%) were recreational
- 933 acres (<1%) were commercial
- 978 acres (<1%) were industrial
- 9,990 acres (<1%) were transportation, utilities and communications (not including streets)

According to a 2005 countywide public opinion survey:

- 56% of respondents think new residential areas should be planned with larger lots on more land
- 28% would like to see smaller lots
- 10% would like a combination of lot sizes
- 69% of respondents favored conservation subdivisions, with smaller lots, common open space, and preservation of natural features.

Nonurban Land Uses: 2000

In 2000, 124,356 acres, or about 78% of the County planning area, were encompassed in nonurban land uses.

- 85,799 acres (54%) were agricultural
- 27,892 acres (18%) were natural resource areas
- 10,003 acres (6%) were open lands
- 662 acres (<1%) were extractive and landfill

Table IV-1

LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	17,900	52.0	11.2
Two-Family	453	1.3	0.3
Multi-Family	573	1.7	0.4
Mobile Homes	12	-- ^b	-- ^b
Subtotal	18,938	55.0	11.9
Commercial	933	2.7	0.6
Industrial	978	2.9	0.6
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	4,021	11.7	2.5
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	5,127	14.9	3.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way	458	1.3	0.3
Communications and Utilities	384	1.1	0.2
Subtotal	9,990	29.0	6.3
Governmental and Institutional ^c	1,145	3.3	0.7
Recreational ^d	2,456	7.1	1.5
Urban Subtotal	34,440	100.0	21.6
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	7,863	6.3	5.0
Wetlands	17,750	14.3	11.2
Surface Water	2,279	1.8	1.4
Subtotal	27,892	22.4	17.6
Agricultural	85,799	69.0	54.0
Extractive and Landfill	662	0.5	0.4
Open Lands ^e	10,003	8.1	6.4
Nonurban Subtotal	124,356	100.0	78.4
Total	158,796	--	100.0

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

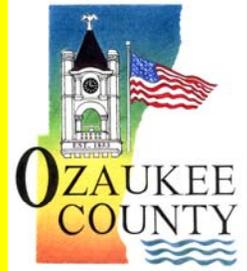
^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

For more information about the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, please visit the website at: www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/SmartGrowth.

OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



TRANSPORTATION

OZAUKEE EXPRESS BUS SYSTEM

The Ozaukee Express Bus System consists of one express commuter bus route and connecting shuttle services, as shown on the map. The route operates between four park-ride lots and other stops in the County and stops in downtown Milwaukee. Ridership increased from 80,308 to 100,981 passengers, or by almost 26%, between 1997 and 2005.



ARTERIAL STREETS AND HIGHWAYS

The arterial street and highway system is intended to provide a high degree of traffic mobility, serving the through traffic and movement between urban areas. In 2001, arterial streets and highways accounted for 251 miles, or about 28% of the mileage of the total street and highway system in Ozaukee County.

BIKEWAYS

Bikeways in Ozaukee County totaled about 138 miles in 2005. The Ozaukee Interurban Trail is the longest bikeway in the County and spans 29.5 miles across the entire length of the County from north to south.

A 2005 countywide public opinion survey indicated that 70% of respondents favored an expansion of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and of these respondents (n=282), 76% favored using County tax money to fund these future expansions.



For more information about the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, please visit the website at: www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/SmartGrowth.



Ozaukee County: What will we look like in 30 years? A Summary of Public Participation in the Planning Process

“Tell me and I will forget; show me and I may remember; involve me and I will understand”

~Chinese proverb

Public Participation in the Comprehensive Planning Process:

Adoption of a public participation plan is a requirement of the Wisconsin comprehensive planning law. This Fact Sheet summarizes the key public participation events and activities in the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Process from January 2003 - August 2007.

Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC):

In 2003, the CAC was formed to guide the preparation of a comprehensive plan for Ozaukee County. The CAC assisted in the development of the public participation plan, reviewed draft plan chapters, gathered public comment and provided input to the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board, who will recommend a Comprehensive Plan to the Ozaukee County Board in 2008.

The CAC is made up of 15 Ozaukee County citizen representatives appointed by the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board and 17 community representatives appointed by each community in Ozaukee County. Since August 2003, the CAC has met over 40 times and has contributed over 6,500 hours of volunteer time to the comprehensive planning process! The CAC also established five work groups that provide additional review and input. The CAC continues to meet and provide valuable input in draft plan chapters and guidance in public participation events.

Public Participation Plan (PPP):

Adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors in December 2004, the PPP outlines the multi-year process to obtain citizen input and participation during the comprehensive planning process. Developed by members of the Citizen Advisory Committee, county planning staff, UW-Extension staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), the PPP was designed to actively engage Ozaukee County residents, business owners, and interest groups in shaping Ozaukee County's comprehensive plan.

Countywide Comprehensive Planning Kick-Off Meetings:

In 2005, four countywide comprehensive planning “Kick-off” meetings were conducted at different locations throughout the county. A total of 46 participants gained knowledge of Wisconsin's comprehensive planning legislation, reviewed the results of the countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey, and learned how they could participate in the planning process. Participants evaluated the subject matter and presentation as excellent!

A participant commented that the educational material provided “great insight on the future of the county growth.”



Citizen Advisory Committee Participating in a Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities & Threats (SWOT) Exercise



Public Information Meeting in the City of Port Washington

Public Information Meetings:

Between 2005 and 2006, Public Information Meetings were held in each Ozaukee community participating in the comprehensive planning process. Each meeting included “planning 101” curriculum and allowed participants the opportunity to visit four comprehensive planning work stations. Each station covered the nine elements of a comprehensive plan, including base maps and fact sheets with inventory data specific to each community. Participants were then encouraged to leave their written comments on message boards at each workstation. These written comments were then utilized in the development of vision statements for each community.

A total of 210 participants attended fourteen local public information meetings. Overall, participants evaluated these meetings as excellent (a 4.3 on a 5-point scale).

One participant commented “Very interesting and well done.”

Comprehensive Planning Web Page:

In 2002, an Ozaukee County web page was launched to inform citizens about comprehensive planning, the County's multi-jurisdictional planning process, how to become involved in this process and how to make public comments. Over time, all documents and resources related to the planning process have been added to the site and it has become a valuable resource for community leaders, county officials, citizen advisory committee members and local government staff. Since 2002, there have been over 10,000 “visits” to the Comprehensive Planning Web Page.

Visit us on the web at www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth

A Summary of Public Participation in the Planning Process

Countywide Comprehensive Planning Public Opinion Survey

In March 2005, Ozaukee County contracted with the UW–Milwaukee Center of Urban Initiatives and Research to conduct the County's first countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey. Over 400 county residents completed a telephone survey, which resulted in a margin of error of +/- 4.83% at a 95% Confidence Level. Survey results highlights include:

Housing

- ♦ 70% responded that they perceived no need for additional luxury single family homes.
- ♦ 41% responded that they perceived a need for a lot more moderately priced single-family homes.

Transportation

- ♦ 54% responded that widening existing streets and highways is a low priority.
- ♦ 69% responded that maintaining existing streets and highways is a high priority.

Natural Resources

- ♦ 74% responded that they support the creation of a County-dedicated fund to buy and preserve natural areas in Ozaukee County.
- ♦ 58% responded that preserving farmland should be a high priority.

Economic Development

- ♦ 73% responded that preserving small town character is a high priority.
- ♦ 53% responded that limiting big-box retail is a high priority.

Full survey results can be found on-line at www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth.

Community Land Use Planning Meetings:

Local government comprehensive plan design workshops were conducted with plan commissions, governing bodies, and/or citizen advisory committees in each participating local government in the summer and fall of 2006. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss local government population projections and develop a vision statement, goals and objectives for the issues and opportunities element of each local government comprehensive plan. Additional workshops were conducted in the spring and summer of 2007 to review existing land uses in their community and assist in the preparation of 2035 planned land use maps for the land use element of local comprehensive plans. In addition, County and SEWRPC staff have attended meetings in several communities to assist with the preparation of various local comprehensive plan elements.

Since July 2004, County and Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) staff have facilitated approximately 110 local comprehensive planning meetings!



Countywide Comprehensive Planning Design Workshop/Open House:

In May 2006, over 60 county residents participated in a countywide design workshop/open house that presented county inventory data, included thirteen interactive work stations, and gathered public input that was used in the development of County visions, goals and objectives.

The evaluations indicated that participants gained a general knowledge of comprehensive planning (from a 2.9 to a 4.1 on a 5-point scale). Additionally, participants gained a general knowledge of Ozaukee County's Comprehensive Planning process (from a 2.8 to a 3.9 on a 5-point scale). Overall, participants evaluated the workshop/open house as excellent (a 4.5 on a 5-point scale).

One participant commented, "Very good use of communication resources! Very informative, yet not complicated. Good effort."

Ozaukee County Fair:

A comprehensive planning booth was on display in the Commercial Building at the Ozaukee County Fair in 2005 and 2006. This booth was greatly expanded in 2007 and included inventory data maps, fact sheets and draft plan chapters, which were on display for public comment. Staff were present to explain the information, data, maps and answer questions.

Developed by:
Paul Roback, Community Development Educator
UW-Extension, Ozaukee County





Ozaukee County: What will we look like in 30 Years? A Projection of Future Age Cohorts

Population 65 Years of Age and Older:

In 2035, persons 65 years of age and older would comprise about 25% of the County population, compared to about 13% in 2000. The number of persons in this age group is projected to increase from 10,357 in 2000 to 24,877 in 2035.

Population 45 to 64 Years of Age:

Although the number of persons in this age group is expected to increase slightly, from 21,356 persons in 2000 to 21,496 persons in 2035, the percent of the population in this age group is projected to decrease from about 26% of the population in 2000 to about 21% of the County population in 2035.

Population 20 to 44 Years of Age:

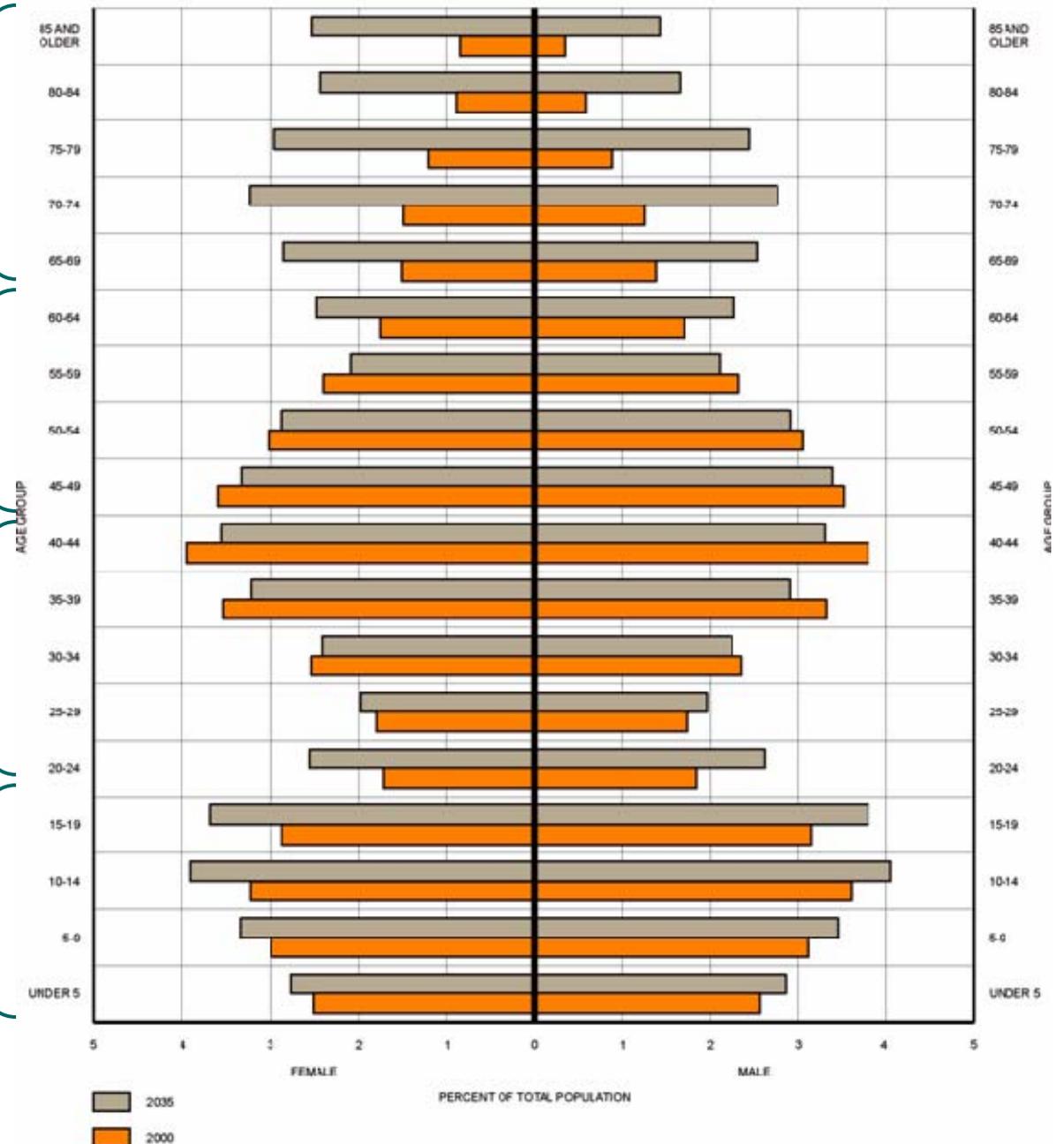
In 2035, the percent of the population in this age group would decrease from about 32% of the population in 2000 to about 27% of the County population in 2035. However, the number of persons in this age group is expected to increase slightly, from 26,600 persons in 2000 to 26,842 persons in 2035.

Population Under 20 Years of Age:

The number of persons under age 20 in the County is projected to increase from 24,004 in 2000 to 27,906 in 2035. Although the number of persons in this age group will increase, the percentage of the population under 20 years of age is expected to decrease slightly, from about 29% of the population in 2000 to about 28% in 2035.

Policy Issues:

Please see the reverse side for policy questions that should be addressed when studying these projected demographic changes in Ozaukee County.



A Projection of Future Age Cohorts: Discussion of Policy Issues

Ozaukee County is currently in a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Process to plan for countywide facilities for the next 30 years. This document was designed as a tool to demonstrate how one changing demographic in the county, age, can impact multiple policy issues. The following is not an exhaustive list, but a demonstration of the potential policy implications of this changing demographic in Ozaukee County.

Population 65 Years of Age and Older: The number of persons in this age group is projected to increase significantly, from 10,357 in 2000 to 24,877 in 2035.

Policy Questions:

- ◆ Transportation– Will we need an expanded mass transit infrastructure for individuals that are no longer able to drive? Will we need more sidewalks and trails for this age group to accomplish daily errands, such as shopping and banking, in a pedestrian friendly environment?
- ◆ Healthcare– Will we need additional doctors, hospitals, clinics and visiting nurses?
- ◆ Housing– Will this group stay in their current houses and what stay-at-home services will they need? Will we need additional community based residential facilities and nursing homes in all communities in the County?
- ◆ Economic Development– Who will work the jobs vacated by these retirees?
- ◆ Community Facilities– Are there adequate facilities, such as parks and golf courses, for active retirees?

Population 45 to 64 Years of Age: The number of persons in this age group is expected to increase slightly, from 21,356 persons in 2000 to 21,496 persons in 2035.

Policy Questions:

- ◆ Transportation– As gasoline prices continue to increase, will our existing public transportation system be adequate?
- ◆ Healthcare– For preventative healthcare practices, will there be an adequate number of physical fitness activities, businesses and recreational amenities?
- ◆ Housing– Will we need different housing options for “empty nesters” and those wishing to downsize into smaller housing units?
- ◆ Economic Development– Will this age group want to continue to commute outside of Ozaukee County to work or will they want to have similar jobs available to them in the county?

Population 20 to 44 Years of Age: The number of persons in this age group is expected to increase slightly from 26,600 persons in 2000 to 26,842 persons in 2035.

Policy Questions:

- ◆ Healthcare– Will there be adequate pediatric services for young families?
- ◆ Housing– Will there be housing options available in all communities for young families with children and single professionals?
- ◆ Economic Development– Will there be adequate higher paying jobs available throughout the entire county that will allow employees to live in the county?
- ◆ Community Facilities– How will we ensure that the K-12 school system continues as a countywide quality of life asset? What additional community amenities, such as restaurants, stores, parks and recreational activities are needed to attract this age group to the county?

Population Under 20 Years of Age: The number of persons under age 20 in the County is projected to increase from 24,004 in 2000 to 27,906 in 2035.

Policy Questions:

- ◆ Transportation– Will there be adequate safe pedestrian and bicycle routes to schools?
- ◆ Economic Development– Will this age group possess the skills that are needed by the employers in Ozaukee County?
- ◆ Community Facilities– Although this age group will increase slightly in the county, will this increase occur throughout the entire county, or will there be a continued decrease in school age children in communities with more expensive housing stock? How will the trends of home-schools and virtual schools impact the current educational facilities in the county? In order to be physically active and reduce childhood obesity, what types of recreational facilities, such as bicycle trails and skate parks, will this age group desire?



Ozaukee County: What will we look like in 30 years? Preserving Ozaukee's Rural Character— Is it too late?

Population Growth:

From 1940 to 2000, Ozaukee County's population has increased 334%, which was significantly greater than the population growth of the Southeastern Wisconsin (81%), the State of Wisconsin (71%) and the United States (113%) during the same time period. It is anticipated that Ozaukee County will add approximately 20,000 more people by 2035. This is greater than the current population of the City of Port Washington and the Village of Saukville combined!

Rural Character:

In March 2005, a telephone survey was conducted of Ozaukee County residents to obtain their opinion on land use related issues in Ozaukee County. A predominant theme in the survey results relates to the preservation or improvement of the natural environment and to preserve the small town character of Ozaukee County.

As part of the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning process, about 75 residents participated in identifying the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Ozaukee County. These residents identified the rural character of Ozaukee County as a strength and the loss of agricultural land and natural resources as a threat to the county.

Agriculture Land:

In 2000, about 54% of the land in Ozaukee County was in agricultural use. In 2002, there were 533 farms in the County with an average size of 142 acres. From 1963 to 2007, the land in the County dedicated to agricultural use decreased from 104,152 acres to 77,587 acres, or by about 17% of total land.

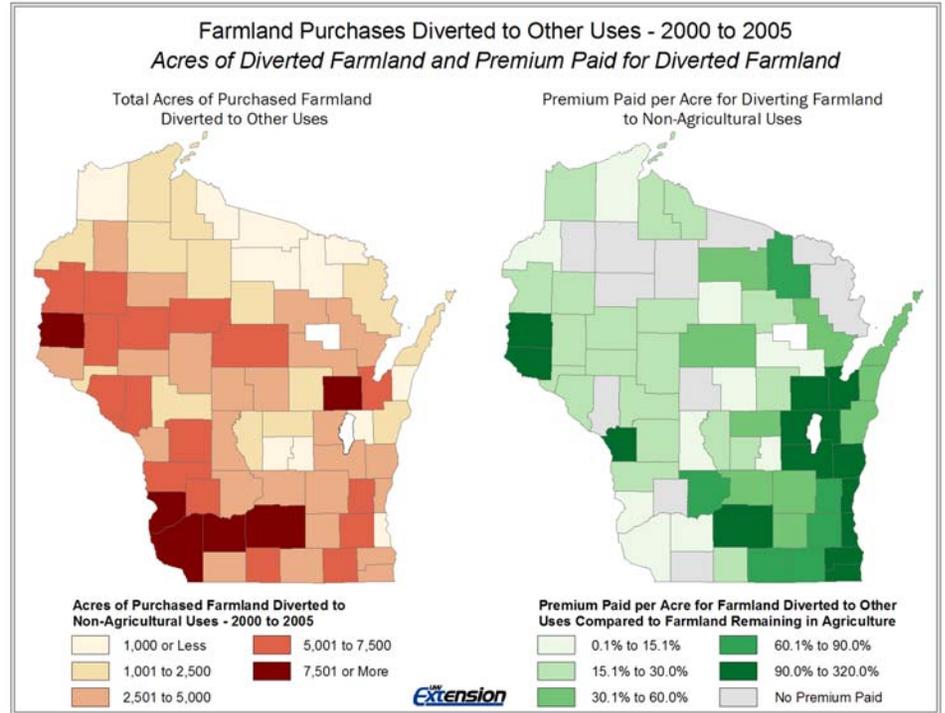
Agriculture Economy:

According to a 2004 study conducted by UW-Extension, in 2000:

- ◆ Agriculture provides jobs for 2,410 Ozaukee County residents.
- ◆ Agriculture accounts for \$297.6 million in economic activity.
- ◆ Agriculture contributes \$100.5 million to the county's total income.
- ◆ Agriculture pays \$10.5 million in taxes.
- ◆ This figure does not include all property taxes paid to local schools.

Policy Issues:

Please see the reverse side for tools that could assist Ozaukee County in maintaining its rural character.



Acres of Diverted Agriculture Land:

Almost 276,000 acres of Wisconsin's agriculture lands were purchased and diverted to other uses between 2000 and 2005. Approximately 28,000 of these diverted acres were in the Southeastern Wisconsin counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha. Fueled by the demand for residential and commercial development, Southeastern Wisconsin, the Capital Region, the Fox River Valley and the region adjacent to the Twin Cities metro area had the highest sales premiums.

In Ozaukee County, agriculture land transactions diverted to other uses sold for \$17,753 per acre, or 204% higher than the \$5,840 per acre price for land remaining in agriculture. These price differences show the financial dilemma facing many agricultural land owners over the last five years.

Preserving Ozaukee's Rural Character

Preservation Tools from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

- ◆ **Agricultural Districts-** State land areas designated for agricultural activity. Specific “agricultural friendly” provisions apply within the area, such as limits on annexation of ag land, limits on construction of sewers and roads through ag lands, use value assessment or property tax credits, “right to farm” laws.
- ◆ **Comprehensive Planning-** Outlines policies, objectives, and guidelines for land use. May identify specific areas for development, for conservation, etc. Should be the underlying foundation for subsequent actions such as zoning and ordinances, incentive programs, infrastructure development, etc.
- ◆ **Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)-** Allow landowners to transfer the right to develop one parcel of land to a different parcel of land. The land that receives the right to develop benefits in some way, for example, by being able to develop at a higher density than would be allowed in the area that received the development right.
- ◆ **Purchase of Development Rights (PDR)-** Programs that pay landowners for development rights, which are valued as the difference between the value of the land for development purposes versus the value of the land for agricultural use. These types of programs provide more permanent protection and provide substantial equity to the owner.
- ◆ **Right-To-Farm Laws-** Laws designed to protect farmers from nuisance lawsuits.
- ◆ **Mitigation Programs-** Require compensation or other mitigation actions when farmland is developed. For example, requiring developers of farmland to pay the costs to permanently protect one acre of farmland for each acre they develop.
- ◆ **Tax Relief Programs-** Programs that reduce the cost of owning agricultural land by either providing tax credits for owners of agricultural land or by providing differential assessment of the value of agricultural land for tax purposes (“use value” or “farm value” assessment.)
- ◆ **Conservation Easements-** Voluntary legal agreements that limit land to specific uses in order to protect it from development.
- ◆ **Agricultural Economic Development-** Programs that enhance the profitability / viability of agriculture to keep land in farming. Examples include grant programs to enable farmers to develop and implement farm business and marketing plans, develop additional value within their farming operation, enact conservation practices on their land, and so forth.



Buy Food that is Locally Grown

Purchase items at a local farmer's market! Markets are located in Cedarburg (Fridays), Grafton (Thursdays), Port Washington (Saturdays) and Thiensville (Tuesdays). Additionally, there are multiple farm stands located throughout Southeastern Wisconsin and can be located at www.farmfreshatlas.org

These purchases:

- ◆ Contribute to your local economy
- ◆ Are fresher and more flavorful
- ◆ Reduce dependencies on non-renewable resources (the average distance that fresh food travels from production to final destination is 1,500 miles).
- ◆ Reconnect you with where your food is grown
- ◆ Preserve local farmland

Sources:

- ◆ Countywide Comprehensive Planning Public Opinion Survey of Ozaukee County Residents, June 2005 (406 responses with a theoretical sampling margin of error of ± 4.83 percent at the 95% confidence level.)
- ◆ Farm Fresh Atlas of Southeastern Wisconsin- www.farmfreshatlas.org
- ◆ Kures, Matt– UW-Extension Center for Community and Economic Development, GIS Maps of Farmland Purchases Diverted to Other Uses 2000-2005
- ◆ Ozaukee County Agriculture: Value and Economic Impact, UW-Extension, 2004
- ◆ Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan: 2035 www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth
- ◆ Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

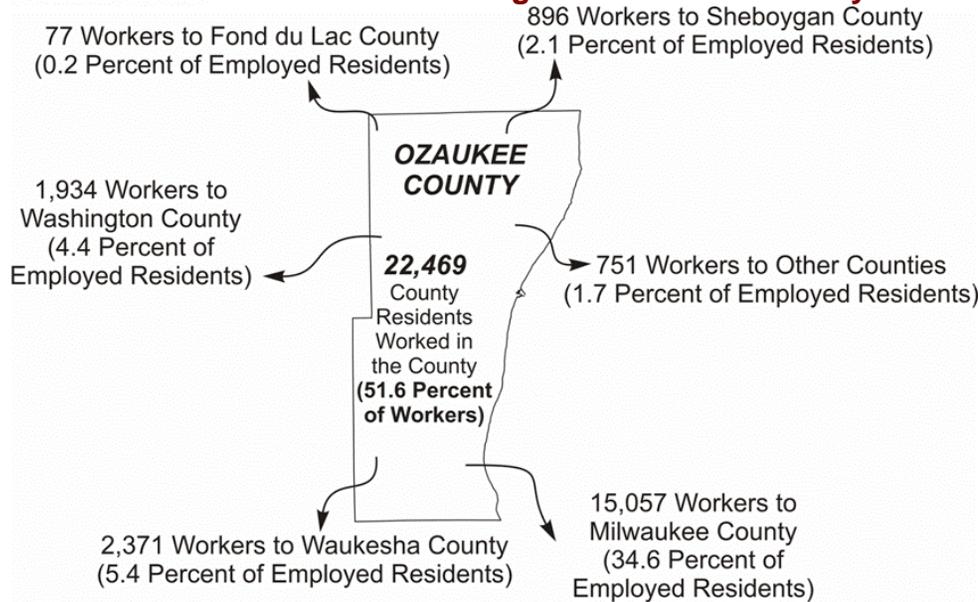
Developed by:
Paul Roback, Community Development Educator
UW-Extension, Ozaukee County





Ozaukee County: What will we look like in 30 years? Understanding Commuting Patterns and Transportation Issues

Workers Commuting from Ozaukee County: 2000



Where do Ozaukee residents commute to for employment?

The graphic above illustrates the general place of work of employed Ozaukee County residents 16 years of age and older in 2000. 22,469 workers living in Ozaukee County, or about 52% of the employed workforce, also worked in the County; while 21,086 workers, or about 48%, worked outside Ozaukee County. The table also indicates that 15,057, or about 35%, of employed Ozaukee County residents worked in Milwaukee County, including the City of Milwaukee. Only about 13% of employed Ozaukee County residents worked outside of Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties.

Ozaukee Transit Participation:

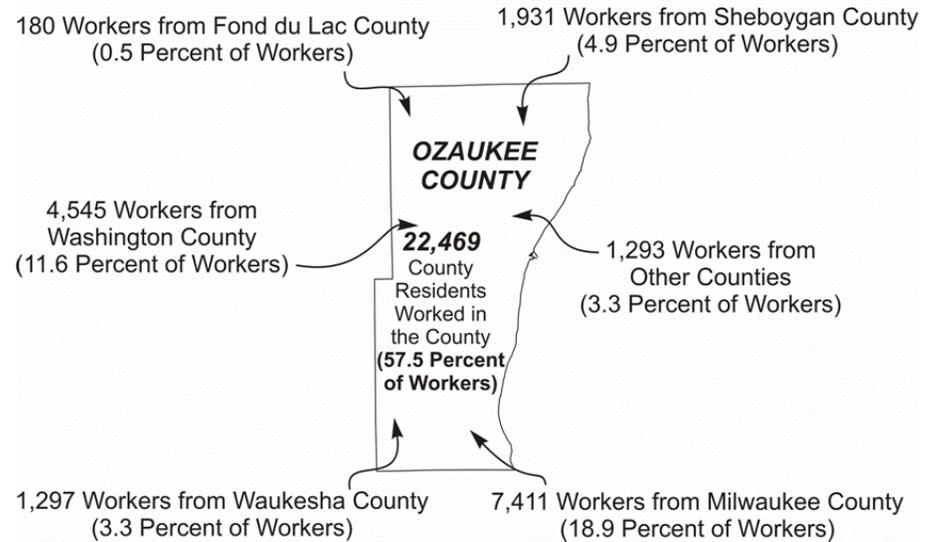
Express Bus System- In 2005, there were 100,981 riders. This was a 26% increase over 1997, which was the first full year of service. Currently, an average of 277 people use the Express Bus System each day.

Shared Ride Taxi Service- In 2005, there were 69,108 riders. This was a 188% increase over 1998, which was the first full year of service. Currently an average of 189 people use the shared-ride taxi service each day

Workers Commuting to Ozaukee County: 2000

Who works in Ozaukee County?

The graphic below illustrates commuting patterns from and into Ozaukee County from surrounding Counties. About 58% of the jobs in Ozaukee County are worked by Ozaukee residents. According to Census data, 16,657 workers commuted into Ozaukee County for work. The highest percentage, almost 19%, commuted from Milwaukee to Ozaukee County.



The results below are from a Countywide Comprehensive Planning Public Opinion Survey of Ozaukee County Residents, June 2005 (406 responses with a sampling margin of error of ±4.83 percent at the 95% confidence level). Participants were asked to rank their perceived transportation priorities in Ozaukee County.

Transportation Investment	Low Priority (%)	Medium Priority (%)	High Priority (%)
More buses between Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties	29	34	31
Other types of public transportation like shared taxis	32	34	27
Maintaining existing streets and highways	5	26	69
Widening existing streets and highways	54	31	14
Minor street improvements such as adding turn lanes and signals	29	39	30
More bike paths and bike lanes	30	29	40
More sidewalks	51	21	26
More pedestrian trails providing access to public open space	29	32	37

Understanding Commuting Patterns

Reaping the Rewards of Fuel Economy in Ozaukee County

Saving even a little gasoline can have a significant impact locally. In 2005, there were 136 million passenger cars registered in the United States. According to the Energy Information Administration, the average vehicle was driven 12,375 miles, consumed 541 gallons of gasoline and averaged 22.9 miles per gallon. Increasing the average to 25 miles per gallon would save 6.2 billion gallons of gasoline annually, enough to fuel almost a half a million cars for a year.

What about Ozaukee County? Increasing the average mileage for the 40,224 cars registered in Ozaukee County by a similar amount would save 3.7 million gallons of gasoline each year, enough to fuel 6,750 passenger cars for a year. If the price of gas is \$3.00 per gallon, the savings would also mean that county residents would have approximately \$11 million more to save, invest or spend locally.

Passenger vehicles are driven an average 240 miles per week. If Ozaukee County residents eliminated 10 miles of driving per vehicle per week, enough gasoline would be saved annually to fuel approximately 1,700 cars for a year.

If the residents of Ozaukee County increased their fuel efficiency and reduced their driving as just discussed, it would save enough gasoline to fuel almost 8,500 cars for a year.

Would you like to reap these rewards? Then consider purchasing a more fuel efficient car or increase your fuel efficiency by changing your driving habits. According to Edmonds.com, you can increase your fuel efficiency by not driving aggressively, using your cruise control, following the speed limit and by avoiding excessive idling.

Consider reducing the miles you travel in your car. You can combine errands into one trip, walk or bike to destinations, carpool to work or utilize the Ozaukee Express bus system.

Sources:

- ◆ Bill Pinkovitz, UW-Extension Center for Community and Economic Development
- ◆ Edmonds.com, "We Test the Tips: What Really Saves Gas? And How Much?" November 2005, <http://www.edmonds.com/advice/fueleconomy/articles/106842/article.html>
- ◆ Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review" May 2007, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/pdf/mer.pdf>
- ◆ Wisconsin Department of Transportation, "Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles Facts & Figures 2005" <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/docs/2005ff.pdf>



Ozaukee Interurban Trail

- ◆ The Ozaukee Interurban Trail is a 30-mile paved trail that spans the entire length of Ozaukee County. The majority of the Trail is off-road and perfect for family enjoyment.
- ◆ According to a trail survey conducted in August 2004, approximately 630 people per day used the Trail between 6AM – 8PM. Approximately 68% were cyclists. Walking, dog-walking, and in-line skating comprised most of the remaining users.
- ◆ In March 2005, a telephone survey was conducted of Ozaukee County residents to obtain their opinion on land use related issues in Ozaukee County. 53% responded that they have used the Trail. 70% of the Trail users and 61% of non-Trail users responded that they favored Trail expansion. 76% of Trail users favored and 66% of non-Trail users favored using County tax dollars to expand the Trail. (Countywide Comprehensive Planning Public Opinion Survey of Ozaukee County Residents, June 2005 (406 responses with a sampling margin of error of ± 4.83 percent at the 95% confidence level.))

Transportation Policy Questions

- ◆ What can Ozaukee do to ensure an adequate transportation infrastructure to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses?
- ◆ How can Ozaukee County encourage local communities to support the development of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
- ◆ What can Ozaukee County do to provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens?

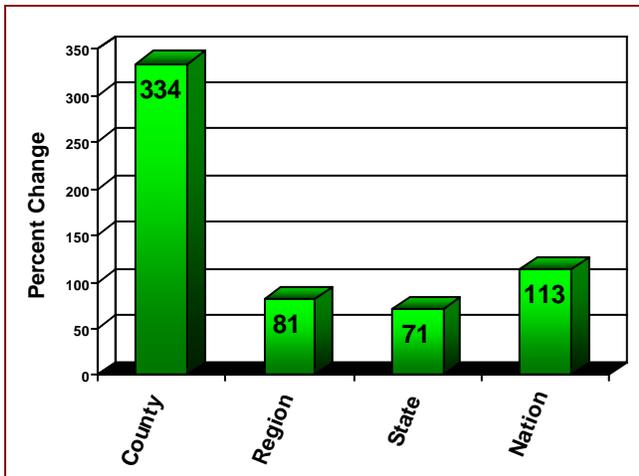


Developed by:
Paul Roback, Community Development Educator
UW-Extension, Ozaukee County

Economic Profile of Ozaukee County: 2007

Highly Educated

In 2005, 94% of Ozaukee residents 25 years and older had a high school degree and 45% had a bachelor's degree or higher. This is considerably higher than the State of Wisconsin at 89% and 25% respectively and the United States at 84% and 27% respectively.



Growing Population

Ozaukee County experienced a much greater rate of growth than the Region, State, or Nation between 1940 and 2000. The estimated population in Ozaukee County in 2005 was 85,787.

Affluence

Ozaukee County's median household income in 2005 was \$74,730, which was considerably higher than the State of Wisconsin at \$47,105 and the United States at \$46,242.

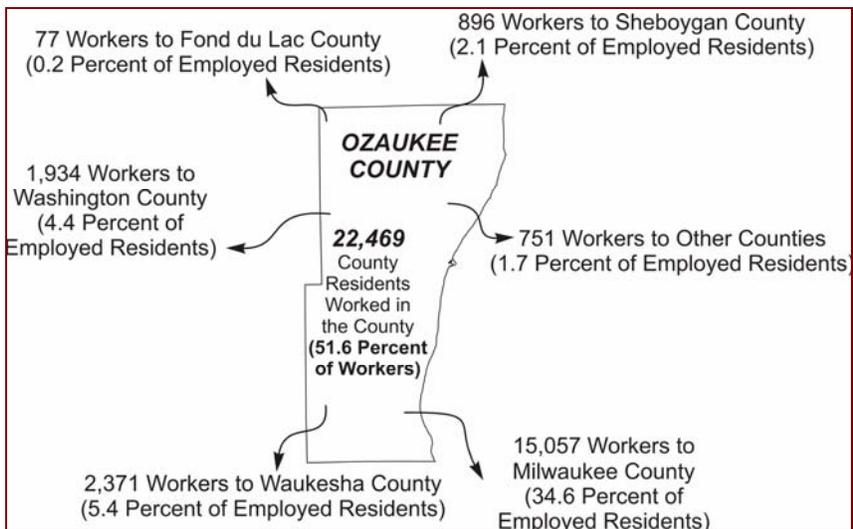
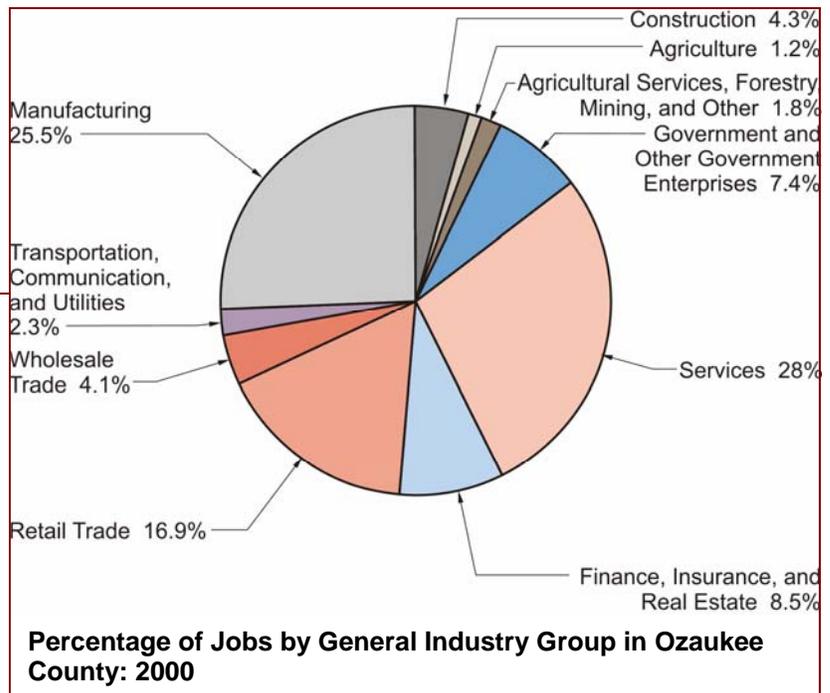


Housing Stock

In 2000, the value of owner-occupied housing units in Ozaukee County was \$177,300, which was higher than the State of Wisconsin at \$112,200 and the United States at \$119,600.

Industry

The number of total jobs located in Ozaukee County increased by 139% between 1970 and 2000. The total number of jobs located in the Southeast Wisconsin increased by 56%.



Commuters

Almost half of Ozaukee County's employed residents commute outside of the county for employment.

Employment Projection

The projected number of jobs in Ozaukee County by the year 2035 is 62,747. This is an increase of 11,554 jobs, or about 23 percent, over the 2000 level



Information compiled by:
Paul Roback, Community Development Educator
UW-Extension, Ozaukee County

Sources:
Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Ozaukee County
U.S. Census— www.census.gov
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A

COUNTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS TO PARTICIPATE
IN THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PLANNING PROCESS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, Mary S. Marchese, County Clerk for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on August 6, 2003.

(SEAL)



Mary S. Marchese
County Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 03-38 (AS AMENDED)

GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, in cooperation with participating communities agrees to participate in the preparation of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the participating communities; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan requires a financial contribution from the participating communities based on the population of the total participants; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the participating local units of government will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors hereby agrees to participate in a submittal of a grant application for the development of the Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other participating communities within their region pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

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Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of August, 2003.

s/ Katherine L. Smith

Katherine L. Smith

s/ Donald Dohrwardt

Donald Dohrwardt

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s/ Thomas H. Richart

Thomas H. Richart

s/ John C. Grosklaus

John C. Grosklaus

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s/ Elizabeth Brelsford

Elizabeth Brelsford

s/ Craig G. Heatwole

Craig G. Heatwole

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s/ Paul H. Brunnquell

Paul H. Brunnquell

Kimberly J. McCulloch

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25
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s/ Wanda J. Davies

Wanda J. Davies

s/ Gustav W. Wirth, Jr.

Gustav W. Wirth, Jr.

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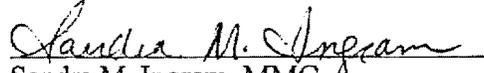
SMART GROWTH COMMITTEE

7/30/03
GWW/msm



CERTIFICATION OF CLERK

I, Sandra M. Ingram, City Clerk for the City of Cedarburg, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed is a true copy of Resolution No. 2003-33 which was duly
adopted by the Common Council of the City of Cedarburg on the 13th day of October 2003.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City
of Cedarburg, Wisconsin, this 13th day of October 2003.


Sandra M. Ingram, MMC
City Clerk

CITY OF CEDARBURG
RESOLUTION NO. 2003-33

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE
CITY OF CEDARBURG AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION
TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Cedarburg Common Council, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the City of Cedarburg; and

WHEREAS, the City of Cedarburg Common Council acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in-kind contribution from the City of Cedarburg based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

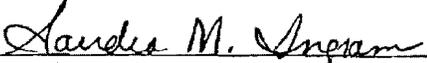
WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the City of Cedarburg will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

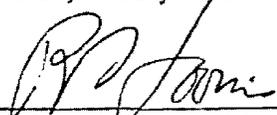
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Cedarburg Common Council hereby agrees in concept to participate in the development of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT it is understood that the City reserves the right to withdraw its participation in the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* at any time in the future.

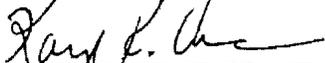
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City of Cedarburg Common Council, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 13th day of October 2003.

Attest:


Sandra M. Ingram, City Clerk


Robert S. Loomis, Acting Mayor

Approved as to form:


Kaye K. Vance, City Attorney

Note: The City of Cedarburg Withdrew from the Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Process in January 2004.

COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE
CITY OF MEQUON

RESOLUTION NO. 2471

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING A JOINT AGREEMENT WITH OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A
GRANT TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Mequon Common Council, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the City of Mequon; and

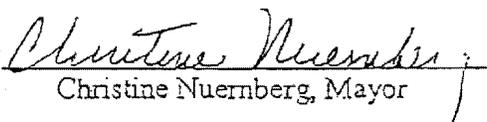
WHEREAS, the City of Mequon Common Council acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in-kind contribution from the City of Mequon based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

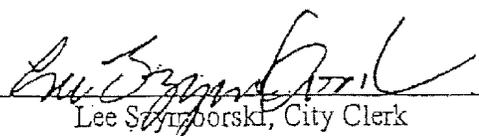
WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the City of Mequon will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW THEREFORE, the Common Council of the City of Mequon hereby agrees to participate in a multi-jurisdictional grant application for the development of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within the region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001.

Approved: 
Christine Nuernberg, Mayor

Date Approved: October 16, 2003

This is to certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Common Council of the City of Mequon, Wisconsin, at a meeting held on the 14 day of October, 2003.



Lee Szymborski, City Clerk

CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. 2003-27

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Port Washington in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the City of Port Washington and

WHEREAS, the City of Port Washington acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in-kind services contribution from the City of Port Washington based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

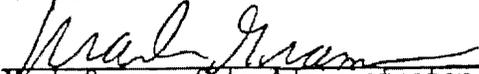
WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

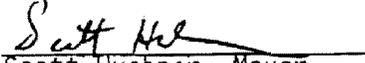
WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the City of Port Washington will receive *assistance in producing its own comprehensive planning document for review and adoption*, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Common Council of the City of Port Washington hereby agrees to participate in the development of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.100, *contingent upon agreeable terms and conditions as set forth in a memorandum of agreement*.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Common Council of the City of Port Washington, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 16th day of September, 2003.

ATTEST:


Mark Grams, City Administrator


Scott Huebner, Mayor

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RESOLUTION NO. 22-03

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of Belgium, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County, agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Village of Belgium; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Belgium acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in-kind services contribution from the Village of Belgium based on the Village's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Village of Belgium will receive an individual planning document for consideration as the official comprehensive plan of the Village of Belgium, subject to review and adoption by the Village Board, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation; and

WHEREAS, the actual terms and conditions of participation in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process by the Village of Belgium, as well as form and content of the individual planning document for consideration as the official comprehensive plan of the Village of Belgium, will be determined by a negotiated Memorandum of Understanding between Ozaukee County and the

Village of Belgium, subject to review and approval by the Village Board of the Village of Belgium.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that subject to the recitals set forth above, the Village Board of the Village of Belgium hereby agrees to participate in the grant application for and development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

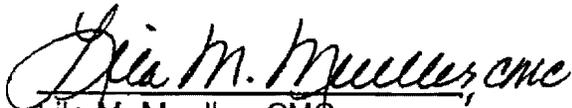
APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of October, 2003.

VILLAGE OF BELGIUM



Donald Schommer
Village President

ATTEST:



Lila M. Mueller, CMC
Village Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-I

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Fredonia Village Board, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Village of Fredonia; and

WHEREAS, the Fredonia Village Board, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s.66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in-kind services contribution from the Village of Fredonia based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

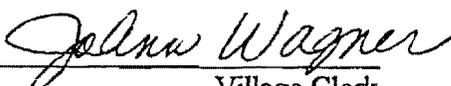
WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

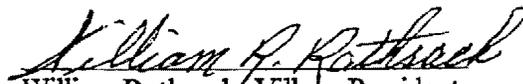
WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Village of Fredonia will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Fredonia Village Board hereby agrees to participate in the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Village Board of the Village of Fredonia, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin on this 2nd day of October, 2003.

ATTEST:


Village Clerk


William Rathsack, Village President



Village of Grafton

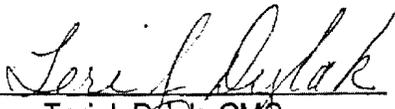
Office of the Village Clerk
1971 Washington Street
P.O. Box 125
Grafton, WI 53024
(262) 375-5300
fax (262) 375-5304
tdylak@village.grafton.wi.us

CLERK CERTIFICATION

To Whom It May Concern:

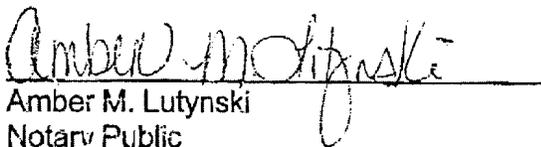
I, Teri J. Dylak, Village Clerk for the Village of Grafton, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the attached copy of Resolution No. 039, Series 2003 / Supporting an Agreement with the Village of Grafton and Ozaukee County for a Grant Application to the Wisconsin Department of Administration in the Development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, approved by the Village Board of the Village of Grafton on the 6th day of October, 2003, is a true and exact copy of the official Resolution on file in the Office of the Village Clerk, Village of Grafton, Ozaukee County, WI.

Given under my hand and the Corporate Seal of the Village of Grafton this 16th of October, 2003.



Teri J. Dylak, CMC
Village Clerk

Subscribed to before me this
16th day of October, 2003.



Amber M. Lutynski
Notary Public
Ozaukee County
Wisconsin, USA

Commission Expires: 03-20-2005



VILLAGE OF GRAFTON

RESOLUTION NO 039, SERIES 2003

**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON AND
OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Grafton, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Village of Grafton; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Grafton, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in-kind services contribution from the Village of Grafton based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Village of Grafton will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Grafton, hereby agrees to participate in the development of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Village Board of the Village of Grafton, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 6th day of October, 2003.

Attest:



Teri J. Dylak
Village Clerk



James A. Brunnuell
Village President



RESOLUTION 07-2003

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of Newburg Village Board in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Village of Newburg; and

WHEREAS, Village of Newburg Village Board acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching financial contribution from the Village of Newburg based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Village of Newburg will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village of Newburg Village Board hereby agrees to participate in the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s.66.1001.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Village of Newburg Village Board of Newburg, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 11th day of SEPT, 2003.

Authorized Signature:

Walter W. Grotelueschen
Walter W. Grotelueschen, President

ATTEST:

Bill Cording
Bill Cording, Village Clerk

☆ Washington and Ozaukee Counties ☆
☆ 614 Main Street ☆ P.O. Box 50 ☆ Newburg, Wisconsin ☆

RESOLUTION #945

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND THE COLLABORATIVE EFFORT NECESSARY TO ITS PRODUCTION

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville Board of Trustees, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Village of Saukville; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville Board of Trustees, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in-kind services contribution from the Village of Saukville based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

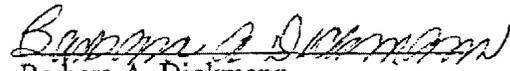
WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Village of Saukville will receive an individual planning document to be put forth as the official comprehensive plan of the Village of Saukville, for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation; and

WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of participation in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process by the Village of Saukville, as well as the form and content of the individual planning document to be put forth as the official comprehensive plan of the Village of Saukville, will be determined by a Memorandum of Understanding between Ozaukee County and the Village of Saukville subject to review and approval by the Village of Saukville Board of Trustees.

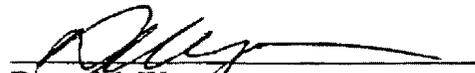
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village of Saukville Board of Trustees, hereby agrees to participate in the grant application for and development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of September 2003.

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE


Barbara A. Dickmann
Village President

ATTEST:


Dawn M. Wagner
Village Administrator

VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-16

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE
VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT
APPLICATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of Thiensville Board, in cooperation with Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Village of Thiensville; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Thiensville Board, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan requires a financial contribution of from the Village of Thiensville based on population of the total participants; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and their consultant which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

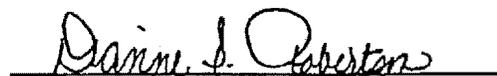
WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional planning process the Village of Thiensville will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Thiensville Board has asked for a mandate relief waiver from this requirement, however the Village will consider the process if financial grant assistance is awarded; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE Village Board of the Village of Thiensville, hereby agrees to participate in the development of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 66.1001, unless the requested mandate relief waiver is granted.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Village Board of the Village of Thiensville, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 21st day of April, 2003.


Donald A. Molyneux, Village President


Dianne S. Robertson, Village Clerk

(TOWN/VILLAGE/CITY) OF BELGIUM

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-02

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE (TOWN/VILLAGE/CITY) OF BELGIUM AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the (Town/Village/City) of Belgium (Board/Council), in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the (Town/Village/City) of Belgium; and

WHEREAS, the (Town/Village/City) of Belgium (Board/Council), acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching financial contribution from the (Town/Village/City) of Belgium based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the (Town/Village/City) of Belgium will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the (Town/Village/City) of Belgium (Board/Council), hereby agrees to participate in the development of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the (Town/Village/City) of Belgium (Board/Council), (Town/Village/City), County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 6th day of Oct. 2003.

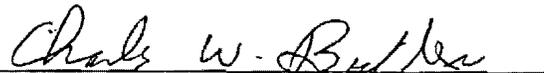
TOWN OF BELGIUM

RESOLUTION

No. 2003-02

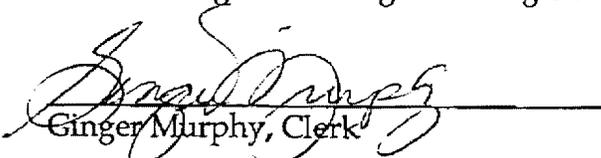
Adopted this 6th day of October, 2003


Francis Kleckner, Town Chairman


Charles Bichler, Supervisor


William Janeshak, Supervisor

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the
Town of Belgium at a legal meeting on the 6th day of October, 2003.


Ginger Murphy, Clerk



Preserving Yesterday's Heritage for Tomorrow.

1293 Washington Avenue
Cedarburg, Wisconsin 53012-9304

September 10, 2003

Andy Holschbach
Director
Department of Planning, Resources and Land Management
Ozaukee County
P.O. Box 994
Port Washington WI 53074-0994

RE: Town of Cedarburg Resolution Supporting SMART Growth Grant Application

Dear Andy:

Enclosed please find a copy of Town of Cedarburg Resolution No. 2003--14 supporting the SMART Growth grant application for your records. Best wishes for a successful grant application.

Thank you for your assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 377-4509 with any questions.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Gosse
Town Administrator

Enclosure



Resolution No. 2003-14

“A Resolution Supporting an Agreement with the Town of Cedarburg and Ozaukee County for a Grant Application to the Wisconsin Department of Administration in the Development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan”

WHEREAS, the Town of Cedarburg Town Board, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Town of Cedarburg; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Cedarburg Town Board, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, in the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan*, the County requests a matching financial contribution from the Town of Cedarburg based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Town of Cedarburg Town Board will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Cedarburg Town Board, hereby agrees to participate in the development of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town of Cedarburg's participation in the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* is contingent upon the Town providing an in-kind contribution of staff time in lieu of any monetary amount required.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Town of Cedarburg Town Board, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 3rd day of September 2003.

Jerold F. Voigt
Town Chairman

Karen M. Behrens, CMC
Town Clerk

TOWN OF FREDONIA
RESOLUTION 2003-2

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE TOWN OF FREDONIA
AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-
JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Town of Fredonia Board, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Town of Fredonia; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Fredonia Board acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in kind contribution from the Town of Fredonia based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Town of Fredonia will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Fredonia Board, hereby agrees to participate in the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Town of Fredonia Board, Town of Fredonia, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 11th day of September, 2003.

Motion for adoption moved by CHRIS JAMIK, seconded by ELLIE DOYLE.
Voting Aye: JAMIK, DOYLE, STERN, MUELLER Voting Nay: LEIDER

APPROVED: Richard Mueller Ch. ATTEST: Carol A. Mueller
Richard Mueller, Chairperson Carol A. Mueller, Clerk



Town of Grafton

TOWN OF GRAFTON

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-4

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE TOWN OF GRAFTON
AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-
JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Town of Grafton Board of Supervisors, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Town of Grafton; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Grafton Board of Supervisors, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching financial contribution from the Town of Grafton based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

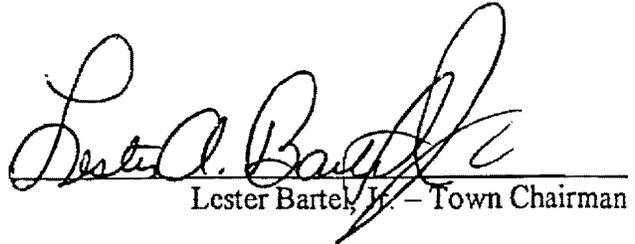
WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Town of Grafton will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.



Town of Grafton • Ozaukee County • Wisconsin
P.O. Box 143 • Grafton, WI 53024 • (262) 377-8500 • Fax (262) 377-0332
E-mail: Administration@Grafton-Town.Org

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Grafton Board of Supervisors, hereby agrees to participate in the development of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors, Town of Grafton, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 10th day of September, 2003.



Lester Bartel, Jr. – Town Chairman



Cathi Miller – Town Clerk

(Town Seal)

TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-01

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Town of Port Washington Board, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development with Ozaukee County and the Town of Port Washingtonian; and

WHEREAS the Town of Port Washington Board acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County *and the Towns* participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan requires matching contribution of *resources, (including contributions of time and service from the staff, officials, and consultants)* from the *County and the Town* of Port Washington based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered question relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Town of Port Washington will *receive from the County individual reports, maps, and data for use by the Town in the Town's preparation and adoption of the Town's Comprehensive Plan that then will be included in the County's multi-jurisdictional plan in order to address the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.*

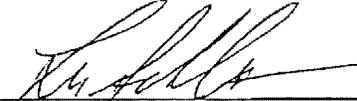
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Port Washington Board hereby agrees to participate in the development of the Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other participating communities within our region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s.66.1001.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Town Board, Town of Port Washington, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin, this 13th day of ~~Oct~~ 2003.

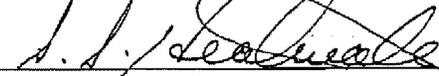
TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-01

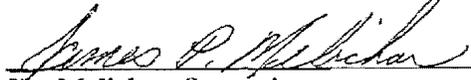
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Town Board of the Town of Port Washington, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin, this 13th day of October 2003.



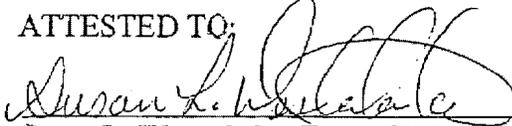
Lee Schlenvogt, Town Chairman



Scott S. Heatwole, Supervisor



Jim Melichar, Supervisor

ATTESTED TO:


Susan L. Westerbeke, Town Clerk

Town of Port Washington
Published/~~Posted~~ (strike one): October 13, 2003

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-03

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Town of Saukville Town Board, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Town of Saukville; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Saukville Town Board, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in kind contribution from the Town of Saukville based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

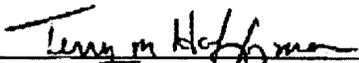
WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Town of Saukville will receive an individual planning document for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Saukville Town Board hereby agrees to participate in the application for grant monies for the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with the other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s 66.1001.

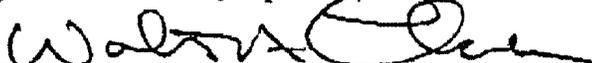
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Town of Saukville Town Board, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 16th day of September 2003.

Approved:


Terry Hoffman, Town of Saukville Board Chairman

This is to certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Town of Saukville Board at a meeting held on the 16th day September, 2003.

Attest:


Walter H. Clarke, Clerk

Published: _____, 2003

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Appendix B

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (PPP) SUMMARY



Comprehensive Plan

A county development plan or city, village, town, or regional planning commission master plan prepared under and meeting the content requirements outlined in s. 66.1001, Wis. Stats.

Comprehensive plans provide a vision and general idea of how land should be used to assure public health, safety, and welfare.

Comprehensive plans contain these 3 elements:

1. Issues & Opportunities
2. Housing
3. Transportation
4. Utilities & Community Facilities
5. Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources
6. Economic Development
7. Intergovernmental Cooperation
8. Land Use
9. Implementation

Statistics

Wisconsin lost the field of its farm land between 1950 and 1990 to sprawl.

Wisconsin is third in the nation for having most forested agricultural land.

From 1990 to 2000, Ozaukee County's population grew by 13%. During the same time period, the State of Wisconsin's population grew by 10%.

Public Participation Plan

for

Ozaukee County's Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Effort

What is a Public Participation Plan?

The public participation plan for the multi-jurisdictional Ozaukee County comprehensive plan is intended to serve two purposes. First, it will help answer the most basic comprehensive planning question, what do the citizens of Ozaukee County want their County to be? An effective way to identify public values within the County is to provide opportunities for public input throughout the comprehensive planning process.

Second, this public participation plan is designed to actively engage Ozaukee County residents, business owners, and interest groups in shaping the comprehensive plan, and is based on the following premise: "Tell me, I forget. Show me, I remember. Involve me, I understand."

How can I participate in the planning process?

Ongoing public participation efforts are proposed to take place throughout the comprehensive planning process and include:

- Planning materials at municipal halls and libraries
- Website postings at www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth
- Fact sheets and newsletters
- Press releases
- Library displays
- Presentations to schools and community groups
- Notice to non-metallic mining operators
- A Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) has been established to assist in preparing the County comprehensive plan. All CAC meetings are open to the public.
- A Smart Growth Committee (SGC) of the County Board has been established to oversee preparation of the County comprehensive plan. All SGC meetings are open to the public.
- Written comments may be provided to the CAC, SGC or submitted on-line at any time.

This is a summary document.
For a copy of the complete Ozaukee County Public Participation Plan, please visit:
www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth

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Public Participation Plan

Public Participation Opportunities

Kickoff Meetings: April 2005

Four Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan "kickoff meetings" will be held in April 2005. The purpose of these meetings will be to provide a general background on the comprehensive planning process and legal requirements. A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) identification workshop will also be conducted at the kickoff meetings. The "SWOT" workshops will be a useful tool for identifying the public's perception of Ozaukee County and will provide a starting point to engage the public in the comprehensive planning process. Meetings will be held at four locations throughout the County.



Countywide Public Opinion Survey: February 2005

A countywide public opinion survey regarding comprehensive planning will be prepared in December 2004 and January 2005. Surveys will be administered to a statistical sample of households in February 2005. Surveys will also be available to complete on the Ozaukee County website and at municipal halls and libraries throughout the County for those residents wishing to participate in the survey that are not included in the statistical sample. Results will be tabulated separately for the surveys included in the statistical sample and those not included in the statistical sample.

Local Government Public Information Meetings: January—March 2006

Informational meetings to share key data and public opinion survey results will be held upon the completion of the data collection phase in each participating local government. Attendees can visit several "information stations" organized around the information required comprehensive plan elements. Attendees will be asked to provide input at each station and share their vision for the future of their community.



Local Visioning Meetings: Summer 2006

Each local government will generate a vision statement for the future of the community and local goals and objectives and provide this information to the County in summer 2006. County and SEWRPC staff will provide each local government with participating in the multi-jurisdictional County plan with information from community inventories, kickoff meetings, SWOT analysis, and the countywide survey for use in developing a local vision and goals and objectives. County and SEWRPC staff will conduct the visioning workshop in each local government upon request.

Countywide Design Workshop: May 2006

A design workshop open to the public will be held to guide direction of the draft multi-jurisdictional County plan prior to preparation of the seven key planning elements of the comprehensive plan. Background information, legal framework, vision statements, survey results, inventory findings, and population and employment forecasts will be shared. An image preference survey will be included as one of the interactive design activities or stations.



This is a summary document.
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Ozaukee County

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Public Participation Opportunities Continued

Local Comprehensive Plan Design Meetings: September 2006—June 2007

Local design workshops open to the public will be held to guide direction of the draft local comprehensive plans during preparation of the seven key planning elements of each local comprehensive plan. These meetings will occur at the request of the local communities that are participating in the countywide plan.



Countywide Public Information Meetings: July 2007

Four public informational meetings will be held upon completion of drafts of the seven key planning elements. The purpose of the meetings will be to share drafts with the public and give the public an opportunity to comment on progress made on the County comprehensive plan to this point in the planning process. Meetings will be held at numerous public buildings throughout the County.

Local Community Public Information Meetings: Fall 2007

Public informational meetings regarding the preliminary draft of the multi-jurisdictional County plan (all nine elements) will be held for the County as a whole and in each local government participating in the comprehensive planning process. Public input from the meetings will be used to refine the preliminary plan recommendations as necessary to prepare a recommended plan for consideration by the Ozaukee County Citizen Advisory Committee and Smart Growth Committee.

Local Community Public Hearings: October 2007—March 2008

A public hearing regarding each local comprehensive plan will be conducted by the local governing body upon approval of a recommended plan by the town, village, or city plan commission. A class one notice will be published in the official newspaper of the local government 30 days prior to each public hearing. The class one notice will specify the date, time, and location of the public hearing.



County Plan Public Hearing: January 2008

At least one public hearing regarding the recommended multi-jurisdictional County plan will be held by the Ozaukee County Board following approval of a recommended plan by the Comprehensive Planning Board. A class one notice will be published in the official County newspaper at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. The class one notice will specify the date, time, and location of the public hearing. A summary of the plan will also be included. A news release regarding the hearing will be provided to all newspapers serving the County.

Public Comments: January 2005—Spring 2008

Public comments regarding the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning will be accepted throughout the entire process by:

1. Calling Ben McKay at 262-547-6721
2. E-mailing comments to bmckay@sewrpc.org
3. Mailing written comments to the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
Attn: Ben McKay
W239 N1812 Rockwood Dr. PO Box 1607
Waukesha, WI 53187-1607
4. Visiting www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth



Public Participation Sessions Target Audiences

YEAR	MONTH	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SESSIONS	TARGET AUDIENCE
2004	December	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Work Group	CAC members, Attendees from "First Friday" Public Affairs Forum
2005	April, May	Kick-off Meetings	General Public; Local Officials
2006	January	Local Government Informational Meetings (Inventory and Survey Results, "Vision Statement" Sessions)	General Public
	March	Countywide Open House / Design Workshop and PPP Evaluation	General Public; Local Officials
	June	CAC Develops County Vision, Goals, and Objectives	Members of the Citizen Advisory Committee
2007	June, July	Meetings to Develop Local Vision, Goals, and Objectives	Members of Local Planning Commissions, Governing Bodies, and other Local Officials; General Public
	September, October, June	Local Comprehensive Plan Design Meetings	Members of Local Planning Commissions, Governing Bodies, and other Local Officials; General Public
2007	June	Countywide Intergovernmental Cooperation Workshop	County and Local Officials; General Public
	July	Countywide Informational Meetings	General Public; Local Officials
	Fall	Draft County / Local Plan Informational Meetings	General Public; Local Officials
	October 2007, March 2008	Local Plan Public Hearings Before Local Boards and Councils; Local Plan Commission public meetings to approve recommended plans and forward to local governing bodies; Anticipated adoption of Local Plan by ordinance of Local Boards and Councils	General Public
2008	Fall	Draft County Plan Public Meeting Before CFB	General Public
	January	County Plan Public Hearing Before County Board	General Public
	March	Anticipated adoption of County Plan by ordinance of County Board	General Public

The general public is encouraged to participate in all public participation sessions and to attend all meetings related to preparation of the comprehensive plan.




Prepared By:



Wisconsin Department of Administration




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For Additional Information:

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Appendix C

HISTORICAL AND CURRENT POPULATION OF EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table C-1

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MEQUON: 1860-2000^a

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1870	3,156	-212	-6.3
1880	3,023	-133	-4.2
1890	2,902	-121	-4.0
1900	2,792	-110	-3.8
1910	2,610	-182	-6.5
1920	2,408	-202	-7.7
1930	2,681	273	11.3
1940	3,068	387	14.4
1950	4,065	997	32.5
1960	8,543	4,478	110.1
1970	15,150	6,607	77.3
1980	16,193	1,043	6.9
1990	18,885	2,692	16.6
2000 ^b	22,643	3,758	19.9

^aPopulation figures from 1860 through 1950 are for the Town of Mequon. The Town was incorporated as the City of Mequon in 1957.

^bReflects an adjustment to the original 2000 Census population count for the City of Mequon. This adjustment is based on an increase of 820 residents in the City by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table C-3

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 1930-2000^a

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1930	268	--	--
1940	356	88	32.8
1950	460	104	29.2
1960	643	183	39.8
1970	809	166	25.8
1980	892	83	10.2
1990	928	36	4.0
2000	1,678	750	80.8

^aThe Village of Belgium was incorporated in 1922.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table C-2

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 1890-2000^a

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1890	1,659	--	--
1900	3,010	1,351	81.4
1910	3,792	682	22.6
1920	3,340	-452	-11.9
1930	3,693	353	10.5
1940	4,046	353	9.5
1950	4,755	709	17.5
1960	5,984	1,229	25.8
1970	8,752	2,768	46.2
1980	8,612	-140	-1.6
1990	9,338	726	8.4
2000	10,467	1,129	12.1

^aThe City of Port Washington was originally incorporated as the Village of Port Washington in 1848. In 1982, the Village was incorporated as a city.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table C-4

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 1930-2000^a

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1930	312	--	--
1940	356	44	14.1
1950	471	115	32.3
1960	710	239	50.7
1970	1,045	335	47.2
1980	1,437	392	37.5
1990	1,558	121	8.4
2000	1,934	376	24.1

^aThe Village of Fredonia was incorporated in 1922.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table C-5

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 1900-2000^a

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1900	478	--	--
1910	818	340	71.1
1920	898	80	9.8
1930	1,065	167	19.2
1940	1,150	85	8.0
1950	1,489	339	29.5
1960	3,748	2,259	151.7
1970	5,998	2,250	60.0
1980	8,381	2,383	39.7
1990	9,340	959	11.4
2000 ^b	10,464	1,124	12.0

^aThe Village of Grafton was incorporated in 1896.

^bReflects an adjustment to the original 2000 Census population count for the Village of Grafton. This adjustment is based on an increase of 152 residents in the Village by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table C-7

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 1920-2000^a

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1920	330	--	--
1930	399	69	20.9
1940	431	328	80.0
1950	699	268	62.2
1960	1,038	339	48.5
1970	1,389	351	33.8
1980	3,494	2,105	151.5
1990	3,695	201	5.7
2000	4,068	373	10.1

^aThe Village of Saukville was incorporated in 1915.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table C-6

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 1980-2000^a

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1980	95	--	--
1990	105	10	10.5
2000	1,119	1,014	965.7

^aThe Village of Newburg was incorporated in 1973.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table C-8

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 1920-2000^a

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1920	334	--	--
1930	500	166	49.7
1940	645	145	29.0
1950	897	252	39.0
1960	2,507	1,610	179.4
1970	3,182	675	27.0
1980	3,341	159	5.0
1990	3,301	-40	-1.2
2000	3,254	-47	-1.4

^aThe Village of Thiensville was incorporated in 1910.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table C-9

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 1860-2000

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1860	2,223	--	--
1870	1,979	-244	-10.9
1880	1,948	-31	-1.5
1890	1,690	-258	-13.2
1900	1,547	-143	-8.4
1910	1,643	96	6.2
1920	1,516	-127	-7.7
1930 ^a	1,300	-216	-14.2
1940	1,284	-716	-55.1
1950	1,467	183	14.2
1960	1,646	179	12.2
1970	1,625	-21	-1.3
1980	1,424	-201	-12.3
1990	1,405	-19	-1.3
2000	1,513	108	7.7

^aThe Village of Belgium was incorporated in 1922.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table C-11

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 1860-2000

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1860	1,785	--	--
1870	1,688	-97	-5.4
1880	1,839	151	8.9
1890	1,666	-173	-9.4
1900	1,652	-14	-0.8
1910	1,421	-231	-13.9
1920	1,444	23	1.6
1930 ^a	1,149	-295	-20.4
1940	1,164	15	1.3
1950	1,191	27	2.3
1960	1,475	284	23.8
1970	1,746	271	18.4
1980	2,144	398	22.3
1990	2,043	-101	-4.7
2000 ^b	2,083	40	2.0

^aThe Village of Fredonia was incorporated in 1922.

^bReflects an adjustment to the original 2000 Census population count for the Town of Fredonia. This adjustment is based on a decrease of 820 residents in the Town by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table C-10

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 1860-2000

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1860	2,235	--	--
1870	2,557	322	14.4
1880	1,591	-966	-37.8
1890	1,507	-84	-5.2
1900	1,450	-57	-3.8
1910	1,449	-1	-0.7
1920	1,283	-166	-11.4
1930	1,346	63	4.9
1940	1,324	-22	-1.6
1950	1,568	244	18.4
1960	2,248	680	43.3
1970	3,774	1,526	67.9
1980	5,244	1,470	38.9
1990	5,143	-101	-1.9
2000 ^a	5,550	407	7.9

^aReflects an adjustment to the original 2000 Census population count for the Town of Cedarburg. This adjustment is based on a decrease of 194 residents in the Town by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table C-12

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 1860-2000

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1860	1,782	--	--
1870	1,864	82	4.6
1880	1,570	-294	-15.8
1890	1,444	-126	-8.0
1900	1,060	-384	-26.6
1910	960	-100	-9.4
1920	916	-44	-4.6
1930	867	-49	-5.3
1940	955	88	10.1
1950	1,225	270	28.2
1960	1,996	771	62.9
1970	3,127	1,139	57.0
1980	3,588	461	14.7
1990	3,745	157	4.4
2000 ^a	3,980	235	6.3

^aReflects an adjustment to the original 2000 Census population count for the Town of Grafton. This adjustment is based on a decrease of 152 residents in the Town by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table C-13

**RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE
TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 1860-2000**

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1860	2,565	--	--
1870	2,390	-175	-6.8
1880	1,218	-1,172	-49.0
1890	1,067	-151	-12.4
1900	1,081	14	1.3
1910	1,103	22	2.0
1920	1,066	-37	-3.3
1930	773	-293	-27.5
1940	891	118	15.2
1950	1,079	188	21.1
1960	1,303	224	20.7
1970	1,528	225	17.2
1980	1,436	-92	-6.0
1990	1,480	44	3.1
2000	1,631	151	10.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table C-14

**RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE
TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 1860-2000**

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1860	1,724	--	--
1870	1,930	206	11.9
1880	1,941	11	0.6
1890	1,647	-294	-15.1
1900	1,667	20	1.2
1910 ^a	1,550	-117	-7.0
1920	1,062	-488	-31.5
1930	986	-76	-7.1
1940	1,070	84	8.5
1950	1,185	115	10.7
1960	1,306	121	10.2
1970	1,516	210	16.1
1980	1,583	67	4.4
1990	1,671	88	5.6
2000	1,755	84	4.8

^aThe Village of Saukville was incorporated in 1910.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Appendix D

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION OF PERSONS WITHIN EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table D-1

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2000^a

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	619	583	1,202	5.6	5.0	5.3
5 to 9 years	878	838	1,716	7.9	7.3	7.6
10 to 14 years	1,061	969	2,030	9.6	8.4	9.0
15 to 19 years	966	929	1,895	8.7	8.1	8.4
Subtotal	3,524	3,319	6,843	31.8	28.8	30.3
20 to 24 years	472	523	995	4.2	4.5	4.4
25 to 29 years	277	225	502	2.5	1.9	2.2
30 to 34 years	356	464	820	3.2	4.0	3.6
35 to 39 years	730	843	1,573	6.6	7.3	6.9
40 to 44 years	1,015	1,106	2,121	9.1	9.6	9.4
45 to 49 years	1,063	1,163	2,226	9.6	10.1	9.8
50 to 54 years	1,010	981	1,991	9.1	8.5	8.8
55 to 59 years	765	788	1,553	6.9	6.8	6.8
60 to 64 years	539	507	1,046	4.9	4.4	4.6
Subtotal	6,227	6,600	12,827	56.1	57.1	56.5
65 to 69 years	395	437	832	3.6	3.8	3.7
70 to 74 years	414	453	867	3.7	3.9	3.8
75 to 79 years	277	332	609	2.5	2.9	2.7
80 to 84 years	182	218	400	1.6	1.9	1.8
85 years and over	79	186	265	0.7	1.6	1.2
Subtotal	1,347	1,626	2,973	12.1	14.1	13.2
Total	11,098	11,545	22,643	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTable D-1 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census age composition data for the City of Mequon. The age composition data adjustment is based on a population increase of 820 residents in the City made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table D-2

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	354	368	722	6.8	6.9	6.9
5 to 9 years	368	349	717	7.1	6.6	6.9
10 to 14 years	407	390	797	7.9	7.3	7.6
15 to 19 years	389	329	718	7.5	6.2	6.9
Subtotal	1,518	1,436	2,954	29.3	27.0	28.3
20 to 24 years	313	285	598	6.0	5.4	5.7
25 to 29 years	346	342	688	6.7	6.5	6.6
30 to 34 years	413	379	792	8.0	7.2	7.6
35 to 39 years	464	469	933	9.0	8.9	8.9
40 to 44 years	458	455	913	8.8	8.6	8.7
45 to 49 years	385	411	796	7.4	7.8	7.6
50 to 54 years	318	268	586	6.1	5.1	5.6
55 to 59 years	240	246	486	4.6	4.6	4.6
60 to 64 years	187	202	389	3.6	3.8	3.7
Subtotal	3,124	3,057	6,181	60.2	57.9	59.0
65 to 69 years	174	194	368	3.4	3.7	3.5
70 to 74 years	138	183	321	2.7	3.5	3.1
75 to 79 years	104	158	262	2.0	3.0	2.5
80 to 84 years	78	114	192	1.5	2.2	1.8
85 years and over	49	140	189	0.9	2.7	1.8
Subtotal	543	789	1,332	10.5	15.1	12.7
Total	5,185	5,282	10,467	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table D-3

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2000

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	77	89	166	9.1	10.7	9.9
5 to 9 years	96	73	169	11.4	8.7	10.1
10 to 14 years	67	70	137	7.9	8.4	8.2
15 to 19 years	48	40	88	5.7	4.8	5.2
Subtotal	288	272	560	34.1	32.6	33.4
20 to 24 years	44	43	87	5.2	5.2	5.2
25 to 29 years	61	70	131	7.2	8.4	7.8
30 to 34 years	80	94	174	9.5	11.3	10.4
35 to 39 years	94	83	177	11.1	10.0	10.5
40 to 44 years	70	54	124	8.3	6.5	7.4
45 to 49 years	63	46	109	7.5	5.5	6.5
50 to 54 years	32	32	64	3.8	3.8	3.8
55 to 59 years	29	33	62	3.4	4.0	2.0
60 to 64 years	19	23	42	2.3	2.8	1.4
Subtotal	492	478	970	58.3	57.3	57.8
65 to 69 years	23	24	47	2.7	2.9	2.8
70 to 74 years	21	22	43	2.5	2.6	2.6
75 to 79 years	12	14	26	1.4	1.7	1.5
80 to 84 years	5	16	21	0.6	1.9	1.3
85 years and over	3	8	11	0.4	1.0	0.7
Subtotal	64	84	148	7.6	10.1	8.8
Total	844	834	1,678	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table D-4

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2000

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	75	92	167	7.9	9.4	8.6
5 to 9 years	72	71	143	7.5	7.3	7.4
10 to 14 years	78	78	156	8.2	8.0	8.1
15 to 19 years	85	70	155	8.9	7.2	8.0
Subtotal	310	311	621	32.5	31.8	32.1
20 to 24 years	57	57	114	6.0	5.8	5.9
25 to 29 years	67	63	130	7.0	6.4	6.7
30 to 34 years	87	87	174	9.1	8.9	9.0
35 to 39 years	86	89	175	9.0	9.1	9.0
40 to 44 years	86	87	173	9.0	8.9	8.9
45 to 49 years	72	84	156	7.5	8.6	8.1
50 to 54 years	63	48	111	6.6	4.9	5.8
55 to 59 years	39	45	84	4.1	4.6	4.4
60 to 64 years	22	28	50	2.3	2.9	2.6
Subtotal	579	588	1,167	60.6	60.1	60.4
65 to 69 years	25	19	44	2.6	1.9	2.3
70 to 74 years	18	19	37	1.9	1.9	1.9
75 to 79 years	12	16	28	1.3	1.7	1.4
80 to 84 years	8	15	23	0.8	1.5	1.2
85 years and over	3	11	14	0.3	1.1	0.7
Subtotal	66	80	146	6.9	8.1	7.5
Total	955	979	1,934	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table D-5

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2000^a**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	343	327	670	6.7	6.1	6.4
5 to 9 years	379	421	800	7.4	7.9	7.7
10 to 14 years	444	367	811	8.6	6.9	7.8
15 to 19 years	376	328	704	7.3	6.2	6.7
Subtotal	1,542	1,443	2,985	30.0	27.1	28.6
20 to 24 years	277	224	501	5.4	4.2	4.8
25 to 29 years	294	314	608	5.7	5.9	5.8
30 to 34 years	371	381	752	7.2	7.2	7.2
35 to 39 years	490	479	969	9.5	9.0	9.3
40 to 44 years	476	512	988	9.3	9.6	9.4
45 to 49 years	404	404	808	7.9	7.6	7.7
50 to 54 years	311	345	656	6.0	6.5	6.3
55 to 59 years	283	302	585	5.5	5.7	5.6
60 to 64 years	181	210	391	3.5	4.0	3.7
Subtotal	3,087	3,171	6,258	60.0	59.7	59.8
65 to 69 years	153	182	335	3.0	3.4	3.2
70 to 74 years	133	183	316	2.6	3.4	3.0
75 to 79 years	128	157	285	2.5	2.9	2.7
80 to 84 years	60	105	165	1.2	2.0	1.6
85 years and over	38	82	120	0.7	1.5	1.1
Subtotal	512	709	1,221	10.0	13.2	11.6
Total	5,141	5,323	10,464	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTable D-5 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census age composition data for the Village of Grafton. The age composition data adjustment is based on a population increase of 152 residents in the Village made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table D-6

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	60	53	113	10.6	9.6	10.1
5 to 9 years	58	49	107	10.2	8.9	9.6
10 to 14 years	36	45	81	6.3	8.2	7.2
15 to 19 years	38	25	63	6.7	4.5	5.6
Subtotal	192	172	364	33.8	31.2	32.5
20 to 24 years	23	27	50	4.0	4.9	4.5
25 to 29 years	49	50	99	8.6	9.1	8.8
30 to 34 years	42	36	78	7.4	6.5	7.0
35 to 39 years	64	68	132	11.3	12.3	11.8
40 to 44 years	60	54	114	10.6	9.8	10.2
45 to 49 years	28	34	62	4.9	6.2	5.5
50 to 54 years	33	27	60	5.8	4.9	5.4
55 to 59 years	21	21	42	3.7	3.8	3.8
60 to 64 years	13	14	27	2.3	2.6	2.4
Subtotal	333	331	664	58.6	60.1	59.4
65 to 69 years	15	17	32	2.6	3.1	2.9
70 to 74 years	10	14	24	1.8	2.5	2.1
75 to 79 years	9	10	19	1.6	1.8	1.7
80 to 84 years	6	4	10	1.1	0.7	0.9
85 years and over	3	3	6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Subtotal	43	48	91	7.6	8.7	8.1
Total	568	551	1,119	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table D-7

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	162	159	321	7.8	8.0	7.9
5 to 9 years	164	151	315	7.9	7.5	7.8
10 to 14 years	162	149	311	7.8	7.4	7.7
15 to 19 years	166	126	292	8.0	6.3	7.2
Subtotal	654	585	1,239	31.5	29.2	30.6
20 to 24 years	148	118	266	7.1	5.9	6.5
25 to 29 years	141	152	293	6.8	7.6	7.2
30 to 34 years	190	177	367	9.2	8.8	9.0
35 to 39 years	202	205	407	9.8	10.3	10.0
40 to 44 years	177	173	350	8.6	8.7	8.6
45 to 49 years	168	169	337	8.1	8.5	8.3
50 to 54 years	135	115	250	6.5	5.8	6.1
55 to 59 years	72	75	147	3.5	3.8	3.6
60 to 64 years	57	63	120	2.8	3.1	2.9
Subtotal	1,290	1,247	2,537	62.4	62.5	62.2
65 to 69 years	40	53	93	1.9	2.6	2.3
70 to 74 years	31	42	73	1.5	2.1	1.8
75 to 79 years	26	39	65	1.3	2.0	1.6
80 to 84 years	14	18	32	0.7	0.9	0.8
85 years and over	15	14	29	0.7	0.7	0.7
Subtotal	126	166	292	6.1	8.3	7.2
Total	2,070	1,998	4,068	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table D-8

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2000**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	78	81	159	5.1	4.6	4.9
5 to 9 years	78	90	168	5.1	5.2	5.2
10 to 14 years	125	87	212	8.3	5.0	6.5
15 to 19 years	104	86	190	6.9	4.9	5.9
Subtotal	385	344	729	25.4	19.7	22.5
20 to 24 years	51	54	105	3.4	3.1	3.2
25 to 29 years	87	103	190	5.8	5.9	5.8
30 to 34 years	85	106	191	5.6	6.1	5.9
35 to 39 years	109	120	229	7.2	6.9	7.0
40 to 44 years	133	162	295	8.8	9.3	9.1
45 to 49 years	127	142	269	8.4	8.1	8.3
50 to 54 years	113	126	239	7.5	7.2	7.3
55 to 59 years	83	105	188	5.5	6.0	5.8
60 to 64 years	66	82	148	4.4	4.7	4.5
Subtotal	854	1,000	1,854	56.6	57.3	56.9
65 to 69 years	71	88	159	4.7	5.0	4.9
70 to 74 years	76	116	192	5.0	6.7	5.9
75 to 79 years	57	85	142	3.8	4.9	4.4
80 to 84 years	48	61	109	3.2	3.5	3.3
85 years and over	19	50	69	1.3	2.9	2.1
Subtotal	271	400	671	18.0	23.0	20.6
Total	1,510	1,744	3,254	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table D-9

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2000**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	49	35	84	6.2	4.8	5.5
5 to 9 years	62	64	126	7.9	8.8	8.3
10 to 14 years	68	54	122	8.6	7.5	8.1
15 to 19 years	56	61	117	7.1	8.4	7.7
Subtotal	235	214	449	29.8	29.5	29.6
20 to 24 years	41	15	56	5.2	2.1	3.7
25 to 29 years	24	30	54	3.0	4.1	3.6
30 to 34 years	53	44	97	6.7	6.1	6.4
35 to 39 years	62	68	130	7.8	9.4	8.6
40 to 44 years	81	69	150	10.3	9.5	9.9
45 to 49 years	68	57	125	8.6	7.9	8.3
50 to 54 years	59	59	118	7.5	8.1	7.8
55 to 59 years	29	28	57	3.7	3.9	3.8
60 to 64 years	36	42	78	4.6	5.8	5.1
Subtotal	453	412	865	57.4	56.9	57.2
65 to 69 years	32	22	54	4.0	3.0	3.6
70 to 74 years	21	25	46	2.7	3.5	3.0
75 to 79 years	22	27	49	2.8	3.7	3.2
80 to 84 years	12	16	28	1.5	2.2	1.9
85 years and over	14	8	22	1.8	1.1	1.5
Subtotal	101	98	199	12.8	13.5	13.2
Total	789	724	1,513	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table D-11

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2000^a**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	57	63	120	5.3	6.3	5.8
5 to 9 years	78	59	137	7.2	5.9	6.6
10 to 14 years	90	78	168	8.3	7.7	8.1
15 to 19 years	93	77	170	8.6	7.7	8.2
Subtotal	318	277	595	29.4	27.6	28.7
20 to 24 years	46	46	92	4.3	4.6	4.4
25 to 29 years	44	37	81	4.1	3.7	3.9
30 to 34 years	76	60	136	7.1	6.0	6.5
35 to 39 years	99	105	204	9.2	10.4	9.8
40 to 44 years	103	106	209	9.6	10.5	10.0
45 to 49 years	106	93	199	9.8	9.2	9.5
50 to 54 years	82	90	172	7.6	8.9	8.3
55 to 59 years	75	61	136	7.0	6.1	6.5
60 to 64 years	42	35	77	3.9	3.5	3.7
Subtotal	673	633	1,306	62.6	62.9	62.6
65 to 69 years	24	33	57	2.2	3.3	2.7
70 to 74 years	30	20	50	2.8	2.0	2.4
75 to 79 years	16	22	38	1.5	2.2	1.8
80 to 84 years	8	16	24	0.7	1.6	1.2
85 years and over	9	4	13	0.8	0.4	0.6
Subtotal	87	95	182	8.0	9.5	8.7
Total	1,078	1,005	2,083	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTable D-11 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census age composition data for the Town of Fredonia. The age composition data adjustment is based on a population decrease of 820 residents in the Town made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table D-10

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2000^a**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	147	140	287	5.2	5.1	5.2
5 to 9 years	225	225	450	8.0	8.2	8.1
10 to 14 years	305	264	569	10.8	9.6	10.2
15 to 19 years	231	204	435	8.2	7.5	7.8
Subtotal	908	833	1,741	32.2	30.4	31.3
20 to 24 years	85	56	141	3.0	2.0	2.5
25 to 29 years	66	73	139	2.3	2.7	2.5
30 to 34 years	112	131	243	4.0	4.8	4.4
35 to 39 years	226	245	471	8.0	9.0	8.5
40 to 44 years	298	300	598	10.6	11.0	10.8
45 to 49 years	257	257	514	9.1	9.4	9.3
50 to 54 years	252	261	513	9.0	9.5	9.2
55 to 59 years	202	183	385	7.2	6.7	6.9
60 to 64 years	140	152	292	5.0	5.6	5.3
Subtotal	1,638	1,658	3,296	58.2	60.7	59.4
65 to 69 years	112	89	201	4.0	3.2	3.6
70 to 74 years	88	67	155	3.1	2.4	2.8
75 to 79 years	30	40	70	1.1	1.5	1.3
80 to 84 years	21	24	45	0.8	0.9	0.8
85 years and over	18	24	42	0.6	0.9	0.8
Subtotal	269	244	513	9.6	8.9	9.3
Total	2,815	2,735	5,550	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTable D-10 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census age composition data for the Town of Cedarburg. The age composition data adjustment is based on a population decrease of 194 residents in the Town made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table D-12

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2000^a**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	123	103	226	6.0	5.3	5.7
5 to 9 years	160	128	288	7.9	6.6	7.2
10 to 14 years	149	143	292	7.3	7.4	7.3
15 to 19 years	142	121	263	7.0	6.2	6.6
Subtotal	574	495	1,069	28.2	25.5	26.8
20 to 24 years	79	69	148	3.9	3.5	3.7
25 to 29 years	67	74	141	3.3	3.8	3.5
30 to 34 years	108	114	222	5.3	5.9	5.6
35 to 39 years	141	164	305	6.9	8.4	7.7
40 to 44 years	211	205	416	10.4	10.5	10.5
45 to 49 years	200	180	380	9.8	9.3	9.5
50 to 54 years	179	187	366	8.8	9.6	9.2
55 to 59 years	153	156	309	7.5	8.0	7.8
60 to 64 years	115	99	214	5.7	5.1	5.4
Subtotal	1,253	1,248	2,501	61.6	64.1	62.9
65 to 69 years	71	67	138	3.5	3.4	3.5
70 to 74 years	65	60	125	3.2	3.1	3.1
75 to 79 years	37	42	79	1.8	2.2	2.0
80 to 84 years	25	16	41	1.2	0.8	1.0
85 years and over	10	17	27	0.5	0.9	0.7
Subtotal	208	202	410	10.2	10.4	10.3
Total	2,035	1,945	3,980	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTable D-12 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census age composition data for the Town of Grafton. The age composition data adjustment is based on a population decrease of 152 residents in the Town made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Table D-13

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	43	43	86	5.3	5.2	5.3
5 to 9 years	56	64	120	7.0	7.7	7.4
10 to 14 years	77	58	135	9.6	7.0	8.3
15 to 19 years	65	61	126	8.1	7.4	7.7
Subtotal	241	226	467	30.0	27.3	28.7
20 to 24 years	32	30	62	4.0	3.6	3.8
25 to 29 years	25	34	59	3.1	4.1	3.6
30 to 34 years	41	43	84	5.1	5.2	5.1
35 to 39 years	77	74	151	9.6	8.9	9.3
40 to 44 years	82	82	164	10.2	9.9	10.1
45 to 49 years	71	55	126	8.8	6.6	7.6
50 to 54 years	63	56	119	7.8	6.8	7.3
55 to 59 years	40	33	73	5.0	4.0	4.5
60 to 64 years	34	35	69	4.2	4.2	4.2
Subtotal	465	442	907	57.9	53.3	55.5
65 to 69 years	25	38	63	3.1	4.6	3.9
70 to 74 years	27	34	61	3.4	4.1	3.7
75 to 79 years	17	37	54	2.1	4.5	3.3
80 to 84 years	13	27	40	1.6	3.3	2.5
85 years and over	15	24	39	1.9	2.9	2.4
Subtotal	97	160	257	12.1	19.4	15.8
Total	803	828	1,631	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table D-14

**AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION
IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2000**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	59	35	94	6.5	4.1	5.4
5 to 9 years	79	40	119	8.7	4.7	6.8
10 to 14 years	80	83	163	8.8	9.8	9.3
15 to 19 years	67	69	136	7.4	8.2	7.7
Subtotal	285	227	512	31.4	26.8	29.2
20 to 24 years	27	23	50	3.0	2.7	2.8
25 to 29 years	32	21	53	3.5	2.6	3.0
30 to 34 years	40	53	93	4.4	6.3	5.3
35 to 39 years	83	93	176	9.1	11.0	10.0
40 to 44 years	97	77	174	10.5	9.1	9.9
45 to 49 years	83	83	166	9.1	9.8	9.5
50 to 54 years	66	74	140	7.2	8.8	8.0
55 to 59 years	57	49	106	6.3	5.8	6.0
60 to 64 years	44	43	87	4.8	5.1	5.0
Subtotal	529	516	1,045	57.9	61.2	59.5
65 to 69 years	40	30	70	4.4	3.6	4.0
70 to 74 years	27	23	50	3.0	2.7	2.8
75 to 79 years	19	25	44	2.1	3.0	2.5
80 to 84 years	6	16	22	0.7	1.9	1.3
85 years and over	5	7	12	0.5	0.8	0.7
Subtotal	97	101	198	10.7	12.0	11.3
Total	911	844	1,755	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Appendix E

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF PERSONS WITHIN EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table E-1

RACIAL COMPOSITION IN CITY OF MEQUON: 2000^a

Race ^b	Number	Percent
White Alone	21,321	94.2
Black or African American Alone	521	2.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	22	0.1
Asian Alone.....	534	2.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	6	0.0
Some Other Race Alone.....	55	0.2
Two Or More Races.....	184	0.8
Total	22,643	100.0

^aTable E-1 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census racial composition data for the City of Mequon. The racial composition data adjustment is based on a population increase of 820 residents in the City made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^bHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

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

Table E-3

RACIAL COMPOSITION IN VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2000

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone.....	1,616	96.3
Black or African American Alone	8	0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone.....	7	0.4
Asian Alone.....	3	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone.....	25	1.5
Two Or More Races.....	19	1.1
Total	1,678	100.0

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table E-2

RACIAL COMPOSITION IN CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone	10,150	97.0
Black or African American Alone	73	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	39	0.4
Asian Alone.....	49	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone.....	63	0.6
Two Or More Races.....	93	0.8
Total	10,467	100.0

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table E-4

RACIAL COMPOSITION IN VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2000

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone.....	1,883	97.4
Black or African American Alone	10	0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone.....	9	0.4
Asian Alone.....	10	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone.....	7	0.4
Two Or More Races.....	15	0.8
Total	1,934	100.0

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table E-5

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2000^a**

Race ^b	Number	Percent
White Alone	10,226	97.8
Black or African American Alone	29	0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	25	0.2
Asian Alone.....	78	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	1	0.0
Some Other Race Alone.....	40	0.4
Two Or More Races.....	65	0.6
Total	10,464	100.0

^aTable E-5 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census racial composition data for the Village of Grafton. The racial composition data adjustment is based on a population increase of 152 residents in the Village made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^bHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

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

Table E-7

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000**

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone.....	3,963	97.4
Black or African American Alone	23	0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone.....	6	0.1
Asian Alone.....	25	0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone	13	0.3
Two Or More Races.....	38	1.0
Total	4,068	100.0

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table E-6

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000**

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone	1,089	97.3
Black or African American Alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	4	0.4
Asian Alone.....	3	0.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone.....	1	0.1
Two Or More Races.....	22	2.0
Total	1,119	100.1^b

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

^bThe percentage is greater than 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table E-8

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2000**

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone.....	3,142	96.5
Black or African American Alone	24	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone.....	2	0.1
Asian Alone.....	41	1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone	6	0.2
Two Or More Races.....	39	1.2
Total	3,254	100.0

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table E-9

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2000**

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone	1,483	98.0
Black or African American Alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	1	0.1
Asian Alone.....	8	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone.....	6	0.4
Two Or More Races.....	15	1.0
Total	1,513	100.0

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table E-11

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2000^a**

Race ^b	Number	Percent
White Alone.....	2,048	98.4
Black or African American Alone	2	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone.....	7	0.3
Asian Alone.....	1	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone	14	0.7
Two Or More Races.....	11	0.5
Total	2,083	100.0

^aTable E-11 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census racial composition data for the Town of Fredonia. The racial composition data adjustment is based on a population decrease of 820 residents in the Town made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^bHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

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

Table E-10

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2000^a**

Race ^b	Number	Percent
White Alone	5,487	98.9
Black or African American Alone	8	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	10	0.2
Asian Alone.....	19	0.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone.....	6	0.1
Two Or More Races.....	20	0.4
Total	5,550	100.0

^aTable E-10 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census racial composition data for the Town of Cedarburg. The racial composition data adjustment is based on a population decrease of 194 residents in the Town made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^bHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

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

Table E-12

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2000^a**

Race ^b	Number	Percent
White Alone.....	3,901	98.0
Black or African American Alone	14	0.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone.....	9	0.2
Asian Alone.....	19	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	4	0.1
Some Other Race Alone	12	0.3
Two Or More Races.....	21	0.5
Total	3,980	100.0

^aTable E-12 reflects a SEWRPC adjustment to the original 2000 Census racial composition data for the Town of Grafton. The racial composition data adjustment is based on a population decrease of 152 residents in the Town made by the Wisconsin Department of Administration and approved by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^bHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

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

Table E-13

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000**

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone	1,587	97.3
Black or African American Alone	18	1.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	4	0.2
Asian Alone.....	7	0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone.....	1	0.1
Some Other Race Alone.....	5	0.3
Two Or More Races.....	9	0.6
Total	1,631	100.0

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table E-14

**RACIAL COMPOSITION IN
TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2000**

Race ^a	Number	Percent
White Alone.....	1,725	98.3
Black or African American Alone	5	0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone.....	7	0.4
Asian Alone.....	4	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone	10	0.6
Two Or More Races.....	4	0.2
Total	1,755	100.0

^aHispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Appendix F

**THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OR OLDER BY OCCUPATION
FOR EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN OF OZAUKEE COUNTY**

Table F-1

**EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY
OCCUPATION IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2000^a**

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	3,012	28.0
Professional and Related	3,354	31.2
Subtotal	6,366	59.2
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	101	0.9
Protective Service	38	0.4
Food Preparation and Serving Related	218	2.0
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	197	1.8
Personal Care and Service	168	1.6
Subtotal	722	6.7
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	1,484	13.8
Office and Administrative Support	1,129	10.5
Subtotal	2,613	24.3
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	26	0.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	238	2.2
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	133	1.2
Subtotal	371	3.4
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	460	4.3
Transportation and Material Moving	200	1.9
Subtotal	660	6.2
Total	10,758	100.0

^aTable F-1 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the City of Mequon (an increase of 820 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the City. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for employed persons by occupation due to the manner in which data were reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-2

**EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY
OCCUPATION IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000**

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations	717	12.8
Professional and Related	1,236	22.0
Subtotal	1,953	34.8
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	98	1.7
Protective Service	66	1.2
Food Preparation and Serving Related	161	2.9
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	167	3.0
Personal Care and Service	145	2.6
Subtotal	637	11.4
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	614	10.9
Office and Administrative Support	848	15.1
Subtotal	1,462	26.0
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	14	0.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	226	4.0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	204	3.6
Subtotal	430	7.6
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	845	15.0
Transportation and Material Moving.....	277	5.0
Subtotal	1,122	20.0
Total	5,618	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-3

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	90	9.9
Professional and Related.....	140	15.5
Subtotal	230	25.4
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	21	2.3
Protective Service.....	13	1.5
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	51	5.6
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	17	1.9
Personal Care and Service.....	22	2.4
Subtotal	124	13.7
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	77	8.5
Office and Administrative Support.....	118	13.0
Subtotal	195	21.5
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	0	0.0
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	37	4.1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	49	5.4
Subtotal	86	9.5
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	206	22.7
Transportation and Material Moving.....	65	7.2
Subtotal	271	29.9
Total	906	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-4

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	91	8.5
Professional and Related.....	194	18.1
Subtotal	285	26.6
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	13	1.2
Protective Service.....	8	0.7
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	52	4.9
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	26	2.4
Personal Care and Service.....	19	1.8
Subtotal	118	11.0
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	84	7.8
Office and Administrative Support.....	147	13.7
Subtotal	231	21.5
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	13	1.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	65	6.1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	51	4.8
Subtotal	116	10.9
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	234	21.8
Transportation and Material Moving.....	75	7.0
Subtotal	309	28.8
Total	1,072	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-5

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2000^a

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	1,036	17.8
Professional and Related.....	1,221	20.9
Subtotal	2,257	38.7
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	109	1.9
Protective Service.....	72	1.2
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	228	3.9
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	181	3.1
Personal Care and Service.....	70	1.2
Subtotal	660	11.3
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	693	11.9
Office and Administrative Support.....	927	15.9
Subtotal	1,620	27.8
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	21	0.4
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	216	3.7
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	155	2.7
Subtotal	371	6.4
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	637	10.9
Transportation and Material Moving.....	265	4.5
Subtotal	902	15.4
Total	5,831	100.0

^aTable F-5 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the Village of Grafton (an increase of 152 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the Village. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for employed persons by occupation due to the manner in which data were reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-6

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000^a

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	56	9.1
Professional and Related.....	70	11.4
Subtotal	126	20.5
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	12	2.0
Protective Service.....	2	0.3
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	18	2.9
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	25	4.1
Personal Care and Service.....	13	2.1
Subtotal	70	11.4
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	58	9.4
Office and Administrative Support.....	95	15.4
Subtotal	153	24.8
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	7	1.1
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	29	4.7
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	52	8.4
Subtotal	81	13.1
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	152	24.7
Transportation and Material Moving.....	27	4.4
Subtotal	179	29.1
Total	616	100.0

^aIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-7

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	274	11.1
Professional and Related.....	394	16.0
Subtotal	668	27.1
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	33	1.3
Protective Service.....	20	0.8
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	55	2.2
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	81	3.3
Personal Care and Service.....	70	2.8
Subtotal	259	10.4
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	236	9.6
Office and Administrative Support.....	448	18.2
Subtotal	684	27.8
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	0	0.0
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	122	4.9
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	118	4.8
Subtotal	240	9.7
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	477	19.3
Transportation and Material Moving.....	139	5.7
Subtotal	616	25.0
Total	2,467	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-8

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	308	17.3
Professional and Related.....	455	25.6
Subtotal	763	42.9
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	31	1.7
Protective Service.....	20	1.1
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	97	5.5
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	31	1.7
Personal Care and Service.....	69	3.9
Subtotal	248	13.9
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	255	14.4
Office and Administrative Support.....	258	14.5
Subtotal	513	28.9
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	12	0.7
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	38	2.1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	17	1.0
Subtotal	55	3.1
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	114	6.4
Transportation and Material Moving.....	73	4.1
Subtotal	187	10.5
Total	1,778	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-9

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	170	22.2
Professional and Related.....	123	16.1
Subtotal	293	38.3
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	4	0.5
Protective Service.....	2	0.3
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	24	3.1
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	25	3.3
Personal Care and Service.....	17	2.2
Subtotal	72	9.4
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	53	6.9
Office and Administrative Support.....	90	11.8
Subtotal	143	18.7
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	23	3.0
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	36	4.7
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	37	4.8
Subtotal	73	9.5
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	130	17.0
Transportation and Material Moving.....	31	4.1
Subtotal	161	21.1
Total	765	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-10

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2000^a

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	654	20.9
Professional and Related.....	816	26.1
Subtotal	1,470	47.0
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	29	0.9
Protective Service.....	23	0.7
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	99	3.2
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	56	1.8
Personal Care and Service.....	68	2.2
Subtotal	275	8.8
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	476	15.2
Office and Administrative Support.....	424	13.6
Subtotal	900	28.8
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	12	0.4
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	116	3.7
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	53	1.7
Subtotal	169	5.4
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	221	7.1
Transportation and Material Moving.....	79	2.5
Subtotal	300	9.6
Total	3,126	100.0

^aTable F-10 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the Town of Cedarburg (a decrease of 194 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the Town. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for employed persons by occupation due to the manner in which data were reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-11

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2000^a

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	179	9.9
Professional and Related.....	290	16.0
Subtotal	469	25.9
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	31	1.7
Protective Service.....	17	0.9
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	150	8.3
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	60	3.3
Personal Care and Service.....	91	5.0
Subtotal	349	19.2
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	163	9.0
Office and Administrative Support.....	350	19.3
Subtotal	513	28.3
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	21	1.1
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	72	4.0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	68	3.7
Subtotal	140	7.7
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	253	13.9
Transportation and Material Moving.....	70	3.9
Subtotal	323	17.8
Total	1,815	100.0

^aTable F-11 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the Town of Fredonia (a decrease of 820 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the Town. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for employed persons by occupation due to the manner in which data were reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-12

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2000^a

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	432	19.1
Professional and Related.....	479	21.1
Subtotal	911	40.2
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	24	1.0
Protective Service.....	0	0.0
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	93	4.1
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	38	1.7
Personal Care and Service.....	63	2.8
Subtotal	218	9.6
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	296	13.1
Office and Administrative Support.....	302	13.3
Subtotal	598	26.4
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	14	0.6
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	69	3.1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	146	6.4
Subtotal	215	9.5
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	225	9.9
Transportation and Material Moving.....	85	3.8
Subtotal	310	13.7
Total	2,266	100.0

^aTable F-12 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the Town of Grafton (a decrease of 152 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the Town. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for employed persons by occupation due to the manner in which data were reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-13

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	124	13.0
Professional and Related.....	128	13.4
Subtotal	252	26.4
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	18	1.9
Protective Service.....	17	1.8
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	31	3.2
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	57	6.0
Personal Care and Service.....	35	3.7
Subtotal	158	16.6
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	92	9.6
Office and Administrative Support.....	92	9.6
Subtotal	184	19.2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	11	1.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	23	2.4
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	90	9.4
Subtotal	113	11.8
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	192	20.1
Transportation and Material Moving.....	45	4.7
Subtotal	237	24.8
Total	955	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table F-14

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations.....	167	16.5
Professional and Related.....	190	18.8
Subtotal	357	35.3
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support.....	10	1.0
Protective Service.....	25	2.5
Food Preparation and Serving Related.....	29	2.9
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance.....	35	3.5
Personal Care and Service.....	10	1.0
Subtotal	109	10.9
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related.....	84	8.3
Office and Administrative Support.....	141	14.0
Subtotal	225	22.3
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations.....	9	0.9
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction.....	63	6.2
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.....	70	6.9
Subtotal	133	13.1
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production.....	120	11.9
Transportation and Material Moving.....	57	5.6
Subtotal	177	17.5
Total	1,010	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

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Appendix G

INVENTORY OF OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION DATA FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table G-1

JOB TYPE BY OCCUPATION AS CATEGORIZED FOR THE 2000 U.S. CENSUS

Occupation by Major Occupational Groups
<p>Management, professional, and related occupations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management, business, and financial operations occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers Farmers and farm managers Business and financial operations occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business operations specialists Financial specialists Professional and related occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer and mathematical occupations Architecture and engineering occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians Life, physical, and social science occupations Community and social services occupations Legal occupations Education, training, and library occupations Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occupations Health technologists and technicians
<p>Service occupations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare support occupations Protective service occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforcement workers, including supervisors Other protective service workers, including supervisors Food preparation and serving related occupations Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations Personal care and service occupations
<p>Sales and office occupations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations
<p>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</p>
<p>Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and extraction occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervisors, construction and extraction workers Construction trades workers Extraction workers Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
<p>Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers Aircraft and traffic control occupations Motor vehicle operators Rail, water, and other transportation occupations Material moving workers

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table G-2

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODE STRUCTURE

Industrial Classification Groups
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Agricultural production-crops Agricultural production-livestock Agricultural services Forestry Fishing, hunting, and trapping
Mining Metal mining Coal mining Oil and gas extraction Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels
Construction General building contractors Heavy construction, except building Special trade contractors
Manufacturing Food and kindred products Tobacco products Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal industries Industrial, commercial, and computer equipment Electronic and other electronic equipment Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services Railroad transportation Local and inter-urban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing U.S. Postal Service Water transportation Transportation by air Pipelines, except, natural gas Transportation services Communication Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Table G-2 (continued)

Industrial Classification Groups
Wholesale Trade Wholesale trade-durable goods Wholesale trade-nondurable goods
Retail Trade Building materials and garden supplies General merchandise stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations Apparel and accessory stores Furniture and home furnishing stores Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Depository institutions Nondepository institutions Security/commodity brokers, exchanges Insurance carriers Insurance agents, brokers, and service Real estate Holding and other investment offices
Services Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Business services Auto repair, service, and parking Miscellaneous repair services Motion pictures Amusement parks Health services Legal services Educational services Social services Museum, botanical/zoological gardens, art galleries Membership organizations Engineering, accounting, management Private household services Services not elsewhere classified
Public Administration Executive, legislative, and general Justice, public order and safety Finance, taxation and monetary policy Administration of human resources Environmental quality and housing Administration of economic programs National security and international affairs
Nonclassifiable Establishments Nonclassifiable establishments

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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Appendix H

THE GENERAL PLACE OF WORK FOR EMPLOYED RESIDENTS IN EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN OF OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table H-1

PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2000^a

Place of Work	Number	Percent
City of Mequon.....	2,497	23.5
City of Cedarburg.....	232	2.2
City of Port Washington	127	1.2
Remainder of Ozaukee County.....	564	5.3
Subtotal	3,420	32.2
City of Milwaukee.....	3,551	33.5
Remainder of Milwaukee County	2,178	20.5
Subtotal	5,729	54.0
Fond du Lac County	34	0.3
Sheboygan County	81	0.8
Washington County	392	3.7
Waukesha County	797	7.5
Worked Elsewhere.....	153	1.5
Total	10,606 ^b	100.0

^aTable H-1 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the City of Mequon (an increase of 820 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the City. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for place of work of employed persons due to the manner in which data were reported.

^bThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-2

PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
City of Port Washington	1,580	28.3
Town of Port Washington.....	165	3.0
City of Cedarburg.....	266	4.8
City of Mequon.....	514	9.2
Remainder of Ozaukee County.....	1,241	22.2
Subtotal	3,766	67.5
City of Milwaukee.....	818	14.7
Remainder of Milwaukee County	369	6.6
Subtotal	1,187	21.3
Fond du Lac County.....	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	183	3.3
Washington County.....	187	3.3
Waukesha County.....	158	2.8
Worked Elsewhere.....	100	1.8
Total	5,581 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-3

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE VILLAGE OF
BELGIUM: 2000**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Belgium	14	1.6
Village of Belgium	133	14.8
City of Cedarburg	35	3.9
City of Mequon.....	60	6.7
City of Port Washington	161	17.8
Remainder of Ozaukee County	188	20.8
Subtotal	591	65.6
City of Milwaukee	88	9.7
Remainder of Milwaukee County	30	3.3
Subtotal	118	13.0
Fond du Lac County.....	5	0.6
Sheboygan County	111	12.3
Washington County.....	48	5.3
Waukesha County.....	14	1.6
Worked Elsewhere.....	14	1.6
Total	901 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-4

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE VILLAGE OF
FREDONIA: 2000**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Fredonia	29	2.8
Village of Fredonia.....	150	14.3
City of Cedarburg.....	45	4.3
City of Mequon.....	72	6.9
City of Port Washington	109	10.4
Remainder of Ozaukee County	279	26.6
Subtotal	684	65.3
City of Milwaukee.....	120	11.5
Remainder of Milwaukee County	63	6.0
Subtotal	183	17.5
Fond du Lac County.....	9	0.9
Sheboygan County	55	5.3
Washington County.....	78	7.4
Waukesha County.....	21	2.0
Worked Elsewhere.....	17	1.6
Total	1,047 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-5

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE VILLAGE OF
GRAFTON: 2000^a**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Grafton	132	2.3
Village of Grafton	1,341	23.3
City of Cedarburg	593	10.3
City of Mequon	587	10.2
City of Port Washington	229	4.0
Remainder of Ozaukee County	412	7.2
Subtotal	3,294	57.3
City of Milwaukee	1,084	18.9
Remainder of Milwaukee County	693	12.1
Subtotal	1,777	31.0
Fond du Lac County	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	67	1.1
Washington County	174	3.0
Waukesha County	316	5.5
Worked Elsewhere	121	2.1
Total	5,749 ^b	100.0

^aTable H-5 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the Village of Grafton (an increase of 152 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the Village. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for place of work of employed persons due to the manner in which data were reported.

^bThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-6

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE VILLAGE OF
NEWBURG: 2000**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Village of Newburg (Washington County)	49	8.1
City of West Bend	123	20.3
Village of Germantown	12	2.0
Remainder of Washington County	58	9.6
Subtotal	242	40.0
Village of Newburg (Ozaukee County)	4	0.7
City of Cedarburg	19	3.1
City of Mequon	27	4.5
City of Port Washington	23	3.8
Remainder of Ozaukee County	107	17.7
Subtotal	180	29.8
City of Milwaukee	71	11.7
Remainder of Milwaukee County	45	7.5
Subtotal	116	19.2
Fond du Lac County	5	0.8
Sheboygan County	12	2.0
Waukesha County	39	6.4
Worked Elsewhere	11	1.8
Total	605 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-7

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE VILLAGE OF
SAUKVILLE: 2000**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Saukville	34	1.4
Village of Saukville	419	17.2
City of Cedarburg	168	6.9
City of Mequon	174	7.1
City of Port Washington	236	9.7
Remainder of Ozaukee County	425	17.5
Subtotal	1,456	59.8
City of Milwaukee	386	15.9
Remainder of Milwaukee County	268	11.0
Subtotal	654	26.9
Fond du Lac County	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	43	1.7
Washington County	167	6.9
Waukesha County	63	2.6
Worked Elsewhere	50	2.1
Total	2,433 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-8

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE VILLAGE OF
THIENSVILLE: 2000**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Village of Thiensville	160	9.2
City of Cedarburg	89	5.1
City of Mequon	385	22.2
City of Port Washington	14	0.8
Remainder of Ozaukee County	61	3.5
Subtotal	709	40.8
City of Milwaukee	506	29.1
Remainder of Milwaukee County	322	18.6
Subtotal	828	47.7
Fond du Lac County	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	0	0.0
Washington County	54	3.1
Waukesha County	95	5.5
Worked Elsewhere	51	2.9
Total	1,737 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-9

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE TOWN OF
BELGIUM: 2000**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Belgium	121	16.3
Village of Belgium	28	3.8
City of Cedarburg	35	4.8
City of Mequon	50	6.7
City of Port Washington	96	13.0
Remainder of Ozaukee County	124	16.7
Subtotal	454	61.3
City of Milwaukee	95	12.8
Remainder of Milwaukee County	36	4.9
Subtotal	131	17.7
Fond du Lac County	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	113	15.2
Washington County	9	1.2
Waukesha County	15	2.0
Worked Elsewhere	19	2.6
Total	741 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-10

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE TOWN OF
CEDARBURG: 2000^a**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
City of Cedarburg	299	9.9
Town of Cedarburg	424	14.0
City of Mequon	325	10.8
City of Port Washington	106	3.5
Remainder of Ozaukee County	456	15.1
Subtotal	1,610	53.3
City of Milwaukee	604	20.0
Remainder of Milwaukee County	349	11.5
Subtotal	953	31.5
Fond du Lac County	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	14	0.5
Washington County	166	5.5
Waukesha County	245	8.1
Worked Elsewhere	34	1.1
Total	3,022 ^b	100.0

^aTable H-10 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the Town of Cedarburg (a decrease of 194 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the Town. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for place of work of employed persons due to the manner in which data were reported.

^bThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-11

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE TOWN OF
FREDONIA: 2000^a**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Fredonia	202	11.2
Village of Fredonia	60	3.3
City of Cedarburg	92	5.1
City of Mequon	489	27.2
City of Port Washington	132	7.3
Remainder of Ozaukee County	255	14.2
Subtotal	1,230	68.3
City of Milwaukee	137	7.6
Remainder of Milwaukee County	103	5.7
Subtotal	240	13.3
Fond du Lac County	15	0.8
Sheboygan County	116	6.4
Washington County	144	8.0
Waukesha County	28	1.6
Worked Elsewhere	28	1.6
Total	1,801 ^b	100.0

^aTable H-11 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the Town of Fredonia (a decrease of 820 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the Town. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for place of work of employed persons due to the manner in which data were reported.

^bThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-12

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE TOWN OF
GRAFTON: 2000^a**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Grafton	168	7.6
Village of Grafton	302	13.6
City of Cedarburg	146	6.6
City of Mequon	250	11.3
City of Port Washington	79	3.5
Remainder of Ozaukee County	144	6.5
Subtotal	1,089	49.1
City of Milwaukee	575	25.9
Remainder of Milwaukee County	286	12.9
Subtotal	861	38.8
Fond du Lac County	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	50	2.3
Washington County	117	5.3
Waukesha County	67	3.0
Worked Elsewhere	36	1.6
Total	2,220 ^b	100.0

^aTable H-12 does not reflect adjustments to the 2000 Census which corrected the population total for the Town of Grafton (a decrease of 152 residents). The Census did not adjust any of its other data for the Town. SEWRPC was unable to make adjustments from the original 2000 Census population count for place of work of employed persons due to the manner in which data were reported.

^bThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-13

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE TOWN OF
PORT WASHINGTON: 2000**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
City of Port Washington	238	25.1
Town of Port Washington.....	102	10.8
City of Cedarburg.....	34	3.6
City of Mequon.....	77	8.1
Remainder of Ozaukee County.....	263	27.7
Subtotal	714	75.3
City of Milwaukee.....	91	9.6
Remainder of Milwaukee County	57	6.1
Subtotal	148	15.7
Fond du Lac County.....	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	23	2.4
Washington County.....	26	2.7
Waukesha County.....	17	1.8
Worked Elsewhere.....	20	2.1
Total	948 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table H-14

**PLACE OF WORK OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OLDER LIVING IN THE TOWN OF
SAUKVILLE: 2000**

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Saukville.....	110	11.3
Village of Saukville.....	75	7.7
City of Cedarburg.....	65	6.7
City of Mequon.....	80	8.2
City of Port Washington	89	9.2
Remainder of Ozaukee County.....	145	14.9
Subtotal	564	58.0
City of Milwaukee.....	160	16.4
Remainder of Milwaukee County	69	7.1
Subtotal	229	23.5
Fond du Lac County.....	9	0.9
Sheboygan County	13	1.3
Washington County.....	109	11.2
Waukesha County.....	45	4.6
Worked Elsewhere.....	5	0.5
Total	974 ^a	100.0

^aThe place of work Census Data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

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Appendix I

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES

Table I-1

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2005^a

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
	City of Mequon Sites	
1	Pukaite Woods	18
2	Mequon Rotary Park	76
3	Scout Park	7
4	Prinz Site	11
5	Highland Woods	85
6	Little Menomonee Nature Preserve	20
7	Mequon City Park	13
8	Settlers Park	1
9	Riverview Park	11
10	Villa Grove Park	5
11	Lemke Park	42
12	Lily Lane Nature Preserve	13
13	Trinity Creek Wildlife Area	40
14	River Barn Park	43
15	Willow Bay Nature Preserve	17
16	Shoreland Nature Preserve	19
17	River Forest Nature Preserve	53
18	Mequon Park Corporation	24
19	Grasslyn Nature Preserve	15
20	K. Kearney Carpenter Park	35
Subtotal – 20 Sites		548
	School District Sites	
21	Homestead High School	44
22	H.C. Steffen and Wilson Avenue School	14
23	School District Site	110
24	Oriole Lane School	15
25	Lakeshore Middle School and Range Line Schools	14
26	Donges Bay School	7
Subtotal – Six Sites		204

Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
	Organizational Sites	
1	Trinity School	14
2	Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary	35
3	Lumen Christi School	6
4	Concordia University	30
5	Villa du Park Country Club	106
6	St. John's Lutheran	4
7	Ozaukee Bank Soccer Fields	12
Subtotal – Seven Sites		207
	Commercial Sites	
8	Fox Hills Stables	28
9	Highland Hunters Stables	9
10	Patton Stables	29
11	Kartar Singh Dhaliwal Soccer Park	25
12	Missing Links Golf	38
Subtotal – Five Sites		129
	Private Sites	
13	Mequon Country Club	270
14	Milwaukee Area Technical College	172
15	North Shore Country Club	161
16	Ozaukee Country Club	152
17	Huntington Subdivision Park	59
18	Subdivision Park 1	19
19	Open Space	11
20	Range Line Valley	27
21	Mequon Colony Estates	1
22	River Oaks Park	1
23	Whitman Place Subdivision Park No. 2	3
Subtotal – 11 Sites		876
Total – 49 Sites		1,964

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-2

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF
PORT WASHINGTON: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
City of Port Washington Sites		
27	Undeveloped Park	19
28	Norport Park / Antoine Park	6
29	Birchwood Hills Nature Area	19
30	Lions Park	1
31	Kolbach Park	3
32	Municipal Softball Field	7
33	Whitefish Park	10
34	Hales Trail and Kaiser Drive	3
35	Upper Lake Park	84
36	Veteran's Memorial Park	5
37	Columbia Park	1
38	City Athletic Field and Community Waterpark	26
39	Stacker Park	1
40	Port Washington Marina/Rotary Park	23
41	Gilson Park	1
42	Fisherman's Park	1
43	Lion's Comfort Station	1
44	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve	22
45	Horseshoe Courts	1
46	Boerner Park	3
47	Schanen Acres Park	1
48	West Side Park	1
49	Hill School Park	1
50	Gatzke Nature Preserve	2
51	Bley Estates Park	3
52	Westport Meadows Park	6
53	Oakland Avenue Greens	1
Subtotal – 27 Sites		252
School District Sites		
54	Dunwiddie School	5
55	Lincoln Elementary School	6
56	Thomas Jefferson Middle School	6
57	Port Washington High School	2
Subtotal – Four Sites		19
Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
Organizational Sites		
24	St. Peter's School	8
Subtotal – One Site		8
Private Sites		
25	Wayside	1
Subtotal – One Site		1
Total – 32 Sites		280

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-3

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF
BELGIUM: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
Village of Belgium Sites		
58	Village Hall	1
59	Community Park	6
60	Well Park	1
61	Tower Park	1
62	Bares Memorial Park	1
63	Well #3 Park	12
64	Lift Station Park	1
65	Lake Hills Park	2
Total – Eight Sites		25

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-4

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF
FREDONIA: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
Village of Fredonia Sites		
66	Veteran's Park	1
67	Stony Creek Park	3
68	Maple Lawn Park	2
69	Partridge Lane Site	4
70	Marie Kraus Park	14
71	Fireman's Park	4
72	Wheeler Avenue Park	1
Subtotal – Seven Sites		29
School District Sites		
73	Ozaukee Middle and High Schools	27
Subtotal – One Site		27
Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
Organizational Sites		
26	St. Rose Mary School	1
27	Oak Park	11
Subtotal – Two Sites		12
Total – Ten Sites		68

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-5

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF
GRAFTON: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
Village of Grafton Sites		
74	Canary Lane Park	1
75	Heritage Settlement Park	15
76	Meadowbrook Park – Family Aquatic Center	7
77	Mole Creek Park	1
78	River Island Golf Course	6
79	Wildwood Park	4
80	Keup Road Park	13
81	Cedar Highlands Open Space	2
82	Veteran’s Memorial Park	3
83	Riverfront Park	1
84	3 rd Avenue Park	5
85	Grafton Multi-Purpose Senior Center	1
86	Chair Factory Historical Marker	1
87	Dellwood Park	1
88	Pine Street Park	1
89	Village Land	7
90	Lime Kiln Park	28
91	Acorn Park	1
92	Centennial Park	26
93	Cheyenne Park	1
Subtotal – 20 Sites		125
School District Sites		
94	Woodview Elementary and John Long Middle School	18
95	Kennedy School	4
96	Grafton Elementary and High School	28
Subtotal – Three Sites		50
Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
Private Sites		
28	St. Joseph School	5
29	St. Paul School	5
30	Mutland Meadows	10
Subtotal – Three Sites		20
Total – 26 Sites		195

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-6

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF
NEWBURG: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
Village of Newburg Sites		
97	Dr. Weber Park	3
Subtotal – One Site		3
Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
Private Sites		
31	Fireman’s Park	11
32	Holy Trinity Catholic School	3
33	St. John’s Lutheran School	3
Subtotal – Three Sites		17
Total – Four Sites		20

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-7

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF
SAUKVILLE: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
Village of Saukville Sites		
98	Schowalter Park	40
99	Friendship Park	1
100	Grady Park	10
101	West Riverside Park	4
102	Quade Park	10
103	East Riverside Park	9
104	Veteran’s Park	1
105	Peninsula Park	12
Subtotal – Eight Sites		87
School District Sites		
106	Saukville Elementary School	6
Subtotal – One Site		6
Total – Nine Sites		93

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-8

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF
THIENSVILLE: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
107	Village of Thiensville Sites Donald A. Molyneux Park	1
108	Village Park	17
Subtotal – Two Sites		18
Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
34	Organizational Sites Calvary Lutheran Church	1
Subtotal – One Site		1
35	Private Sites Lumen Christi School	1
Subtotal – One Site		1
Total – Four Sites		20

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-10

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF
CEDARBURG: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
109	Town of Cedarburg Sites Pleasant Valley Nature Park	88
110	Krohn Park Public Canoe Launch	11
111	Cedar Creek Farms Canoe Launch	4
112	Hamilton Park	1
113	Creekside Park	1
114	MLG Park	20
Subtotal – Four Sites		125
115	School District Sites ABC Kids Care Inc.	7
116	School District Site	20
Subtotal – Two Sites		27
Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
39	Private Sites Moldenhauer Lake Access	1
40	Airport Soccer Fields	40
Subtotal – Two Sites		41
Total – Nine Sites		193

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-9

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF
BELGIUM: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
36	Organizational Sites St. Mary's School	6
Subtotal – One Site		6
37	Commercial Sites Squires Country Club	145
Subtotal – One Site		145
38	Private Sites Wisconsin Licensed Game Farm	376
Subtotal – One Site		376
Total – Three Sites		527

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-11

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF
FREDONIA: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
41	Organizational Sites Random Lake Rod and Gun Club	54
42	JCC Rainbow Day Camp	100
43	Stony Hill School Site	1
44	Americanism Center	13
45	VFW Park	2
46	Ozaukee County Fish and Game Recreation Preserve	60
Subtotal – Six Sites		230
47	Private Sites Badger Camp Site	47
48	Rheingans Boat Access	13
49	Pfeiffers Paradise	1
Subtotal – Three Sites		61
Total – Nine Sites		291

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-12

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF
GRAFTON: 2005^a**

Number on Map 39	Site Name	Size (acres)
117	School District Sites Zaun Soccer Park	36
Subtotal – One Site		36
Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
50	Organizational Sites Our Savior Lutheran School	4
Subtotal – One Site		4
Commercial Sites		
51	Grafton Dells	17
52	River Park Leased Land	13
53	Fire Ridge Golf Club	222
-- Subtotal – Three Sites		252
Private Sites		
54	Edgewater Golf Course	72
55	Home-Owners Association Park	8
56	Oxford Mannor Subdivision Park	1
Subtotal – Three Sites		81
Total – Eight Sites		373

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-13

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF
PORT WASHINGTON: 2005^a**

Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
57	Organizational Sites Portview Christen Center	9
Total – One Site		9

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-14

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN
OF SAUKVILLE: 2005^a**

Number on Map 40	Site Name	Size (acres)
Organizational Sites		
58	Ducks Unlimited	40
59	Saukville Rifle and Pistol Club	59
60	Polish National Picnic Grounds	92
61	Tamarack Retreat, Inc.	111
Subtotal – Four Sites		292
Private Sites		
62	Deerfield Subdivision Dedication	9
63	The Bog Golf Course	303
Subtotal – Two Sites		312
Total – Six Sites		614

^aSee Tables 46, 47, and 48 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

Source: SEWRPC.

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Appendix J

YEAR 2000 LAND USE BY EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table J-1

LAND USES IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	6,643	57.5	22.1
Two-Family	194	1.7	0.6
Multi-Family	147	1.3	0.5
Mobile Homes	1	- ^b	- ^b
Subtotal	6,985	60.5	23.2
Commercial	325	2.8	1.1
Industrial	273	2.4	0.9
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	994	8.6	3.3
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	1,282	11.1	4.3
Railroad Rights-of-Way	96	0.8	0.3
Communications and Utilities	58	0.5	0.2
Subtotal	2,430	21.0	8.1
Governmental and Institutional ^c	513	4.4	1.7
Recreational ^d	1,023	8.9	3.4
Urban Subtotal	11,549	100.0	38.4
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,584	8.6	5.3
Wetlands	2,099	11.3	6.9
Surface Water	655	3.5	2.2
Subtotal	4,338	23.4	14.4
Agricultural	11,528	62.2	38.3
Extractive and Landfill	6	- ^b	- ^b
Open Lands ^e	2,666	14.4	8.9
Nonurban Subtotal	18,538	100.0	61.6
Total	30,087	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 City of Mequon civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-2

LAND USES IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	716	38.9	20.8
Two-Family	58	3.2	1.7
Multi-Family	80	4.3	2.3
Subtotal	854	46.4	24.8
Commercial	79	4.3	2.3
Industrial	149	8.1	4.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	139	7.6	4.0
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	298	16.2	8.7
Railroad Rights-of-Way	14	0.8	0.4
Communications and Utilities	56	3.0	1.6
Subtotal	507	27.6	14.7
Governmental and Institutional ^b	176	9.5	5.1
Recreational ^c	75	4.1	2.2
Urban Subtotal	1,840	100.0	53.4
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	58	3.6	1.7
Wetlands	170	10.6	5.0
Surface Water	15	0.9	0.4
Subtotal	243	15.1	7.1
Agricultural	911	56.7	26.4
Extractive and Landfill	11	0.7	0.3
Open Lands ^d	441	27.5	12.8
Nonurban Subtotal	1,606	100.0	46.6
Total	3,446	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 City of Port Washington civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-3

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	165	41.5	12.9
Two-Family.....	9	2.2	0.7
Multi-Family.....	3	0.8	0.2
Subtotal	177	44.5	13.8
Commercial.....	27	6.8	2.1
Industrial.....	41	10.3	3.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	36	9.0	2.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	70	17.6	5.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	12	3.0	0.9
Communications and Utilities.....	12	3.0	0.9
Subtotal	130	32.6	10.1
Governmental and Institutional ^b	16	4.0	1.3
Recreational ^c	7	1.8	0.5
Urban Subtotal	398	100.0	31.0
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	3	0.3	0.2
Wetlands.....	38	4.3	3.0
Subtotal	41	4.6	3.2
Agricultural.....	746	84.2	58.1
Open Lands ^d	99	11.2	7.7
Nonurban Subtotal	886	100.0	69.0
Total	1,284	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Belgium civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-4

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	195	42.7	14.4
Two-Family.....	5	1.1	0.4
Multi-Family.....	19	4.1	1.4
Subtotal	219	47.9	16.2
Commercial.....	16	3.5	1.2
Industrial.....	45	9.8	3.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	26	5.7	1.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way...	67	14.7	4.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	9	2.0	0.7
Communications and Utilities.....	10	2.2	0.7
Subtotal	112	24.6	8.2
Governmental and Institutional ^b	44	9.6	3.2
Recreational ^c	21	4.6	1.6
Urban Subtotal	457	100.0	33.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	82	9.1	6.0
Wetlands.....	112	12.5	8.3
Surface Water.....	3	0.3	0.2
Subtotal	197	21.9	14.5
Agricultural.....	549	61.1	40.5
Open Lands ^d	153	17.0	11.3
Nonurban Subtotal	899	100.0	66.3
Total	1,356	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Fredonia civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-5

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	772	39.2	26.9
Two-Family.....	47	2.4	1.6
Multi-Family.....	114	5.8	4.0
Subtotal	933	47.4	32.5
Commercial.....	142	7.2	5.0
Industrial.....	159	8.1	5.6
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	109	5.5	3.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	356	18.1	12.4
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	27	1.4	0.9
Communications and Utilities.....	11	0.6	0.4
Subtotal	503	25.6	17.5
Governmental and Institutional ^b	153	7.8	5.3
Recreational ^c	78	3.9	2.7
Urban Subtotal	1,968	100.0	68.6
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	84	9.3	2.9
Wetlands.....	79	8.8	2.8
Surface Water.....	51	5.7	1.8
Subtotal	214	23.8	7.5
Agricultural.....	375	41.7	13.1
Open Lands ^d	310	34.5	10.8
Nonurban Subtotal	899	100.0	31.4
Total	2,867	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Grafton civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-6

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	126	46.3	21.8
Two-Family.....	24	8.8	4.2
Multi-Family.....	4	1.5	0.7
Subtotal	154	56.6	26.7
Commercial.....	11	4.1	1.9
Industrial.....	6	2.2	1.0
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	27	9.9	4.7
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way...	37	13.6	6.4
Communications and Utilities.....	3	1.1	0.5
Subtotal	67	24.6	11.6
Governmental and Institutional ^b	14	5.1	2.4
Recreational ^c	20	7.4	3.5
Urban Subtotal	272	100.0	47.1
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	23	7.5	4.0
Wetlands.....	34	11.2	5.9
Surface Water.....	26	8.5	4.5
Subtotal	83	27.2	14.4
Agricultural.....	138	45.3	23.9
Open Lands ^d	84	27.5	14.6
Nonurban Subtotal	305	100.0	52.9
Total	577	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Newburg civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-7

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	303	32.2	13.4
Two-Family.....	37	3.9	1.6
Multi-Family.....	35	3.8	1.6
Subtotal	375	39.9	16.6
Commercial.....	63	6.7	2.8
Industrial.....	117	12.4	5.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	107	11.4	4.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	143	15.2	6.3
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	18	1.9	0.8
Communications and Utilities.....	37	3.9	1.6
Subtotal	305	32.4	13.5
Governmental and Institutional ^b	35	3.7	1.6
Recreational ^c	45	4.9	2.0
Urban Subtotal	940	100.0	41.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	48	3.7	2.1
Wetlands.....	302	23.0	13.4
Surface Water.....	39	2.9	1.8
Subtotal	389	29.6	17.3
Agricultural.....	525	40.0	23.3
Extractive and Landfill.....	2	0.1	0.1
Open Lands ^d	397	30.3	17.6
Nonurban Subtotal	1,313	100.0	58.3
Total	2,253	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Saukville civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-8

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	347	54.8	51.5
Two-Family.....	6	1.0	0.9
Multi-Family.....	45	7.1	6.7
Subtotal	398	62.9	59.1
Commercial.....	53	8.4	7.9
Industrial.....	5	0.8	0.7
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	29	4.6	4.3
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way...	93	14.7	13.8
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	13	2.0	1.9
Communications and Utilities.....	13	2.0	1.9
Subtotal	148	23.3	21.9
Governmental and Institutional ^b	14	2.2	2.1
Recreational ^c	15	2.4	2.2
Urban Subtotal	633	100.0	93.9
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	3	7.3	0.4
Wetlands.....	1	2.4	0.2
Surface Water.....	11	26.9	1.6
Subtotal	15	36.6	2.2
Open Lands ^d	26	63.4	3.9
Nonurban Subtotal	41	100.0	6.1
Total	674	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Thiensville civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-9

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	565	32.2	2.5
Multi-Family.....	1	-- ^b	-- ^b
Subtotal.....	566	32.2	2.5
Commercial.....	6	0.3	-- ^b
Industrial.....	8	0.5	-- ^b
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	431	24.5	1.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	494	28.1	2.1
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	60	3.4	0.3
Communications and Utilities.....	40	2.3	0.2
Subtotal.....	1,025	58.3	4.5
Governmental and Institutional ^c	22	1.3	0.1
Recreational ^d	130	7.4	0.6
Urban Subtotal.....	1,757	100.0	7.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	452	2.1	2.0
Wetlands.....	1,571	7.4	6.9
Surface Water.....	72	0.4	0.3
Subtotal.....	2,095	9.9	9.2
Agricultural.....	18,407	87.0	80.3
Open Lands ^e	647	3.1	2.8
Nonurban Subtotal.....	21,149	100.0	92.3
Total	22,906	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Belgium civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-10

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	2,712	73.0	16.6
Two-Family.....	1	-- ^b	-- ^b
Subtotal.....	2,713	73.0	16.6
Commercial.....	56	1.5	0.3
Industrial.....	20	0.5	0.1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	304	8.2	1.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	478	12.9	2.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	4	0.1	-- ^b
Communications and Utilities.....	73	2.0	0.5
Subtotal.....	859	23.2	5.3
Governmental and Institutional ^c	38	1.0	0.2
Recreational ^d	30	0.8	0.2
Urban Subtotal.....	3,716	100.0	22.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	866	6.9	5.3
Wetlands.....	2,331	18.4	14.3
Surface Water.....	204	1.6	1.2
Subtotal.....	3,401	26.9	20.8
Agricultural.....	8,163	64.6	49.9
Extractive and Landfill.....	95	0.8	0.6
Open Lands ^e	979	7.7	6.0
Nonurban Subtotal.....	12,638	100.0	77.3
Total	16,354	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Cedarburg civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-11

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	857	47.1	3.9
Two-Family.....	3	0.2	-- ^b
Subtotal.....	860	47.3	3.9
Commercial.....	32	1.8	0.1
Industrial.....	58	3.2	0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	282	15.5	1.3
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	421	23.2	1.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	40	2.2	0.2
Communications and Utilities.....	11	0.6	-- ^b
Subtotal.....	754	41.5	3.4
Governmental and Institutional ^c	33	1.8	0.1
Recreational ^d	81	4.4	0.4
Urban Subtotal.....	1,818	100.0	8.2
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	1,328	6.6	6.0
Wetlands.....	3,234	16.0	14.7
Surface Water.....	284	1.4	1.3
Subtotal.....	4,846	24.0	22.0
Agricultural.....	14,706	72.8	66.8
Extractive and Landfill.....	178	0.9	0.8
Open Lands ^e	474	2.3	2.2
Nonurban Subtotal.....	20,204	100.0	91.8
Total	22,022	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Fredonia civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-12

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	1,785	57.1	15.0
Two-Family.....	4	0.1	-- ^b
Multi-Family.....	14	0.5	0.1
Mobile Homes.....	6	0.2	0.1
Subtotal.....	1,809	57.9	15.2
Commercial.....	48	1.5	0.4
Industrial.....	37	1.2	0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	488	15.6	4.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	325	10.4	2.7
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	72	2.3	0.6
Communications and Utilities.....	12	0.4	0.1
Subtotal.....	897	28.7	7.5
Governmental and Institutional ^c	8	0.3	0.1
Recreational ^d	326	10.4	2.7
Urban Subtotal.....	3,125	100.0	26.2
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	702	8.0	5.9
Wetlands.....	1,313	14.9	11.0
Surface Water.....	233	2.7	2.0
Subtotal.....	2,248	25.6	18.9
Agricultural.....	5,408	61.6	45.4
Extractive and Landfill.....	169	1.9	1.4
Open Lands ^e	956	10.9	8.1
Nonurban Subtotal.....	8,781	100.0	73.8
Total	11,906	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Grafton civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-13

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	612	40.8	5.2
Two-Family.....	3	0.2	-- ^b
Mobile Homes.....	5	0.4	-- ^b
Subtotal	620	41.4	5.3
Commercial.....	29	1.9	0.3
Industrial.....	32	2.1	0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	409	27.3	3.5
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	248	16.5	2.1
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	48	3.2	0.4
Communications and Utilities.....	60	4.0	0.5
Subtotal	765	51.0	6.5
Governmental and Institutional ^c	16	1.1	0.1
Recreational ^d	37	2.5	0.3
Urban Subtotal	1,499	100.0	12.8
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	382	3.8	3.3
Wetlands.....	686	6.7	5.9
Surface Water.....	11	0.1	-- ^b
Subtotal	1,079	10.6	9.2
Agricultural.....	8,551	83.8	73.1
Open Lands ^e	576	5.6	4.9
Nonurban Subtotal	10,206	100.0	87.2
Total	11,705	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Port Washington civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table J-14

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2000

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	869	40.0	4.1
Two-Family.....	1	-- ^b	-- ^b
Subtotal	870	40.0	4.1
Commercial.....	6	0.3	-- ^b
Industrial.....	19	0.9	0.1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	449	20.7	2.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way...	324	14.9	1.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	32	1.5	0.2
Communications and Utilities.....	2	-- ^b	-- ^b
Subtotal	807	37.1	3.8
Governmental and Institutional ^c	10	0.5	0.1
Recreational ^d	462	21.2	2.2
Urban Subtotal	2,174	100.0	10.3
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	1,450	7.7	6.9
Wetlands.....	4,908	26.0	23.3
Surface Water.....	508	2.7	2.4
Subtotal	6,866	36.4	32.6
Agricultural.....	11,034	58.4	52.4
Extractive and Landfill.....	194	1.0	0.9
Open Lands ^e	799	4.2	3.8
Nonurban Subtotal	18,893	100.0	89.7
Total	21,067	--	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Saukville civil division boundary.

^aParking included in associated use.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

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Appendix K

YEAR 2000 SEWRPC LAND USE INVENTORY CATEGORIES

Land Use Description
Residential Single-Family Two-Family Multi-Family Low Rise (1-3 stories) Multi-Family High Rise (4 or more stories) Mobile Homes Residential Land Under Development
Commercial Retail Sales and Service – Intensive Retail Sales and Service – Nonintensive Retail Sales and Service Land Under Development
Industrial Manufacturing Wholesaling and storage Extractive Industrial Land Under Development
Transportation Motor Vehicle – Related Freeway Standard Arterial Street and Expressway Local and Collector Streets Bus Terminal Truck Terminal Off-Street Parking Multiple Land Use – Related Residential – Related Retail Sales and Service – Related Industrial – Related Transportation – Related Communications and Utilities Related Government and Institution – Related Recreation – Related Rail – Related Track Right-of-Way Switching Yards Stations and Depots Air – Related Air Fields Air Terminals and Hangars Ship Terminals Transportation Land Under Development
Communication and Utilities Communication and Utilities Communication and Utilities Under Development

Land Use Description
Government and Institutional Administrative, Safety, and Assembly Local Regional Educational Local Regional Group Quarters Local Regional Cemeteries Local Regional Government and Institutional Land Under Development
Recreational Cultural / Special Recreation Areas Public Nonpublic Land – Related Recreation Areas Public Nonpublic Water – Related Recreation Areas Public Nonpublic Government and Institutional Land Under Development
Agricultural Cropland Pasture and Other Agriculture Lowland Pasture Orchards and Nursery Special Agriculture Farm Building
Open Lands Wetlands Unused Lands Urban Rural Land Fills and Dumps Woodlands Surface Water

Source: SEWRPC.

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Appendix L

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ZONING DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Updated May 2007

Table L-1

CITY OF MEQUON ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots not served by public sanitary sewer	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and schools, churches, public offices, lodges, commercial use, country inns, utilities, guest houses, wholesale greenhouses, fish hatcheries, dwelling additions, and livestock raising	Five acres	1,800 minimum
R-1B Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots not served by public sanitary sewer	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and schools, churches, commercial use, utilities, guest houses, dwelling additions, and livestock raising	2.5 acres	1,600 minimum
R-2 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots not reasonably served by public sanitary sewer	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and schools, churches, lodges, commercial use, country inns, utilities, guest houses, wholesale greenhouses, fish hatcheries, dwelling additions, and livestock raising	Two acres	1,800 minimum
R-2B Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots potentially served by public sanitary sewer	All R-1B conditional uses	1.5 acres	1,400 minimum
R-3 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots potentially served by public sanitary sewer	All R-1B conditional uses	One acre	1,800 minimum
R-4 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on medium lots potentially served by public sanitary sewer	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and schools, churches, utilities, dwelling additions, and livestock raising	32,670 square feet	1,600 minimum
R-5 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on small lots served by public sanitary sewer	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and schools, churches, and utilities	21,780 square feet	1,400 minimum
R-6 Two-Family Residential District	Single-family attached dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer ^p	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and utilities	One acre	1,000 minimum for one bedroom dwellings; 1,200 for two bedroom dwellings; 1,400 for three bedroom dwellings
RM Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings, not to exceed eight dwelling units per building, on lots served by public sanitary sewer	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and utilities	One bedroom units 6,000 square feet; two bedroom units 7,000 square feet; three bedroom units 10,000 square feet	900 minimum for one bedroom dwellings; 1,100 for two bedroom dwellings; 1,300 for three bedroom dwellings
A-1 Agricultural Preservation District	Agricultural crop production and livestock raising, dairy farming, single-family dwellings, and municipal utilities	Commercial hatcheries and greenhouses, kennels, parks and preserves, stables, public or private utilities, and raising of fur bearing animals	35 acres	1,400 minimum; 1,200 first floor minimum or two story

Table L-1 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-2 General Agricultural District	All A-1 principal uses	All A-1 conditional uses	10 acres	1,400 minimum, 1,200 first floor minimum for two story
OA Agricultural Overlay District	Agricultural crop production and livestock raising, dairy farming, and municipal utilities	All A-1 conditional uses and landscaping businesses	10 acres	Not specified
B-1 Neighborhood Business District	Neighborhood level retail, office and service uses	Public institutions, restaurants, museums, public or private utilities, churches, health and child day care facilities, and satellite dishes	1.5 acres ^c	Maximum floor area ratio area of 30 percent
B-2 Community Business District	Community level retail, office and service uses, and health care facilities	Public institutions, restaurants, museums, public or private utilities, churches, day care facilities, churches, animal hospitals, wholesale, service stations, warehousing, vehicle sales, department stores, hotels, research facilities, light fabrication, and satellite dishes	Two acres ^c	Maximum floor area ratio area of 30 percent
B-3 Office and Service District	Office, professional, business, and financial, and special service uses	Commercial day care, studios, residential quarters, research facilities, light assembly, satellite dishes, public or private utilities, and personal services	1.5 acres ^c	Maximum floor area ratio area of 30 percent
B-4 Business Park District	Office and light industrial uses	Light manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing, processing, distribution, research, printing, health clubs, salons, restaurants, bookstores, child care, florists, gift shops, pharmacies, studios, vehicle services, satellite dishes, public and private utilities, and theaters	One acre ^c	Maximum floor area ratio area of 30 percent
B-5 Light Industrial District	Light Manufacturing, wholesale, distribution, processing, research, printing, warehousing, office, and service uses	Health clubs, salons, restaurants, bookstores, child care, florists, gift shops, pharmacies, studios, residential quarters, lumber yards, transportation terminals, vehicle services, satellite dishes, and public and private utilities	One acre ^c	Maximum floor area ratio area of 30 percent
LTD Limited Use Overlay District	Industrial, commercial, servicing, processing, and storage uses	Retail stores, florist, and special services	-- ^d	Maximum floor area ratio area of 30 percent
PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District	Uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	None specified	-- ^e	Underlying basic use district minimum / maximum floor area
IPS Institutional and Public Service District	Public and private schools, churches, libraries, public offices, public utilities, and child care facilities	Mausoleums and funeral homes, crematories, communication towers, concert halls, lodges and clubs, public and private outdoor recreation facilities, restaurants and taverns, landfills, nursing homes, cemeteries, and satellite dishes	One acre ^c	Maximum floor area ratio area of 30 percent
P-1 Park and Recreation District	Public and private recreational uses such as arboretums, flood control, recreational trails and facilities, nature reserves, and historic sites	Outdoor recreational facilities, golf courses, beaches, recreation and nature center, camps, fairs, boat access sites, amphitheaters, archery ranges, miniature golf and golf ranges, utilities, and zoos	Not specified	N/A
FW Floodway District	Drainage, floodwater, navigation, streambank protection, water control facilities, crop harvesting, fishing, farming, impoundments, sustained forestry, fish hatcheries, preserves, open parking, open recreation, and communication towers	Navigational structures, public water control facilities, bridges, marinas, parks, parking lots, filling as approved by WDNR to permit establishment of approved bulkhead lines, open space, and public sanitary sewer facilities	N/A	N/A
FFO Flood Fringe Overlay District	Any use of land permitted in the underlying basic use district and residential, commercial, and industrial structures permitted in the underlying basic use district ^f	Not specified	N/A	N/A

Table L-1 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
C-1 Shoreland/Wetland Conservancy District	Recreation trails, swimming, fishing, boating, crop harvesting, silviculture, cultivation of crops, piers and docks, fencing for livestock, drainage, and repair of bridges	Road construction, construction of non-residential structures, public and private parks, and construction of utility poles and lines	N/A	N/A
C-2 General Conservancy District	Crop harvesting, silviculture, pasturing, cultivation of crops, piers and docks, fencing for livestock, drainage, repair of bridges, and protecting shorelines	Single-family development at one unit per five acres, road and railroad construction, public and private parks, stormwater management, and construction of utility poles and lines	Not specified	Not specified

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the City of Mequon zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning information. In addition to the zoning districts summarized above, the City of Mequon has adopted an extraterritorial zoning ordinance that applies to an approximately 1,528 acre area in the Town of Grafton.

^aAll permanent structures erected or constructed after January 1, 1988, on property that is contiguous to Lake Michigan shall be set back from the top of the bluff a distance based on a slope ratio of 2.5 feet horizontal distance to every one foot vertical distance measured from the toe of the bluff. In no case shall a building be set back less than 75 feet from the top edge of the bluff at the time of construction.

^bSingle-family residential attached dwellings in building groups of at least two but no more than four dwelling units per building.

^cLots require 40 percent open space.

^dIn accordance with the basic zoning district.

^eLot size requirements in the underlying basic use district may be modified, but the overall project density may be no greater than that permitted in the underlying district.

^fProvided that the structures comply with the filling requirements as stated in Section 3.11(2)(c) of the City of Mequon Development Code.

Source: City of Mequon Development Ordinance, adopted in 1962, revised in 1994, and last amended in June 2004, and SEWRPC.

Table L-2

CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots not served by public sanitary sewer, public parks, and public utility transmission lines	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and schools, churches, public offices, lodges, nursing homes, bed and breakfast establishments, and public utility offices	45,000 square feet	900 first floor minimum; 1,250 minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 1,400 minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,450 minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,600 minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,650 minimum for 1 -3 story 6 bedroom; 1,750 minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,800 minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,850 minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,950 minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 2,000 minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
RS-1 Single-Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses, and single-family dwellings on medium lots served by public sanitary sewer	All R-1 conditional uses	15,000 square feet	900 first floor minimum; 1,250 minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 1,400 minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,450 minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,600 minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,650 minimum for 1 -3 story 6 bedroom; 1,750 minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,800 minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,850 minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,950 minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 2,000 minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
RS-2 Single-Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses, and single-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer	All R-1 conditional uses	12,000 square feet	850 first floor minimum; 1,250 minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 1,250 minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,300 minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,450 minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,500 minimum for 1 -3 story 6 bedroom; 1,600 minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,650 minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,700 minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,800 minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,850 minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
RS-3 Single-Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses, and single-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer	All R-1 conditional uses	10,000 square feet	800 first floor minimum; 1,150 minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 1,150 minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,225 minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,300 minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,350 minimum for 1 -3 story 6 bedroom; 1,450 minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,550 minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,650 minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,700 minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
RS-4 Single-Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses, and single-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer	All R-1 conditional uses	8,400 square feet	750 first floor minimum; 1,000 minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 1,000 minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,075 minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,150 minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,200 minimum for 1 -3 story 6 bedroom; 1,300 minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,400 minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,550 minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
RS-5 Single-and Two-Family Residential District	Single-and two-family dwellings on lots potentially served by public sanitary sewer, public parks, and public utility transmission lines	Public and private schools, churches, public offices, lodges, nursing homes, and bed and breakfast establishments	8,400 square feet	750 first floor minimum; 1,000 (single family) 650 (two family) minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 1,000 (single family) 800 (two family) minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,075 (single-family) 850 (two family) minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,150 (single family) 1,000 (two family) minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,200 (single family) 1,050 (two family) minimum for 1 -3 story 6 bedroom; 1,300 (single family) 1,150 (two family) minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 (single family) 1,200 (two family) minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,400 (single family) 1,250 (two family) minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 (single family) 1,350 (two family) minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,550 (single family) 1,400 (two family) minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
RS-6 Single-and Two-Family Residential District	All RS-5 principal uses	All RS-5 conditional uses	10,000 square feet	750 first floor minimum; 1,000 (single family) 650 (two family) minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 1,000 (single family) 800 (two family) minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,075 (single family) 850 (two family) minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,150 (single family) 1,000 (two family) minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,200 (single family) 1,050 (two family) minimum for 1 -3 story 6 bedroom; 1,300 (single family) 1,150 (two family) minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 (single family) 1,200 (two family) minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,400 (single family) 1,250 (two family) minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 (single family) 1,350 (two family) minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,550 (single family) 1,400 (two family) minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom

Table L-2 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
RM-1 Single-and Two-Family Residential District	Single-and two-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer, public parks, and public utility transmission lines	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and schools, churches, public offices, lodges, nursing homes, boarding houses, and public utility offices, multi-family dwellings, and single-family attached dwellings ^a	7,000 square feet	Not Specified
RM-2 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings, not to exceed eight dwelling units per structure on lots served by public sanitary sewer, public parks, and public utility transmission lines	All RS-5 conditional uses, and mobile homes in a mobile home court	N/A	650 minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 800 minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 850 minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,000 minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,050 minimum for 1-3 story 6 bedroom; 1,150 minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,200 minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,250 minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,400 minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
RM-3 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings not to exceed twelve (12) dwelling units per structure on lots served by public sanitary sewer, public parks, and public utility transmission lines	All RS-5 conditional uses and commercial service utilities	N/A	350 minimum for 1 story 1 bedroom; 400 minimum for 1 story 2 bedroom; 500 minimum for 1 story 3 bedroom; 650 minimum for 1 story 4 bedroom; 800 minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 850 minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,000 minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,050 minimum for 1 -3 story 6 bedroom; 1,150 minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,200 minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,250 minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,400 minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
RM-4 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings, not to exceed 36 dwelling units per structure on lots served by public sanitary sewer, public parks, and public utility transmission lines	All RM-3 conditional uses	N/A	Same as RM-3
CCM Central City Mixed District	Single-family dwellings ^a , public parks, and public utility transmission lines	Public or private outdoor recreation facilities and schools, churches, public offices, lodges, nursing homes, public parks, public utility offices, multi-family dwellings, retail, services, offices, and clinics	7,000 square feet	Same as RM-3
B-1 Office District	Professional, governmental, and business offices	Banks, apartments, and child care facilities	N/A	Same as RM-3
B-2 Local Service Center Business District	Community level retail, office and service uses; and apartments	Banks, apartments, child care facilities, animal hospitals, outdoor eating establishments, research facilities, private outdoor recreation facilities, appliance stores, lumber yards, and warehousing,	N/A	Same as RM-3
B-3 General Business District	Community level retail, office, and service uses; hotels, transportation terminals, and commercial parking facilities	All B-2 conditional uses, lumber yards, research facilities, and warehousing	N/A	Same as RM-3
B-4 Central Business District	Neighborhood level retail, office, and service uses; hotels, and commercial parking facilities	Service stations, appliance stores, research facilities, public outdoor recreation, outdoor eating facilities, and watercraft sales; public service yards, parking structures, disciplinary institutions, and hospitals, military installations, and leasing of space	N/A	Same as RM-3

Table L-2 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
BP Business Park District	Retail, office, and service uses; and light industrial uses	Fabrication of goods, wholesale, distribution, research facilities, printing, warehousing, and public and private utility accessories	40,000 square feet	Same as RM-3
I-1 Existing Industrial District	Manufacturing, assembly, fabrication, transportation terminals, warehousing, research facilities, and lumber yards	Vehicle services, animal hospitals, salvage yards, petroleum storage, concrete plants, and existing extractive operations	N/A	N/A
I-2 Industrial Park District	All I-1 principal uses	All I-1 conditional uses	40,000 square feet	N/A
AG Agricultural District	Agricultural uses, crop farming, dairying, and horticulture; and public utility transmission lines	Riding stables, cemeteries, churches, kennels, fire stations, and gas and electric transmission installations	10 acres	1,000 minimum for 1 story 1 – 4 bedroom; 1,000 minimum for 2 story 4 bedroom; 1,075 minimum for 1 – 2 story 5 bedroom; 1,150 minimum for 3 story 5 bedroom; 1,200 minimum for 1 3 story 6 bedroom; 1,300 minimum for 1-3 story 7 bedroom; 1,350 minimum for 4 story 6 bedroom; 1,400 minimum for 4 story 7 bedroom; 1,500 minimum for 1-4 story 8 bedroom; 1,550 minimum for 5+ story 8+ bedroom
WF Wetland Floodplain District	Public and private nature preserves, observation decks, underground and above ground utilities, roads and railroad repair, repairs of utility structures and fences, crop harvesting, public and private parks, general farming, hunting, fishing, recreation trails, and airport landing strips	Public or private outdoor recreational facilities, golf courses and ranges, utility stations, municipal water and sewer stations, and shooting and archery ranges	N/A	N/A
PUL Public Utility Lands District	Public institutions and cultural buildings, public offices, parks, parking lots, and utility offices	Public service yards, parking structures, disciplinary institutions, hospitals, outdoor recreation facilities, military operations, and leasing	N/A	N/A
OOS Office and Special Service Overlay District	Office, professional, and special service uses; any use permitted in the underlying basic use district	Any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district; medical clinics, nursing homes, and restaurants and taverns	-- ^c	-- ^c
OIP Institutional and Public Service Overlay District	Any use permitted in the underlying basic use district; public school and church institutions, cultural buildings, public offices, public and private parks, private lodges, and cemeteries	Any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district; disciplinary institutions, military operations, public service yards, communication towers, hospitals, and restaurants and taverns	-- ^c	-- ^c
OPD Planned Development Overlay District	Any principal use permitted in the underlying basic use district	Any conditional or accessory use permitted in the underlying basic use district	-- ^c	-- ^c

Table L-2 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
OHS Highway Service Overlay District	Any principal use permitted in the underlying basic use district; motels, restaurants, tourist homes, public and private outdoor recreation facilities, commercial facilities, and service stations	Any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	-- ^c	-- ^c
ODF Density Factor District	Any principal use permitted in the CCM district	Any conditional use permitted in the CCM district	7,000 square feet	-- ^c
OB4 Central Business District	Any principal use permitted in the underlying basic use district	Any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	-- ^c	-- ^c
OB5 Central Business District	Any principal use permitted in the underlying basic use district	Any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	-- ^c	-- ^c
OAG Arterial Gateway District	All B-1, B-2, and B-3 principal uses	Any conditional use permitted in the OAG district; restaurants and taverns, vehicle service and sales, commercial parking facilities, and transportation terminals	-- ^c	-- ^c

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the City of Port Washington zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^aIncludes multi-family apartment houses of not less than two nor more than four dwelling units per structure and not more than two stories in height, and single-family attached dwellings in row buildings of at least two but no more than four dwelling units per structure.

^bIncludes single-family attached dwellings in row buildings of at least two but no more than four dwelling units per structure.

^cIn accordance with the underlying basic zoning district.

Source: City of Port Washington Zoning Code, adopted in 1995, revised in January 1999, and last amended in July 2004, and SEWRPC.

Table L-3

VILLAGE OF BELGIUM ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 General Agricultural/ Holding District	Agricultural uses, crop farming, dairying, and livestock raising; existing dwellings and essential services	Landfills and sewage treatment plants and airports and airstrips	Five acres	1,100 minimum for two bedroom residence; 1,300 minimum for three bedroom residence
RD-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	Clubs, community living with a minimum of nine persons, home industries, and day care facilities	12,500 square feet	1,100 minimum for two bedroom residence; 1,300 minimum for three bedroom residence
RD-2 Two-Family Residential District	Two-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster homes, essential services, single-family residences, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	Clubs, community living with a minimum of nine persons, home industries, and day care facilities	15,000 square feet	1,100 minimum for two bedroom residence; 1,300 minimum for three bedroom residence for single family; 900 minimum for two bedroom residence; 1,100 minimum for three bedroom residence for two family
RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings not to exceed 10.9 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of 15 persons	Clubs, community living with a minimum of 16 persons, home industries, day care facilities, churches, and elderly housing	12,000 square feet	550 minimum for one bedroom dwelling unit; 700 minimum for two bedroom dwelling unit; 900 minimum for three bedroom unit
B-1 Business District	Neighborhood level retail, office, and service uses	Drive-in banks, funeral homes, service stations, day care facilities, solar collectors, funeral homes, satellite antennas, governmental facilities, heliports, and bus terminals	3,600 square feet	550 minimum for efficiency and one bedroom dwelling unit; 700 minimum for two bedroom dwelling unit
B-2 Community Business District	All B-1 District principal uses; galleries, banks, retail, hotels, lodges, parking lots, restaurants, and theaters	Drive-in banks, theaters, and restaurants, funeral homes, service stations, day care facilities, animal hospitals, communication towers, satellite antennas, Indian gaming, governmental facilities, heliports, bus terminals, lumber yards, and outlet stores	20,000 square feet	N/A
M-1 Light Manufacturing District	Light manufacturing and industrial uses, assembly, processing, and storage	Governmental facilities, heliports, bus terminals, day care facilities, satellite antennas, animal hospitals, animal food production, lumber yards, processing hardwood flooring, freight terminals, and restaurants, and service stations	10,000 square feet	N/A
M-2 General Manufacturing District	All M-1 principal uses; general intensive manufacturing and industrial uses	Governmental facilities, heliports, bus terminals, day care facilities, satellite antennas, animal hospitals, landfills, animal food production, processing hazardous chemicals, lumber yards, processing hardwood flooring, freight terminals, restaurants, and service stations	20,000 square feet	N/A
I-1 Institutional District	Public and private schools, churches, hospitals, museums, public offices, public utility offices, and water storage towers	Airports, disciplinary institutions, clubs, elderly housing, rest homes, funeral homes, cemeteries, day care facilities, and communication towers	11,000 square feet	N/A
P-1 Park District	Arboretums, halls, fairgrounds, golf courses without country club, historic sites, recreation trails, playlots, outdoor skating rinks, parks, picnic areas, athletic fields, galleries, skiing, pools, and tennis courts	Shooting, archery, and driving ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses, conservatories, marinas, stables, stadiums, zoos, governmental facilities, public and private schools satellite antennas, and commercial recreation facilities	N/A	N/A
C-1 Conservancy District	Hiking, fishing, wild crop harvesting, silviculture, agricultural uses, ditching and dredging, pier and docks, and road repairs	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Village of Belgium zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^aUtility stations, substations, wells and towers, and solar energy collectors are conditional uses permitted in all districts. The removal of top soil is also permitted as a conditional use in all districts, except the Conservancy District (C-1).

Source: Village of Belgium Zoning Ordinance, adopted in April 1991 and amended in October 1999, and SEWRPC

Table L-4

VILLAGE OF FREDONIA ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 General Agricultural/ Holding District	General farming, crop farming, dairying, and livestock raising; existing dwellings and a single-family dwelling	Airports and airstrips, drive-in produce stores, communication towers, and animal hospitals	Principal farm structures five acres Accessory farm structures 40,000 square feet	2,500 minimum for residential structure
RS-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings not to exceed 2.2 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	Community living with a minimum of nine persons, studios, model homes, commercial green houses, and bed and breakfast establishments	16,000 square feet	1,500 minimum for one story; 1,500 minimum for 1.5 story, 1,000 first floor; 1,500 minimum for two story, 875 first floor; 1,500 minimum for bi -and tri-level, 600 at least one level; 1,500 minimum for raised ranch
RS-2 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings not to exceed 3.1 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	All RS-1 conditional uses	11,500 square feet	1,350 minimum for one story; 1,350 minimum for 1.5 story, 1,000 first floor; 1,350 minimum for two story, 875 first floor; 1,350 minimum for bi -and tri-level, 600 at least one level; 1,350 minimum for raised ranch
RS-3 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings not to exceed 4.4 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer; foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	All RS-1 conditional uses	8,000 square feet	1,080 minimum for one story; 1,080 minimum for 1.5 story, 875 first floor; 1,080 minimum for two story, 875 first floor; 1,080 minimum for bi -and tri-level, 600 at least one level; 1,080 minimum for raised ranch
RS-4 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings not to exceed 1.7 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer; foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	All RS-1 conditional uses	20,000 square feet	1,080 minimum for one story; 1,080 minimum for 1.5 story, 875 first floor; 1,080 minimum for two story, 875 first floor; 1,080 minimum for bi -and tri-level, 600 at least one level; 1,080 minimum for raised ranch
RD-1 Two-Family Residential District	Two-family dwellings not to exceed 7.9 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer; foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	All RS-1 conditional uses	12,500 square feet	1,200 minimum for one story; 1,200 minimum for 1.5 story, 900 first floor; 1,200 minimum for two story, 750 first floor; 1,200 minimum for bi -and tri-level, 750 at least one level
RD-2 Two-Family Residential District	Two-family dwellings not to exceed 12.1 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	All RS-1 conditional uses	7,200 square feet	1,000 minimum for one story; 1,000 minimum for 1.5 story, 750 first floor; 1,000 minimum for two story, 600 first floor; 1,000 minimum for bi -and tri-level, 600 at least one level
RD-3 Single-Family Attached Residential District	Foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	Single Family attached dwelling not to exceed 12.1 dwelling units per net acre, Community living with a minimum of nine persons, studios, model homes, commercial green houses, and bed and breakfast establishments	9,000 square feet	1,000 minimum

Table L-4 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings not to exceed six dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer; foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of 15 persons	Elderly housing, community living with a minimum of 16 persons, studios, and model homes	12,500 square feet	One bedroom 800 per unit; Two bedroom 900 per unit; Three bedroom 1,000 per unit
RM-2 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings not to exceed eight dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer; foster homes, essential services, and community living arrangements with a maximum of 15 persons	Elderly housing, community living with a minimum of 16 persons, studios, and model homes	11,000 square feet	One bedroom 900 per unit; Two bedroom 1,000 per unit; Three bedroom 1,100 per unit
B-1 Central Business District	Neighborhood level retail, office, and service uses	Day care, recording studio, garden supply, outdoor sales, home improvement centers, secondhand store, medical lab, social services, building maintenance service, catering, equipment rentals, animal grooming, vehicle wholesale and repairs, hotels, taverns, clubs, live entertainment, and seasonal markets	3,600 square feet	N/A
B-2 Community Business District	Community level retail sales and services and special service uses	Garden supply, greenhouses, retail establishments greater than 20,000 square feet, secondhand store, medical lab, social service facility, building and household maintenance service, catering, dry cleaning, funeral homes, equipment rentals, car wash, drive through facilities, gas stations, vehicle repair, sales, wholesales, rental, assembly hall, hotel, tavern, clubs, and live entertainment	One acre	N/A
B-3 Commercial Business Design District	Community – Regional level shopping areas	Day care center, garden supply, outdoor sales, greenhouse, retail establishments greater than 20,000 square feet, secondhand store, medical lab, social service facility, entertainment and recreational uses, wholesale distribution, building and home maintenance services, catering, dry cleaning, equipment rental, car wash, drive through facilities, gas stations, vehicle repairs, sales, wholesale, heavy vehicle repairs and sales, assembly halls, taverns, ambulance services, ground transportation services, and animal grooming and boarding	Three acres for non-satellite lots, 1.5 acres for satellite lots ^b	N/A
M-1 Limited Manufacturing District	Light manufacturing and industrial uses, assembly, processing, and storage	Day care accessory to a principal use, medical lab, building maintenance, equipment rental, animal grooming and boarding, car wash, drive through facilities, gas stations, vehicle repair, sales, wholesaling, heavy vehicle repair and sales, assembly halls, sit down and fast food restaurants, taverns, sports and recreational facilities, park facilities, recycling and waste processing, wholesale and distribution facilities, mini-warehouses, ambulance services, railroad yard, truck freight terminal, and live entertainment	4,800 square feet	N/A
M-2 General Manufacturing District	All M-1 principal uses; general intensive manufacturing and industrial uses	All M-1 conditional uses; adult retail establishments	20,000 square feet	N/A

Table L-4 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
M-3 Corporate Business and Light Manufacturing Development District	Mixed grouping of corporate headquarters, offices, medical facilities, limited light manufacturing, limited support services, and hotels	All M-1 conditional uses; health clinics	Three acres for non-satellite lots, 1.5 acres for satellite lots ^b	N/A
I-1 Institutional District	Public and private schools, churches, hospitals, libraries, museums, public offices, public utility offices, and water storage towers	None specified	11,000 square feet	N/A
P-1 Park District	Parks and reserves, amphitheaters, aquariums, arboretums, boat access sites, halls, fairgrounds, golf courses, historic sites, resorts, stadiums and arenas, theaters, libraries, clubs, recreation centers, playlots, outdoor skating rinks, picnic areas, athletic fields, galleries, skiing, pools, tennis courts, and zoos	Drive-in movies, archery ranges, golf courses with country club, driving ranges, camps, miniature golf, and arcades	N/A	N/A
C-1 Conservancy District	Hiking, fishing, wild crop harvesting, silviculture, agricultural uses, ditching and dredging, pier and docks, and road repairs	Road, railroad, and utility repair; public and private parks, boat access sites, nature areas, historic areas, refuges and preserves, and habitat areas	N/A	N/A
FWO Floodway Overlay District	Drainage, navigation, wild crop harvesting, hunting, fishing, farming, impoundments, fish hatcheries, utility poles and towers, and streambank protection	Navigational structures, public water control facilities, bridges, marinas, parks, parking lots, municipal water and sewer systems, and open space	N/A	N/A
FCO Floodplain Conservancy Overlay District	All FWO principal uses; flood areas	All FWO conditional uses	N/A	N/A
FFO Floodplain Fringe Overlay District	Any use land, except structures, that is permitted in the underlying basic use district	Residential, commercial, and industrial use structures permitted in the underlying basic use district provided that fill requirements are met, and municipal water and sewer systems	N/A	N/A
TND Traditional Neighborhood Development	PUD including a mix of residential districts and commercial districts as prescribed by the comprehensive plan	Any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	N/A	N/A

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Village of Fredonia zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^aUtilities are allowed as conditional uses in all districts provided that all principal buildings of sewage disposal plants are not less than 50 feet from any residential district lot line.

^bA satellite lot is a confined designated area, either subdivided or in common ownership with adjacent areas, containing a single use building that is designated as an integral part of a unified commercial/retail center or business center.

Source: Village of Fredonia Zoning Ordinance, adopted in March 1995 and amended in July 2003, and SEWRPC.

Table L-5

VILLAGE OF GRAFTON ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-RE Rural Estate Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on rural estate lots and sustained yield forestry; foster and nursing homes, crop production, recreation and equestrian trails, historic sites, boat access sites, private parks and boathouses, essential services, recreational facilities, day care facilities, nature areas and sanctuaries, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	Community living facilities with nine to 15 persons, private clubhouses and stables, and agricultural lands and buildings	130,680 square feet	1,600 minimum plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1900 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 250 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
R-E Estate Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots and sustained yield forestry and all R-RE District principal uses	All R-RE conditional uses	40,000 square feet	1,600 minimum plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 250 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
R-1 Suburban Estate Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster and nursing homes, crop production, recreation trails, historic sites, boat access sites, private parks and boathouses, essential services, recreational facilities, day care facilities, nature areas and sanctuaries, and community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons	Community living arrangements with nine to 15 persons and private clubhouses	18,000 square feet	1,600 minimum plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 250 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
R-S Suburban Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer, and all R-1 District principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses	15,000 square feet	1,600 minimum plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,050 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 250 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
R-2 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer, and all R-1 District principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses	10,000 square feet	1,250 minimum plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 950 first floor minimum and 1,550 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 250 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
R-3 Urban Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings on small lots served by public sanitary sewer, and all R-1 District principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses	7,000 square feet	1,250 minimum plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 950 first floor minimum and 1,550 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 250 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600
R-4 Duplex/Townhouse Residential District	Two-family dwellings and attached townhouses on lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster and nursing homes, crop production, recreation trails, essential services, historic sites, boat access sites, private parks, recreational facilities, day care facilities, nature areas and sanctuaries, and community living facilities with a maximum of eight persons	All R-1 conditional uses; and multi-family attached dwellings not to exceed six dwelling units per structure	15,000 square feet	1,150 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum total area for dwellings with basements under 600

Table L-5 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-6 Urban Two-Family Residential District	Two-family dwellings on small lots served by public sanitary sewer; and all R-4 District principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses; bed and breakfast establishments	8,000 square feet	1,150 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to 3; Add 150 to minimum total area for dwellings with basements under 600
MFR-1 Medium Density Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family attached dwelling units with more than two dwelling units per structure on lots served by public sanitary sewer, foster and nursing homes, crop production, essential services, recreation trails, historic sites, boat access sites, private parks, recreational facilities, nature areas and sanctuaries, two-family dwellings, and community living facilities with a maximum of eight persons and nine to 15 persons	Community living facilities with a minimum of 16 persons, private clubhouses, bed and breakfast establishments, and multi-family attached dwellings not to exceed six dwelling units per structure	6,000 square feet per dwelling unit	1,150 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum total area for dwellings with basements under 600; N/A to buildings with more than two dwelling units
MFR-2 Low Density Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings with a maximum of two attached dwelling units on lots served by public sanitary sewer; and all MFR-1 District principal uses	Community living facilities with a minimum of 16 persons, private clubhouses, bed and breakfast establishments, and multi-family attached dwellings not to exceed six dwelling units per structure	6,000 square feet per dwelling unit	1,150 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum total area for dwellings with basements under 600; N/A to buildings with more than two dwelling units
CBD Central Business District	Neighborhood level retail and service uses, landscaping services, transit, travel agencies, retail, restaurants, banks, insurance facilities, personal services, appliance services, health services, museums, organizations, engineering services, bed and breakfast establishments, and essential services	Animal hospitals, home repair and construction, food and beverage production, postal service, communication utilities, drive-in restaurants, taverns, drive-in banks, hotels, crematories, business services, vehicle services, theaters, legal services, day care facilities, public buildings, environmental quality control, and vending machines	N/A	1,150 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum total area for dwellings with basements under 600; N/A to buildings with more than two dwelling units; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 4.00, maximum net floor area ratio of 4.00
C-1 Neighborhood Business District	Neighborhood level retail and service uses, travel agencies, retail, restaurants, insurance facilities, personal services, appliance services, essential services, historic sites, and nature areas and sanctuaries	Animal hospitals, health services, day care facilities, engineering services, bed and breakfast establishments, and vending machines	10,000 square feet ^b	1,150 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum total area for dwellings with basements under 600; N/A to buildings with more than two dwelling units; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.22, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.44
C-2 Community Business District	Community level retail and service uses, landscaping services, transit, travel agencies, restaurants, banks, insurance facilities, personal services, appliance services, bed and breakfast establishments, essential services, historic sites, and nature areas and sanctuaries	Plant nurseries, animal hospitals, home repair and construction, postal service, public and communication utilities, drive-in restaurants, taverns, drive-in banks, hotels, crematories, business services, vehicle services, theaters, health services, legal services, day care facilities, engineering services, and vending machines	40,000 square feet	Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.30, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.40
C-3 Commercial Service Business District	Community and local level retail and service uses, landscaping services, travel agencies, restaurants, banks, insurance facilities, personal services, business services, appliance services, health services, legal services, museums, organizations, and essential services	Plant nurseries, animal hospitals, home repair and construction, postal service, public and communication utilities, wholesale, drive-in restaurants, taverns, drive-in banks, hotels, crematories, vehicle services, theaters, day care facilities, engineering services, and vending machines	30,000 square feet ^a	Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.30, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.40
C-4 Freeway Interchange Business District	Multi-community level retail and service uses, banks, insurance facilities, personal services, appliance services, and essential services	Plant nurseries, animal hospitals, landscaping services, home repair and construction, transit, postal service, travel agencies, public and communication utilities, restaurants, drive-in banks, hotels, crematories, business services, theaters, day care facilities, historic sites, nature areas and sanctuaries, and vending machines	40,000 square feet ^b	Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.29, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.45

Table L-5 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
O Office District	Professional, financial, and business office use; landscaping services, travel agencies, insurance facilities, business services, health services, legal services, organizations, engineering services, public buildings, environmental quality control, essential services, historic sites, and nature areas and sanctuaries	Animal hospitals, postal service, communication utilities, restaurants, taverns, banks, drive-in banks, hotels, personal services, day care facilities, and vending machines	20,000 square feet ^a	1,150 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum total area for dwellings with basements under 600; N/A to buildings with more than dwelling units; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.45, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.65
BP Business Park District	Light manufacturing, light industrial uses, and limited ancillary service uses and office uses; landscaping services, industrial machinery facilities, travel agencies, insurance facilities, business services, health services, legal services, organizations, engineering services, essential services, historic sites, and nature areas and sanctuaries	Animal hospitals, printing facilities, chemical production, plastic production, leather production, metal fabrication, electronics and computer production, instrument and jewelry production, postal service, public and communication utilities, wholesale, restaurants, taverns, banks, drive-in banks, hotels, personal services, day care facilities, zoos, public buildings, environmental quality control, and vending machines	40,000 square feet	Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.39, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.71
M-1 Industrial District	General and intensive manufacturing, industrial, warehousing, and ancillary service uses; landscaping services, forest production, clothing production, pharmaceuticals, leather production, industrial machinery facilities, electronics production, vehicle accessories, instrument and jewelry production, wholesale, business services, appliance services, essential services, historic sites, and nature areas and sanctuaries	Any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district; home repair and construction, food and beverage production, textile facilities, millwork, furniture stores, paper production, printing facilities, medicinal preparation, plastic production, metal foundries, metal fabrication, cycle accessories, transit, trucking services, postal service, public and communication utilities, restaurants, taverns, banks, drive-in banks, personal services, vehicle services, and day care facilities	20,000 square feet	Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.66, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.88
PID Planned Industrial District	Provides a community of manufacturing plants, distribution warehouses, research facilities, and office uses; landscaping services, forest production, clothing production, printing facilities, pharmaceuticals, leather production, industrial machinery facilities, electronics production, vehicle accessories, instrument and jewelry production, wholesale, business services, appliance services, essential services, historic sites, and nature areas and sanctuaries	Home repair and construction, food and beverage production, textile facilities, millwork, furniture stores, paper production, medicinal preparation, plastic production, metal fabrication, cycle accessories, transit, trucking services, postal service, public and communication utilities, restaurants, banks, drive-in banks, hotels, personal services, vehicle services, day care facilities, and engineering services	43,560 square feet	Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.61, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.88
I Institutional District	Public and private schools, churches, hospitals, museums, public offices, public utility offices, and water storage towers, personal services, business services, health services, schools and colleges, museums, organizations, public offices and buildings, environmental quality control, essential services, historic sites, nature areas and sanctuaries, and cemeteries	Transit, postal service, public and communication utilities, crematories, day care facilities, zoos, and vending machines	15,000 square feet ^a	1,150 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum total area for dwellings with basements under 600; N/A to buildings with more than two dwelling units; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.39, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.65
PR Park and Recreation District	Fish hatcheries, museums, zoos, boat access sites, public parks, recreational facilities, historic sites, sanctuaries, essential services, and nature areas	Communication utilities, daycare facilities, private parks, campgrounds, fairgrounds, shooting and driving ranges, marinas, resorts, and vending machines	20,000 square feet ^a	Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.29, maximum net floor area ratio of 0.58

Table L-5 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 Prime Agriculture District	Boat access, recreational and equestrian trails, essential services, day care facilities, existing dwellings, foster homes, recreational facilities, historic sites, nature areas and sanctuaries, private parks, private stables, cash cropping, forest production, essential services, and historic sites	Bed and breakfast establishments, private clubhouses, additional single-family dwelling, agricultural produce sales, crop and livestock production, animal hospitals, landscaping services, and fish hatcheries	35 acres	1,400 minimum plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; 900 first floor minimum and 1,500 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 200 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.05 for single family dwellings and 0.10 for other farm related structures including housing for farm laborers
A-2 Agriculture District	Boat access, recreational and equestrian trails, essential services, day care facilities, foster homes, recreational facilities, historic sites, nature areas and sanctuaries, private parks, one-family detached dwellings, private stables, cash cropping, forest production, essential services, and historic sites	Bed and breakfast establishments, private clubhouses, agricultural produce sales, crop and livestock production, animal hospitals, landscaping services, fish hatcheries, and communication utilities	20 acres	1,400 minimum plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; 900 first floor minimum and 1,500 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 200 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.05
A-3 Agricultural Holding District	All A-2 principal uses	All A-2 conditional uses	5 acres	1,400 minimum plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; 900 first floor minimum and 1,500 minimum total for multi-story plus 100 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 200 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.05
PUD Planned Unit Development District	All R-RE principal uses; two- and multi-family dwellings, landscaping services, clothing production, printing facilities, pharmaceuticals, leather production, industrial machinery facilities, electronics production, vehicle accessories, instrument and jewelry production, wholesale, retail, banks, beauty salons, business services, appliance services, health services, legal services, day care facilities, museums, zoos, organizations, engineering services, public buildings, essential services, and historic sites	Community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons and nine to 15 persons and private clubhouses, textile facilities, millwork, furniture stores, paper production, medicinal preparation, metal fabrication, cycle accessories, transit, trucking services, postal service, communication utilities, drive-in restaurants, taverns, drive-in banks, hotels, crematories, vehicle services, theaters, and vending machines	N/A	Minimum dwelling unit floor area standards are based on the nearest comparable residential zoning district, these standards may be altered contingent upon plan commission approval; Gross and net floor area ratios are based upon conditions of approval set by the plan commission
HPO Historic Preservation Overlay District	All principal uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	All conditional uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	N/A	-- ^c
FW Floodway District	Hiking, fishing, wild crop harvesting, silviculture, agricultural uses, ditching and dredging, pier and docks	None specified	N/A	N/A
FF Flood Fringe District	All FW District principal uses	None specified	N/A	N/A
GFP General Floodplain District	All FW District principal uses	None specified	N/A	N/A

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Village of Grafton zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^aRestaurants require a minimum of 40,000 square feet with a minimum lot width of 150 feet.

^bFor all land uses, except restaurants, the minimum lot size may be reduced to 30,000 square feet if primary access to the property is afforded by a single access drive shared with an abutting property.

^cLot area, width, building height, and setbacks shall conform to the requirements in the underlying basic use district.

Source: Village of Grafton Zoning Ordinance, adopted in April 2000 and amended in February 2003, and SEWRPC.

Table L-6

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	One-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer, garages and sheds, foster homes, and community living with a maximum of eight persons	Churches, municipal buildings, utility offices, public and private schools, recreation areas, bed and breakfast establishments, museums, parks, historic sites, fire and police stations, libraries, golf courses, cemeteries, and recreational facilities	20,000 square feet	1,500 minimum
R-2 Single-Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses	14,000 square feet	1,350 minimum
R-3 Single-Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses	10,000 square feet	1,150 minimum
R-4 Single-Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses; catering businesses, funeral homes, golf courses, cemeteries, and recreational facilities	8,700 square feet	1,100 minimum
RD-1 Single-and Two-Family Residential District	Single-and two-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer, garages and sheds, foster homes, and community living with a maximum of eight persons	Churches, municipal buildings, utility offices, public and private schools, recreation areas, hospitals, museums, parks, historic sites, fire and police stations, libraries, golf courses, cemeteries, and recreational facilities	Single-family dwelling 10,000 square feet; Two-family dwelling 13,200 square feet	1,150 minimum for single family; 900 minimum for two family dwellings with full basement, 1,100 minimum for two family without full basement
RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings on lots served by public sanitary sewer, garages and sheds, foster homes, and community living with a maximum of eight persons and nine to 15 persons	Municipal buildings, utility offices, funeral homes, hospitals, public and private schools, museums, parks, historic sites, fire and police stations, libraries, golf courses, cemeteries, and recreational facilities	12,000 square feet	600 minimum for one bedroom unit; 800 minimum for two bedroom unit; 1,000 for three bedroom unit; Add an additional 100 per unit if full basement is not provided
MH Mobile Home Park and Mobile Home Subdivision District	Mobile home parks and subdivisions	None	Park 5,000 square feet; Sub-division 6,000 square feet	600 minimum for mobile home park; 720 minimum for mobile home sub-division
B-1 Central Business District	Neighborhood level retail, office, and service uses, hotels, restaurants, and existing single- and two-family dwellings	Ground floor residential quarters, other retail and service uses not listed as a principal use, and commercial recreational facilities	6,000 square feet	300 minimum for efficiently unit; 420 minimum for one bedroom unit; 500 minimum for two bedroom unit
B-2 Business District	Community level retail, office, and service uses; hotels, restaurants, existing single- and two-family dwellings, funeral homes, vehicle and farm sales and service, service stations, drive-in banks and restaurants, and commercial stores	Single-family business residences, other retail and service uses not listed as a principal use, and commercial recreational facilities, and boat launches	14,000 square feet	1,350 minimum for single family residence
M-1 Manufacturing District	Manufacturing, warehousing, and fabrication uses; farm sales and services	Chemical storage, recycling centers, and communication towers	16,000 square feet	Maximum of 30 percent building lot coverage
M-2 Manufacturing District	Intensive manufacturing and fabrication uses; and all M-1 District principal uses	All M-1 conditional uses; warehouses, sewer plants, landfills, and communication towers	40,000 square feet	Maximum of 45 percent building lot coverage
A-1 Agricultural District	Farming, dairying, livestock raising, orchards, forestry, stables, viticulture, existing dwellings, essential services, and a produce stand	Fur farms, kennels, boarding houses, and bed and breakfast establishments, sewer plants, landfills, golf courses, cemeteries, recreational facilities, and communication towers	20 acres	1,500 minimum for residential buildings

Table L-6 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-2 Agricultural District	All A-1 principal uses	All A-1 conditional uses	10 acres	1,500 minimum for residential buildings
C-1 Conservancy District	Wildlife and forestry management, wild crop harvesting, fishing, trap shooting clubs, dams and power stations, sewer plants, parks, golf courses, and campgrounds	Sewer plants, landfills, and boat launches	N/A	N/A
HPO Historic Preservation Overlay District	Preserve and enhance existing buildings in downtown area	None	N/A	N/A
Wastewater Treatment Overlay District	Wastewater and sewer treatment facilities	None	N/A	N/A
SW Shoreland/ Wetland District	Hiking, fishing, hunting, boating, wild crop harvesting, silviculture, grazing, cultivation of crops, and duck blind, fence, dock and pier, bridges, and drainage system repair	Road, nonresidential structures, and utility line construction and repair and public and private parks	N/A	N/A
FW Floodway District	Farming, grazing, nurseries, forestry, airstrips, public and private parks and facilities, historic sites, extraction, public utilities, and docks and piers	None	N/A	N/A
FF Flood Fringe District	Any structures, land use, or development not prohibited by any other local, state, or federal ordinance; structures must be placed on fill and meet all requirements specified in the Village of Newburg Shoreland - Wetland and Floodplain Zoning Code (Chapter 21)	None	N/A	N/A
GFP General Floodplain District	All FW and FF Districts principal uses	None	N/A	N/A

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Village of Newburg zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^aUtilities are allowed as conditional uses in all districts provided all principal structures and uses are not less than 50 feet from any residential district lot line.

Source: Village of Newburg Zoning Ordinance, adopted 1991 and revised in 1994, and SEWRPC.

Table L-7

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 Agricultural District	Agricultural uses, general farming, keeping and raising of domestic stock, existing dwellings, and essential services	Airports and airstrips, landfills, sewage treatment plants, and utility substations	Five acres	1,500 minimum; 800 first floor minimum for bi-level or two story; 350 per level minimum for tri-level
R-1 Single Family Residential District	Single family dwellings, community living arrangements with capacity for eight or fewer, and essential services	Governmental and cultural facilities, schools, clubs, community living arrangements with a capacity of 9 or more, and home industry	20,000 square feet	1,600 minimum; 1,000 first floor for bi-level or two story; 550 per level for tri-level
R-2 Single Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses	12,000 square feet	1,400 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for bi-level or two story; 450 per level minimum for tri-level
R-3 Single Family Residential District	All R-1 principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses	10,000 square feet	1,200 minimum; 800 first floor minimum for bi-level or two story; 400 per level minimum for tri-level
R-4 Two-Family Residential District	Two-family dwellings, community living arrangements with a capacity of eight or fewer, essential services	All R-1 conditional uses	14,500 square feet; 7,250 square feet per family	1,200 minimum per dwelling unit; 1,200 first floor minimum for two unit building
R-5 Multi-Family Residential District	Two-family or multi-family with all brick or natural stone exteriors, community living arrangements with a capacity of 15 or fewer, essential services	Governmental and cultural facilities, schools, clubs, housing for the elderly, rest homes, community living arrangements with a capacity of 16 or more, home industry	22,000 square feet; 3,630 square feet per efficiency unit; 4,356 square feet per one bedroom unit; 5,445 square feet per two bedroom or larger unit	500 minimum for efficiency unit; 850 minimum for one bedroom unit; 1,000 minimum for two bedroom or larger unit
B-1 Central Business District	Community level retail, office, and service uses; hotels, restaurants (except drive-in restaurants), and non-ground level rental dwelling units	Governmental and cultural facilities, passenger transport terminals, funeral homes, drive-in banks, service stations, and satellite dish antennas	Lots shall provide sufficient room for principal structure, accessory uses, off street parking, and required set backs	350 minimum for efficiency unit; 500 minimum for one bedroom unit; 600 minimum for two bedroom or larger unit
B-2 Retail Shopping Center Business District	Community level retail, office, and service uses; restaurants (except drive-in restaurants)	All B-1 conditional uses	Four acres	N/A
B-3 Office and Professional Business District	Office, professional and special services; studios, banks, medical clinics, and parking lots	All B-1 conditional uses	10,000 square feet	350 minimum for efficiency unit; 500 minimum for one bedroom unit; 600 minimum for two bedroom unit
B-4 Highway Shopping Center Business District	Community level retail, office, and service uses; hotels, restaurants, vehicle sales and service, service stations, drive-in banks and restaurants, bowling alleys, indoor tennis and racquetball courts, building supply stores, and commercial day care centers	Governmental and cultural facilities, passenger transport terminals, drive-in theaters, funeral homes, radio and television towers, limited manufacturing concerns featuring outlets, roof mounted satellite dish antennas, animal hospitals, and lumber yards	20,000 square feet	N/A
M-1 Light Manufacturing District	Limited assembly, processing, manufacturing, and storage of an operational nature that will not be detrimental to the surrounding area or the Village as a whole	Airports and airstrips, governmental and cultural facilities, passenger transport terminals, roof mounted satellite dish antennas, animal hospitals, manufacturing of feeds, lumber yards, manufacturing of dimension hardwood flooring, freight yards and terminals, and commercial services	20,000 square feet	Minimum area for principal manufacturing structure is the smaller of 7.5 percent of lot area or 5,000 square feet; Maximum of 50 percent floor area of all structures combined to lot ratio

Table L-7 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
M-2 General Manufacturing District	All M-1 principal uses and manufacturing and industrial uses of a more general and less restrictive nature	Airports and airstrips, governmental and cultural facilities, passenger transport terminals, roof mounted satellite dish antennas, animal hospitals, dumps and sewage treatment plants, manufacturing of feeds, lumber yards, manufacturing of dimension hardwood flooring, freight yards and terminals, and commercial services	20,000 square feet	Minimum area for principal manufacturing structure is the smaller of 7.5 percent of lot area or 5,000 square feet; Maximum of 50 percent floor area of all structures combined to lot ratio
I-1 Institutional District	Public or private schools, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, libraries, community centers, museums, and public office and service buildings	Airports and airstrips, correctional institution; cemeteries, clubs, housing for the elderly, rest homes, funeral homes, and radio and television towers	10,000 square feet	1,400 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for bi-level or two story; 450 per level minimum for tri-level (permitted residential uses)
P-1 Park District	Parks, and recreational and open space uses	Governmental and cultural facilities, schools, and satellite dish antennas	N/A	N/A
C-1 Conservancy District	Preservation of protected ponds, streams, and wetlands	Construction of streets, non-residential buildings, utility lines, railroad lines; and parks	N/A	N/A
FWO Floodway Overlay District	Protection of floodway from structures or other uses that would impede flow of water during periodic flooding	Open space and related uses, accessory structures, and municipal water supply and sanitary sewerage collection systems	N/A	N/A
FFO Floodplain Fringe Overlay District	Any use of land, except development involving structures, that is permitted in the underlying basic use district	Accessory structures, residential, commercial structures, and industrial structures provided filling and dry land access requirements are met; and municipal water supply and sanitary sewerage collection systems	N/A	N/A
PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District	Uses permitted in the PUD Overlay District shall conform to uses generally permitted in the underlying basic use district	Not specified	Residential five acres; commercial five acres; industrial 20 acres; mixed compatible use 20 acres	N/A
B-P Business Park District	All M-1 principal uses; corporate headquarters, sales offices, distribution centers, professional offices, government offices and services, park and ride lots, day care centers, commercial activities that support the park, and any other land use the Industrial Development Committee finds similar in nature	Not specified	40,000 square feet	Minimum area for principal manufacturing structure is the smaller of 7.5 percent of lot area or 5,000 square feet; Maximum of 50 percent floor area of all structures combined to lot area ratio

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Village of Saukville zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^aUtilities are allowed as conditional uses in all districts provided all principal structures and uses are not less than 50 feet from any residential district lot line. Solar energy collectors are allowed as conditional uses in all districts provided the structure complies with all height, setback, and screening and landscaping requirements of the district in which it is located. Removal and sale of top soil is a conditional use in all districts except for the C-1 district.

Source: Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance, adopted in 1988 and revised in 1990 and 1995, and SEWRPC.

Table L-8

VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings not to exceed 3.2 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer, community living arrangements serving eight or fewer people, and essential services	Utility substations, solar collectors, and professional home offices	13,500 square feet	1,200 minimum
R-2 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings not to exceed 6.4 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer, community living arrangements serving eight or fewer people, and essential services	Utility substations, boarding houses, solar collectors, and professional home offices	6,800 square feet	1,000 minimum
R-3 Two-Family Residential District	Two-family dwellings not to exceed 5.8 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer, community living arrangements serving eight or fewer people, and essential services	All R-2 conditional uses	15,000 square feet	1,000 minimum per dwelling unit
R-4 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings not to exceed 11.5 dwelling units per net acre or eight dwelling units per structure on lots served by public sanitary sewer, two-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving eight or fewer people, and essential services	Elderly housing, boarding houses, and utility substations	15,000 square feet	525 minimum for efficiency and 1 bedroom units; 675 minimum for two bedroom and larger units
R-5 Multi-Family Residential District	Multi-family dwellings not to exceed 11.5 dwelling units per net acre or 12 dwelling units per structure on lots served by public sanitary sewer; essential services, and community living arrangements serving eight or fewer people	Elderly housing, boarding houses, and utility substations	15,000 square feet	525 minimum for efficiency and 1 bedroom units; 675 minimum for two bedroom and larger units
B-1 Central Business District	Neighborhood level retail, office, and service uses, banks, clinics, restaurants (except drive-in), and parking lots	Utilities, satellite antennas, solar collectors, apartment units, outdoor displays, drive-in banks and restaurants, all structures over 20,000 square feet, retail structures over 17,000 square feet	7,200 square feet	Not specified
B-2 Shopping Center Business District	Community level retail, office, and service uses, banks (except drive-in), clinics, restaurants and taverns, funeral homes, supermarkets, and parking lots	Utilities, printing, drive-in banks, solar collectors, outdoor displays, processing and assembling not to exceed 1,000 square feet, all structures over 20,000 square feet, and apartment units located above primary businesses	Four acres	Not specified
B-3 Office and Professional Business District	Professional and public offices and special service uses, banks (except drive-in), clinics, and studios	Crematories, funeral homes, utilities, radio and television stations, drive-in banks, and apartment units located above or adjacent to businesses, and all structures over 20,000 square feet	15,000 square feet	Not specified
B-4 Highway Business District	All B-2 principal uses; hotels, building supply stores, transportation sales and services, restaurants (except drive-in), and convenience food stores	Service stations, drive-in banks and restaurants, solar collectors, lumber yards, crematories, utilities, printing, outdoor displays, processing and assembling not to exceed 2,000 square feet, all structures over 20,000 square feet, and apartment units over or adjacent to businesses	15,000 square feet	Not specified
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings not to exceed 3.2 dwelling units per net acre on lots served by public sanitary sewer, community living arrangements serving eight or fewer people, and essential services	Utility substations, solar collectors, and professional home offices	13,500 square feet	1,200 minimum
I-1 Institutional District	Public and private schools, churches, fraternal lodges, hospitals, museums, libraries, public offices, public utility offices, and water storage towers	Utilities, solar collectors, and communication towers	15,000 square feet	1,200 minimum for dwelling unit
P-1 Park District	Arboretums, fairgrounds, historic sites, playlots, ice skating rinks, parks, picnic areas, athletic fields, swimming pools, recreation centers, tennis courts, and forest reserves	Archery ranges, solar collectors, public pools, and gymnasiums	N/A	N/A
FW Floodway District	Drainage, floodwater, navigation, streambank protection, water control facilities, and other uses that are adjacent to the floodway not including structures	Navigational structures, public water control facilities, bridges, marinas, open space, and municipal water and sewer systems	N/A	N/A

Table L-8 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
FFO Floodplain Fringe Overlay District	Any use of land, except the development of structures, that is permitted in the underlying basic use district	Residential and industrial structures provided the structure is permitted in the underlying basic use district and such structures meet fill requirements, and municipal water and sewer systems	N/A	N/A
PDO Plan Development Overlay District	All principal uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	All conditional uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	N/A	N/A
SWO Shoreland Wetland Overlay District	Hiking, fishing, swimming, boating, wild crop harvesting, silviculture, agricultural uses, ditching and dredging, and construction and maintenance of piers and docks and existing roads	Construction of streets, non residential buildings, utility lines, railways, and development of public and private parks	N/A	N/A

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Village of Thiensville zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

Source: *Village of Thiensville Zoning Ordinance, adopted in October 1986 and most recently amended in June 2004, and SEWRPC.*

Table L-9

TOWN OF BELGIUM ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings	Governmental and cultural uses, offices, and services; schools; cluster/conservation developments; nursing homes, clinics and children's nurseries; clubs, home occupations, and bed and breakfasts	1.5 acres	1,200 square foot minimum
B-1 Commercial District	Community level retail and restaurants; business and professional offices; and clinics	Governmental and cultural uses, offices, and services; passenger transportation terminals, schools, various commercial uses such as banks, drive-in establishments, coin operated laundries, hotels and motels, studios, publishing offices, and department stores; vehicle sales and service, parking lots, and commercial recreational facilities	1.5 acres	Not specified
M-1 Industrial District	Automotive and machinery sales, storage, and repair; painting, printing, publishing, warehousing, wholesaling, and offices; light manufacturing, fabrication, packaging, and assembly	Airports and airstrips, governmental and cultural uses, offices, and services; passenger transportation terminals, recycling stations, sewage treatment plants, and general warehousing and indoor storage	1.5 acres	Not specified
A-1 Agricultural District	Agricultural and general farming; single family dwelling for the person(s) engaged in, and earning a substantial portion of income from, the farm operation	Airports and airstrips, colleges, medical, religious, and correctional institutions; cemeteries, bed and breakfasts, livestock yards with more than 600 head, animal hospitals and shelters, kennels, and manufacturing or processing of food, beverages, and other materials	35 contiguous acres	1,200 square foot minimum
A-2 Agricultural District	Maintain, preserve, and enhance agricultural land while allowing for conforming uses of buildings deemed nonconforming in the A-1 District	Airports and airstrips, colleges, medical, religious, and correctional institutions; cemeteries, bed and breakfasts, livestock yards with more than 600 head, animal hospitals and shelters, kennels, and manufacturing or processing of food, beverages, and other materials	35 contiguous acres	1,200 square foot minimum
C-1 Conservancy Overlay District	Recreation, conservation, water retention, and wildlife preserves	Drainageways, public water measurement and control, grazing, orchards, truck farming, and wildcrop harvesting	N/A	N/A
P-1 Park District	Parks, arboretums, playgrounds, wildlife preserves, general recreation, and water conservation	Governmental and cultural uses, offices, and services; schools, colleges, medical, religious, and correctional institutions; cemeteries; camping, firearm and archery facilities, outdoor sporting facilities and recreational facilities; and commercial recreational facilities	N/A	N/A
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings	Governmental and cultural uses, offices, and services; schools; cluster/conservation developments; nursing homes, clinics and children's nurseries; clubs, home occupations, and bed and breakfasts	1.5 acres	1,200 square foot minimum

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Town of Belgium Zoning Ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^aUtilities are allowed as conditional uses in all districts. Communication structures are allowed as conditional uses in all districts except the R-1 District.

Source: Town of Belgium Zoning Ordinance, adopted in October 1986 and most recently amended in June 2004, and SEWRPC.

Table L-10

TOWN OF CEDARBURG ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings	Governmental and cultural uses	80,000 square feet	1,800 minimum; 1,200 first floor minimum for two story
R-2 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings	Governmental and cultural uses, public and private schools and churches, and home offices	40,000 square feet	1,500 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story
R-3 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings	Governmental and cultural uses, public and private schools and churches, clubs and lodges, rest and nursing homes, home offices, and boarders and lodgers	40,000 square feet	1,200 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story
B-1 Neighborhood Business District	-- ^b	Retail, office, and service uses; taverns, restaurants, lodges, clubs, clinics, governmental and cultural uses, and heliports and bus depots	One acre	Not specified
B-2 Planned Business District	-- ^b	All B-1 conditional uses; banks, hotels, printing, private schools, publishing, governmental and cultural uses, heliports and bus depots, drive-in theaters and restaurants, motels, funeral homes, drive-in banks, tourist homes, and commercial recreational facilities	Two acres	Not specified
B-3 Business District	-- ^b	Retail and service uses; printing and publishing, warehousing, studios, transportation terminals, laundering, distributors, greenhouses, vehicle and farm equipment services, storage, laboratories, governmental and cultural uses, and heliports and bus depots	One acre	Not specified
M-1 Industrial District	Light manufacturing, processing, and assembling uses; printing and publishing, painting, laundering, warehousing, distributors, greenhouses, vehicle and farm equipment services, storage, and laboratories	Airports and airstrips, governmental and cultural uses, heliports and bus depots, communication towers, animal hospitals, and incinerators	One acre	Not specified
M-2 Planned Industrial District	-- ^b	All M-1 principal uses; freight terminals, storage, crematories, breweries, governmental and cultural uses, heliports and bus depots, communication towers, animal hospitals, incinerators, processing chemical products, outside storage, commercial service facilities, planned industrial developments, and existing extractive and processing operations	One acre	1,200 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story apply to existing residences
M-3 Quarrying District	Existing mineral extraction and concrete manufacturing	Expansion of existing mineral extraction and concrete manufacturing or new extraction and concrete operations	N/A	N/A
A-1 Agricultural District	Apiculture, dairying, forestry, farming, grazing, greenhouses, hatcheries, horticulture, livestock and poultry raising, nurseries, orchards, paddocks, stables, truck farming, and viticulture	Agricultural buildings and high density animal enclosures, existing non-metallic mining operations, airports and airstrips, colleges, hospitals, cemeteries, crematories, correctional institutions, animal hospitals, incinerators, farm labor housing, commercial raising of farm animals, and transportation storage	Five acres	1,200 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story apply to farm dwellings
A-2 Prime Agricultural District	All A-1 principal uses	All A-1 conditional uses; one additional single-family dwelling	35 acres	1,200 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story apply to farm dwellings
C-1 Conservancy District	Drainageways, floodways, floodplains, fishing, hunting, historic sites, fish hatcheries, soil and water conservation, forestry, streambank protection, water retention, and wildlife preserves	Water control facilities, grazing, lodges, orchards, truck farming, and wild crop harvesting	N/A	N/A

Table L-10 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
P-1 Public and Private Park District	Parks and preserves, arboretums, playgrounds, fishing, wading, swimming, beaches, skating, sledding, forestry, soil and water conservation, and water control facilities	Airports and airstrips, governmental and cultural uses, public and private schools and churches, colleges, hospitals, cemeteries, crematories, correctional institutions, communication towers, archery and shooting ranges, beaches, boating, camps, driving ranges, golf courses, recreation trails, hunting, marinas, swimming pools, skating rinks, stadiums, conservatories, and zoos	N/A	N/A
E-1 Estate District	Single-family dwellings and non-commercial accessory uses	Navigational structures, public water control facilities, bridges, marinas, parks, parking lots, municipal water and sewer systems, and open space	Four acres	1,800 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story
CR-A Countryside Residential A District ^c	Single-family dwellings in cluster subdivision developments with a maximum density of one dwelling unit per four acres and a minimum open space requirement of 50 percent	Public and private parks and schools, churches, home offices, clubs, public offices, public utility lines, and agricultural buildings	1.5 acres; density of one dwelling unit per four acres	1,500 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story
CR-B Countryside Residential B District ^c	Single-family dwellings in cluster subdivision developments with a maximum density of one unit per four acres and a minimum open space requirement of 50 percent	All CR-A District conditional uses; non-domesticated animals and facilities	1.5 acres; density of one dwelling unit per four acres	1,500 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story
TR Transitional Residential District	Single-family detached dwellings	All CR-A District conditional uses	1.5 acres	1,500 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Town of Cedarburg ordinance and map for specific zoning district information. In addition, the Town of Cedarburg zoning code includes residential, commercial, and industrial Planned Unit Developments (PUD) as conditional uses.

^aBed and breakfast establishments and utilities are considered conditional uses and may be permitted in any district. Landfills are also permitted as a conditional use in all districts, except the Conservancy District (C-1). Sport fields are permitted as a conditional use in all districts, except residential districts.

^bNo principal permitted uses; all uses are conditional.

^cIndividual parcels eight acres or greater in size are exempt from the clustering requirements of this district.

Source: Town of Cedarburg Zoning Ordinance, adopted in December 1991, and SEWRPC.

Table L-11

TOWN OF FREDONIA ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 Exclusive Agricultural District	Agricultural and general farming uses, plant nurseries, sod farming, apiculture, viticulture, one single-family dwelling, and essential services	Housing for farm laborers, housing for seasonal workers, barns, silos, sheds, and other storage structures without construction of a single-family dwelling; commercial feed lot, commercial fur farm; commercial egg production, and airstrips and landing fields	35 acres	950 minimum for farm dwelling
A-2 Agricultural District	All A-1 principal uses; agricultural warehousing, animal hospitals and kennels, packaging of fruits and vegetables, corn shelling services, hay baling services, threshing services services, grist milling, horticultural services, poultry hatchery, and stables	Bird seed and grain preparation, drying of fruits and vegetables, fluid milk processing, livestock sales, poultry and small game packing, production of butter, production of cheese, production of sausage, recreational vehicle and boat storage, milling of corn, a second single-family home, and farm service business (not including sales)	Five acres	1,200 minimum for farm dwelling
A-3 Agricultural / Rural Residential District	All A-2 principal uses	All A-2 conditional uses	10 acres	1,200 minimum for farm dwelling
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings; essential services	Cluster and condominium development, moving of existing buildings, and conversions of single-family dwelling to two-family dwelling	Three acres	1,400 minimum
R-2 Single-Family Residential District	Single-family dwellings; home occupations	Moving of existing buildings, and conversions of single-family dwelling to two-family dwelling	One acre	1,200 minimum
R-3 Single-Family Residential District	All R-2 principal uses	All R-2 conditional uses	20,000 square feet	1,200 minimum
R-4 Single-Family Residential District	All R-2 principal uses	All R-2 conditional uses	7,500 square feet	1,000 square feet
R-5 Mobile Home Park District	Mobile home parks	All R-2 conditional uses	5,000 square feet	Not specified
B-1 Urban Business District	Barber and beauty shops, grocery stores, restaurants, taverns, variety stores, and antique stores	Automotive sales and service, automotive body repair, food lockers, funeral homes, and other commercial uses not listed as a permitted or conditional use	7,200 square feet	N/A
B-2 Highway Business District	None	Drive-in establishments, gas stations, motels, building supply and lumber yards, grocery stores, taverns and supper clubs, animal hospitals and kennels, accessory garages, and residential quarters for owner or employee of a business	One acre	N/A
M-1 Urban Industrial District	Automotive body repair, greenhouses, food processing, farm machinery sales and repair, food locker plants, machine shops, painting, storage and sales of equipment, warehousing, and wholesaling	Sewage treatment plants, gas stations and restaurants, truck transfer stations, meat and poultry processing, and production of dairy products	7,200 square feet	N/A
M-2 General Industrial District	All M-1 principal uses	All M-1 conditional uses; fertilizer manufacturing, stockyards, solid waste disposal sites, outside storage	One acre	N/A
M-3 Extractive District	None	Mining of rock, slate, gravel, sand, top soil, and other minerals; processing of extracted minerals, processing of top soil, mixing of asphalt, aggregate or ready-mix plant, manufacture of cement, manufacture of lime, gypsum, and plaster of Paris; and storage of mineral products	N/A	N/A

Table L-11 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
P-1 Park District	Boat rental and access sites, fairgrounds, golf courses without country club facilities, historic sites, nature trails, tot lots, outdoor skating rinks, parks and playgrounds, athletic fields, sledding, tennis courts, accessory buildings to permeated uses	Archery ranges, beaches, bathhouses, swimming pools, golf courses with country club facilities, driving ranges, trap shooting ranges, sportsman's clubs, stadiums, zoological or botanical gardens, and campgrounds	One acre, tot lot 7,200 square feet	N/A
P-2 Urban Institutional District	Churches, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, libraries and museums, public administrative and service buildings, and public utility offices	Bus and motor freight terminals, electric plants and substations, water storage tanks and towers, radio and television towers, and cemeteries	7,200 square feet	N/A
P-3 Rural Institutional District	Schools, colleges, universities, churches; public administrative and service buildings	All P-2 conditional uses, airports, landing fields, and helipads	One acre	N/A
C-1 Lowland Conservancy District	Agricultural uses when conducted in accordance with Ozaukee County conservation standards, fishing, hunting, preservation of scenic, historic, scientific areas, public fish hatcheries, stream bank and lakeshore preservation, and water retention and wildlife preserves	None	N/A	N/A
C-2 Upland Conservancy District	Agricultural areas when conducted in accordance with Ozaukee County conservation standards, hunting and fishing, preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas; forest and game management, park and recreation areas, single-family dwellings	None	Five acres	1,600 minimum

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Town of Fredonia zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^a Community living arrangements (CLA) including foster homes and adult living homes are permitted in all residential districts. CLA's with 9 to 15 persons are permitted in multi-family districts.

Source: Town of Fredonia Zoning Ordinance, adopted in 2005, and SEWRPC.

Table L-12

TOWN OF GRAFTON ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 Exclusive Agricultural District	Apiculture, dairying, farming, grazing, floriculture, raising of grains, fruits, and vegetables, sod farming, livestock and poultry raising, nurseries, orchards, viticulture, existing dwellings, single-family dwelling, farm buildings, and essential services	Additional single-and two-family dwellings, commercial raising, board, or butchering of animals such as dogs, mink, rabbits, foxes, goats, pigs, and fowl; veterinary services, recreation vehicle storage, commercial and noncommercial stables, temporary storage, archery ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, marinas, sport fields, and public swimming pools	35 acres	1,250 minimum; 800 first floor minimum for two story
A-2 Agricultural/ Rural Residential District	Apiculture, farming, floriculture, raising of fruits and vegetables, sod farming, poultry raising, nurseries, orchards, viticulture, existing dwellings, single-family dwelling, farm buildings, agricultural warehousing, and essential services	Commercial raising, recreation vehicle storage, noncommercial stables, animal hospitals, poultry services, temporary storage, archery ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, marinas, sport fields, and public swimming pools	10 acres	2,000 minimum; 1,200 first floor minimum for two story
R-1 Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots and essential services	Noncommercial stables, nursing homes, archery ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, marinas, sport fields, and public swimming pools	Five acres	3,000 minimum; 1,800 first floor minimum for two story
R-2 Residential District	Single-family dwellings on large lots and essential services	Noncommercial stables, nursing homes, archery ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, marinas, sport fields, and public swimming pools	Three acres	2,000 minimum; 1,200 first floor minimum for two story
R-3 Residential District	Single-family dwellings and essential services	Noncommercial stables, nursing homes, two-family dwellings, archery ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, marinas, sport fields, and public swimming pools	One acre	1,500 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum for two story
R-4 Conservation Development District	- - ^b	Single-family residential; agricultural activities; open space uses; conservation easements; stormwater management; water, sewer, and utility facilities; archery ranges; beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges; stadiums and gyms; marinas; sports fields, and public swimming pools	21,780 square feet when 70 percent of common open space is provided; One acre when 60 percent of common open space is provided	Maximum 10 percent lot coverage
RCDO Residential Conservation Development Overlay District	- - ^b	Single-family residential; two-family residential; agricultural activities; open space uses; conservation of natural features in their existing state; easements; uses in common open space, water and sanitary sewer services, utility and street rights-of-way, parking areas for active recreation facilities	One acre for areas with an underlying R-1 or R-2 zoning and 0.5 acres with an underlying R-3 zoning	Maximum 10 percent lot coverage
B-1 Business District	Retail, office, and service uses; clinics	Temporary storage, nursing homes, drive-in restaurants, restaurants and taverns, funeral homes, service stations, apparel stores, motels, banks, parking lots, studios, residential quarters, rental apartments, archery ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, marinas, sport fields, and public swimming pools	One acre	Not specified
BP-1 Business Park District	Retail and special service uses; banks, offices; funeral homes; day care facilities	Warehousing, indoor light manufacturing, printing and publishing, antennas, contractor businesses	40,000 square feet	Combined building and paved areas may cover a maximum of 55 percent of the lot area
BP-2 Business Park District	All BP-1 principal uses	Information services, warehousing, indoor light manufacturing, printing and publishing, antennas, contractor businesses, and any structure exceeding 20,000 square feet	40,000 square feet	Combined building and paved areas may cover a maximum of 55 percent of the lot area

Table L-12 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
PW Port Washington Road District	Retail and special service uses; banks; offices; funeral homes; day care facilities; and manufacturing and commercial uses	Residential quarters, restaurants, day care facilities, trade services, and furniture manufacturing	60,000 square feet	Combined building and paved areas may cover a maximum of 55 percent of the lot area
M-1 Light Manufacturing and Warehousing District	Light manufacturing and warehousing; greenhouses, machine shops, business offices, bakeries, and essential services	Temporary storage, transportation terminals, lumber yards, communication towers, vehicle services, machinery sales and services, laboratories, printing and publishing, trade offices, mineral extraction and processing, archery ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, marinas, sport fields, and public swimming pools	One acre	Not specified
C-1 Conservancy Overlay District	Agricultural uses, fishing, hunting, historic sites, forestry, streambank protection, water retention, and wildlife preserves	Water control facilities, grazing, lodges, orchards, truck farming, wild crop harvesting, archery ranges, beaches, boating, camps, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, marinas, sport fields, and public swimming pools	- - ^c	N/A
P-1 Public and Private Park District	Public parks and preserves, arboretums, playgrounds, community centers, fairgrounds, historic sites, picnic areas, playfields, swimming beaches, tennis courts, and playlots	Private parks, club facilities, pet exercise areas, beaches, boating, camps, marinas, halls, skating rinks, public swimming pools, archery ranges, golf courses and ranges, stadiums and gyms, and sport fields	N/A	The sum of the total floor area of buildings may not exceed 10 percent of the total lot area

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Town of Grafton zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information. In addition to the zoning districts summarized above, the City of Mequon has adopted an extraterritorial zoning ordinance that applies to an approximately 1,528 acre area in the Town of Grafton.

^aGovernmental and cultural uses are allowed as conditional uses in all districts and utilities are allowed as conditional uses in all districts provided all principal structures and uses are not less than 50 feet from any residential district lot line. Public swimming pools are allowed as a conditional use in all districts, except the Conservancy Overlay District. Public and private schools, churches, colleges, and hospitals are conditional uses in all districts provided all principal structures and uses are not less than 50 feet from any lot line. Public passenger transportation terminals are conditional uses in all districts provided all principal structures and uses are not less than 100 feet from any residential district boundary. Wind and solar energy conversion systems are allowed as a conditional use in all districts.

^bNo principal uses, all uses are conditional.

^cNo lands located in the Conservancy Overlay District may be used to meet the lot area requirements of the underlying basic use district.

Source: Town of Grafton Zoning Ordinance, adopted in December 1992 and most recently amended in June 2003, and SEWRPC.

Table L-13

TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 Exclusive Agricultural District	Apiculture, dairying, farming, grazing, floriculture, raising of grains, fruits, and vegetables, sod farming, livestock and poultry raising, nurseries, orchards, paddocks, viticulture, farm buildings, and essential services	Airports and airstrips, farm labor housing, commercial raising of farm animals, veterinary services, agricultural warehousing and services, recreation vehicle storage, hatcheries, greenhouses, kennels, parks, preserves, stables, private utilities, fur and stock raising, and commercial dairy	35 acres	1,200 minimum, 800 first floor minimum for multi-story
A-2 General Agricultural District	Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry uses; crop and tree farming, truck farming, gardening, nurseries, single-family dwellings, and municipal utilities	Farm labor housing, commercial raising of farm animals, veterinary services, and recreation vehicle storage	Five acres	1,600 minimum, 800 first floor minimum for multi-story
R-1 Residential District	Single-family dwellings, community living arrangements, and essential services	Rest and nursing homes, private stables, boathouses, and two-family dwellings not to exceed 0.67 dwelling units per net acre	1.5 acres	2,000 minimum, 800 first floor minimum for multi-story
R-2 Residential District	Single-family dwellings, community living arrangements, and essential services	Rest homes, nursing homes, private stables, public and private schools and churches, colleges, hospitals, cemeteries, crematories, correctional institutions	One acre	2,000 minimum, 800 first floor minimum for multi-story
PDR Planned Residential Overlay District	All R-1 and R-2 principal uses and two-family dwellings	All R-1 and R-2 conditional uses	-- ^b	2,000 minimum, 800 first floor minimum for multi-story
B-1 Business District	Retail, office, and service uses; banks and restaurants (except drive in), bowling alleys, day care facilities, lodges, public buildings, water storage tanks, and public water treatment facilities	Public passenger transportation terminals, public and private schools and churches, colleges, hospitals, cemeteries, crematories, correctional institutions, drive-in restaurants, motels, funeral homes, drive-in banks, service stations, vehicles sales and services, animal hospitals, florists, and communication towers	One acre	N/A
BP-1 Business Park District	Professional, business, and financial services; government offices	Warehousing, indoor light manufacturing, printing and publishing, antennas, contractor businesses, light manufacturing and processing, clubs, day care facilities, drive-in banks, florists, retail, gymnasiums, resorts, restaurants, warehousing, and beauty salons	One acre	Maximum site to building lot cover ratio of five to one
M-1 Industrial District	Manufacturing, processing, and assembling uses; research laboratories, printing and publishing, repair shops, and studios	Airports and airstrips, public passenger transportation terminals, agricultural warehousing and services, recycling stations and sewage plants, transportation terminals, warehousing, lumber yards, antennas, retail and services, and mineral extraction and processing	One acre	N/A
P-1 Park and Recreation District	Parks and preserves, arboretums, boat access sites, golf courses without country club, picnic areas, playgrounds, clubs, historic sites, picnic areas, playfields, outdoor ice skating, swimming beaches, tennis courts, ski slopes, and playlots	Amphitheatres, archery and shooting ranges, arenas and stadiums, swimming pools, music and exhibit halls, conservatories, fairgrounds, golf courses with country club, driving ranges, gyms, marinas, museums, recreation centers, preserves, and zoos	Not Specified	Total floor area of all buildings must be 10 percent or less of total park area
A-1 Exclusive Agricultural District	Apiculture, dairying, farming, grazing, floriculture, raising of grains, fruits, and vegetables, sod farming, livestock and poultry raising, nurseries, orchards, paddocks, viticulture, farm buildings, and essential services	Airports and airstrips, farm labor housing, commercial raising of farm animals, veterinary services, agricultural warehousing and services, recreation vehicle storage, hatcheries, greenhouses, kennels, parks, preserves, stables, private utilities, fur and stock raising, and commercial dairy	35 acres	1,200 minimum, 800 first floor minimum for multi-story

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Town of Port Washington zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

^aGovernmental and cultural uses are allowed as conditional uses in all districts and utilities are allowed as conditional uses in all districts provided all principal structures and uses are not less than 50 feet from any residential district lot line. Energy conservation uses are allowed as a conditional use in all districts.

^bNo lot shall provide for an area less than one-half (1/2) of the area or width required in the underlying R-1 and R-2 Districts.

Source: Town of Port Washington Zoning Ordinance, adopted in October 1996 and most recently amended in August 1999, and SEWRPC.

Table L-14

TOWN OF SAUKVILLE ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 General Agricultural District	Single-family dwelling, crop production, livestock and poultry raising, forestry, hunting, crop harvesting, essential services, historic sites, hiking and biking trails, nature areas, outdoor storage, sanctuaries, fishing, foster homes, nature trails, private parks, stables, boathouses, swimming pools, and playlots	Telecommunications facilities, veterinary services, public stables, home offices, wind energy towers, and kennels	20 acres	1,500 minimum plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 900 first floor minimum and 1,500 minimum total for multi-story plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 250 to minimum floor area for single story; Add 200 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.05
A-2 Exclusive Agricultural District	Single-family dwelling, crop production, livestock and poultry raising, forestry, hunting, crop harvesting, outdoor storage, fishing, and private stables	Telecommunications facilities, historic sites, hiking and nature trails, nature areas, public stables, sanctuaries, wind energy towers, essential services, foster homes, home offices, kennels, swimming pools, tennis courts, and sanctuaries	35 acres	1,500 minimum plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 200 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.05 to 0.10
A-3 Agricultural Transition District	All A-2 principal uses	All A-2 conditional uses	35 acres	1,500 minimum plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 200 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross floor area ratio of 0.05 to 0.10
A-4 Rural Countryside Agricultural District	One-family detached dwellings, crop production, bike trails, boat access sites, community living arrangements with a maximum of eight persons, essential services, fishing, foster homes, hiking trails, historic sites, hunting, nature areas and trails, outdoor storage, private parks, boathouses, swimming pools, tennis courts, and sanctuaries	Farm labor housing, commercial raising of farm animals, veterinary services, recreation vehicle storage, home offices, community living arrangements for nine or more persons, kennels, and private stables	10 acres; Maximum density of 0.10 dwelling units per acre	1,500 minimum plus 250 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 250 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross and net density of 1.00
A-5 Countryside Agricultural District	All A-4 principal uses	All A-4 conditional uses	Five acres; Maximum density of 0.18 dwelling units per acre	Same as A-4
R-1 Waterfront Residential Neighborhood Conservation District	All A-4 principal uses	Community living arrangements with nine or more persons, home offices, and kennels	40,000 square feet	1,500 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross and net density of 1.00
R-2 Single-Family Residential Neighborhood Conservation District	All A-4 principal uses	All R-1 conditional uses	40,000 square feet; Maximum density of 1.00 dwelling unit per acre	1,500 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross and net density of 1.00

Table L-14 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Size ^a	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-3 Waterfront Residential Neighborhood Conservation District	All A-4 principal uses	All A-4 principal uses	12,000 square feet; Maximum density of 4.75 dwelling units per acre	1,500 minimum plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; 1,100 first floor minimum and 1,900 minimum total for multi-story plus 150 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 150 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; Maximum gross and net density of 4.75
R-4 Transitional Urban to Suburban/Rural Residential District	All A-4 principal uses	All A-4 principal uses	20,000 square feet; Maximum gross density of 0.92 and net density of 1.68 dwelling units per acre	1,600 minimum plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; 900 first floor minimum and 1,800 minimum total for multi-story plus 200 per each bedroom additional to three; Add 200 to minimum first floor area and total area for dwellings with basements under 600; R-1 Option, Maximum gross limit of 0.92 and net density of 1.68; R-2 Option, Maximum gross limit of 0.92 and net density of 2.57; R-3 Option, Maximum gross limit of 0.92 and net density of 3.04
B-1 Community and Neighborhood Business District	Retail and service uses; electronics stores, florists, office supply stores, banks, insurance services, real estate, professional and technical services, support services, electric utilities, essential services, hiking and nature trails, historic sites, and nature areas	Residential services, printing, furniture stores, meat markets, pharmacies, hardware stores, apparel stores, post offices, telecommunications facilities, restaurants and taverns, and vehicle services	New lots five acres; Existing lots 40,000 square feet	Maximum gross floor area of 0.32 and net gross floor area of 0.54
M-1 Light Manufacturing District	Manufacturing of fabricated metal, machinery, primary metal, and motor vehicle components; hiking and nature trails; historic sites; and nature areas	Textiles, software reproducing, and security services	Five acres	Maximum gross floor area of 0.40 and net gross floor area of 0.66
SG Sand and Gravel Extraction District	Crop production, livestock and poultry raising, forestry, hunting, crop harvesting, and essential services	Airports and airstrips, public passenger transportation terminals, agricultural warehousing and services, recycling stations and sewage plants, transportation terminals, warehousing, lumber yards, antennas, retail and services, existing extraction and processing, and expansion of existing extractive operations to contiguous areas	Extractive uses- 10 acres; Uses other than extraction- 20,000 square feet	Maximum gross floor area of 0.37 and net gross floor area of 0.74
I-1 Institutional District	Elementary and secondary schools, historic sites, governmental offices, assemblies less than 100 persons, churches, cemeteries, essential services, hiking and nature trails, historic sites, nature areas, and recycling facilities	Utilities, post offices, telecommunications facilities, and assemblies more than 100 persons	New lots five acres; Existing lots 40,000 square feet	Maximum gross floor area of 0.32 and net gross floor area of 0.54
P-1 Park and Recreation District	Historic sites, public parks, assemblies less than 100 persons, athletic fields, boat access sites, bike and nature trails, essential services, nature areas, picnic areas, playfields, and playgrounds	Telecommunications facilities, golf courses, recreation centers, assemblies more than 100 persons, fairgrounds, shooting ranges, private parks, private clubhouses, and equestrian trails	Five acres	Maximum gross floor area of 0.30 and net gross floor area of 0.60

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Town of Saukville zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning district information.

Source: Town of Saukville Zoning Ordinance, adopted in March 2000, and SEWRPC.

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Appendix M

SUMMARY OF LAND USE RELATED EXTRATERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES

Cities and villages in Wisconsin have several types of extraterritorial authority that may affect land development in adjacent towns. Under the *Wisconsin Statutes*, cities and villages have authority to exercise extraterritorial planning, platting (subdivision review), and official mapping by right. In order to exercise extraterritorial zoning, cities and villages must work cooperatively with the adjoining town to develop an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map. Cities and villages also have extraterritorial authority over offensive industries and smoke emissions. Cities, villages, and towns have limited extraterritorial authority over navigational aids and uses surrounding airports owned by the city, village, or town. Each of these extraterritorial authorities is summarized below:

Extraterritorial Planning

Under Section 62.23 (2) of the *Statutes*, the plan commission of a city has “the function and duty” to “make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the city, including any areas outside of its boundaries that in the commission's judgment bear relation to the development of the city.” Section 61.35 grants this same authority to village plan commissions. The *Statutes* do not specify the distance outside the city or village boundaries that may be included in the city or village master plan.

Because the comprehensive planning law (Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes*) defines a city or village comprehensive plan as a plan developed in accordance with Section 62.23 (2) or (3), a city or village comprehensive plan presumably could also include areas outside the city or village corporate limits, including any areas outside the city or village boundaries that in the plan commission's judgment bear relation to the development of the city or village.

The comprehensive planning law defines a county comprehensive plan as a plan developed under Section 59.69 (2) or (3) of the *Statutes*. Section 59.69 (3) sets forth the requirements for preparing and adopting a county development plan. Section 59.69 (3) (b) requires that a County development plan shall include, without change, the master plan of a city or village adopted under Section 62.23 (2) or (3). It is unclear, however, if a county development plan must include a city or village plan for areas outside the limits of a city or village. Regardless of whether the recommendations of a city or village plan for areas outside its corporate limits are incorporated into a county development or comprehensive plan, Section 59.69 (3) (e) of the *Statutes* states that “a master plan adopted under Section 62.23 (2) and (3) and an official map that is established under Section 62.23 (6) shall control in unincorporated territory in a county affected thereby, whether or not such action occurs before the adoption of a development plan.”

The language in Section 59.69 (3) (e) of the *Statutes* appears to mean that, as of 2010, county actions and programs affecting land use in unincorporated areas included in a city or village master (or comprehensive) plan or official map must be consistent with the city or village plan or official map. It is unclear how this requirement would be applied in situations where a city or village plan recommendation for a specific property conflicted with a county responsibility under another statutory or regulatory requirement, such as shoreland zoning.

Town actions and programs (for example, zoning decisions) affecting land use in the extraterritorial area of a city or village must be consistent with the town comprehensive plan.

Extraterritorial Platting

Under Section 236.10 of the *Statutes*, a city or village may review, and approve or reject, subdivision plats located within its extraterritorial area if it has adopted a subdivision ordinance or an official map. Section 236.02 of the *Statutes* defines the extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction as the unincorporated area within three miles of the

corporate limits of a city of the first, second, or third class, or within 1.5 miles of the corporate limits of a city of the fourth class or a village.¹ Classes of incorporated municipalities in the Ozaukee County planning area are shown on Map M-1.

In accordance with Section 66.0105 of the *Statutes*, in situations where the extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction of two or more cities or villages would otherwise overlap, the extraterritorial jurisdiction between the municipalities is divided on a line, all points of which are equidistant from the boundaries of each municipality concerned, so that no more than one city or village exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction over any unincorporated area. City and village extraterritorial plat approval authority does not include the authority to require public improvements, such as streets or sanitary sewers, in plats outside city or village limits. Only the town board may require improvements in plats located within a town.

Official Mapping

Official mapping authority, granted to cities and villages under Section 62.23 (6) of the *Statutes*, is intended to prevent the construction of buildings or structures and their associated improvements on lands designated for future public use. An official map may identify the location and width of existing and proposed streets, highways, parkways, parks, playgrounds, railway rights-of-way, public transit facilities, airports, and airport affected areas (areas up to three miles from an airport). Waterways, which include streams, ditches, drainage channels, lakes, and storage basins, may also be shown on an official map if the waterway is included in a comprehensive surface water drainage plan. Official maps may be adopted by an ordinance or resolution of the village board or common council, and must be recorded with the county register of deeds immediately following their adoption.

A city or village official map may include the area within the city or village plus the area within the extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction of the city or village.

Towns that have adopted village powers may adopt an official map for areas within the town.

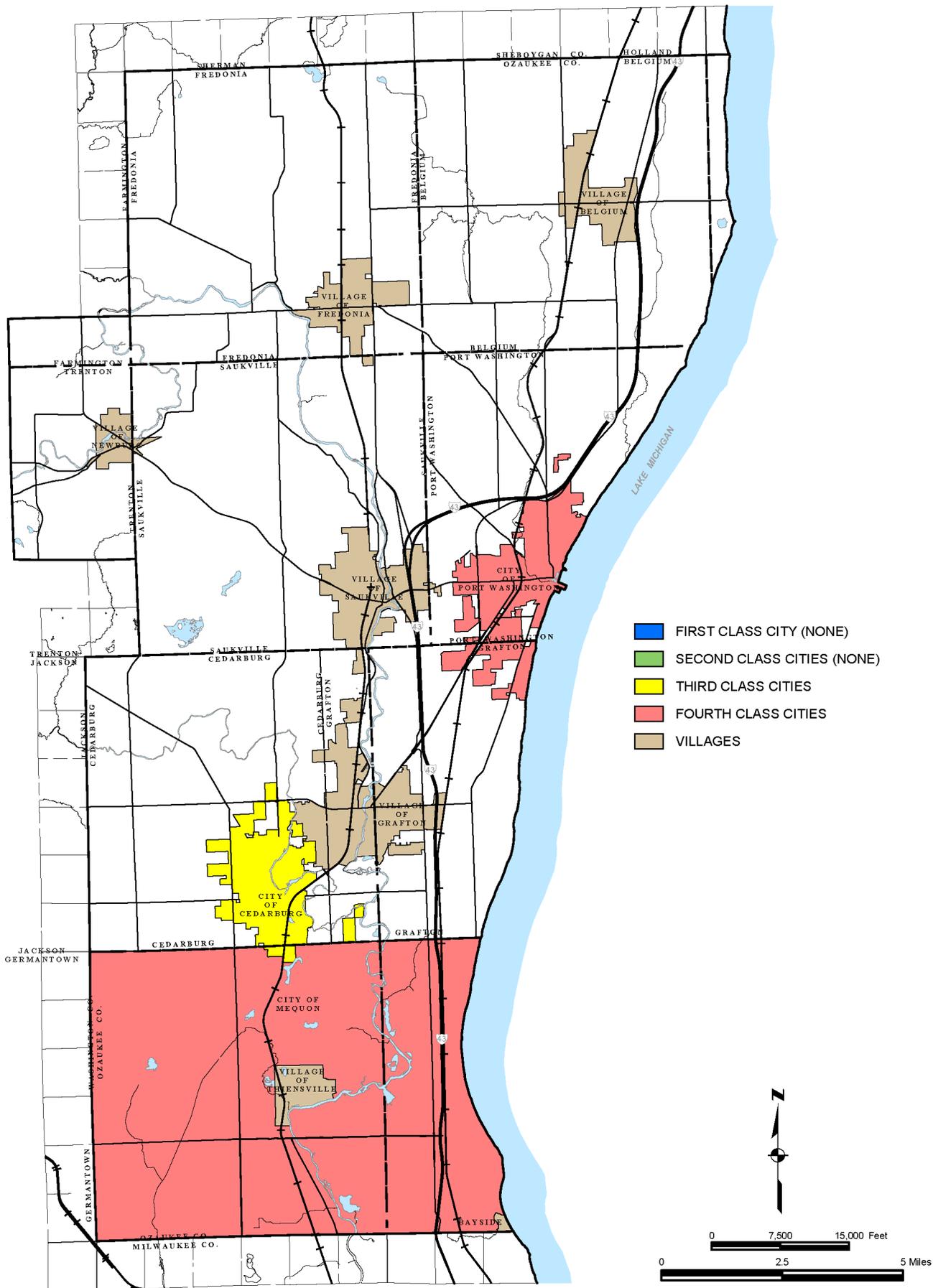
Extraterritorial Zoning

Under Section 62.23 (7a) of the *Statutes*, a city or village may enact an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map for adjoining unincorporated areas lying within its extraterritorial area. The limits of extraterritorial zoning are the same as those specified in the *Statutes* for extraterritorial plat review. Unlike extraterritorial plat review authority, which is automatically granted by the *Statutes* to cities and villages, a city or village must follow a procedure that involves the adjoining town before enacting a permanent extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map, as summarized below:

1. The common council or village board must adopt a resolution stating its intent to adopt an extraterritorial zoning ordinance. The city or village must publish a public notice and send a copy of the resolution and a map showing the boundaries of the proposed extraterritorial zoning area to the county and to the clerk of each affected town within 15 days of adopting the resolution.
2. The common council or village board may also adopt an interim ordinance that “freezes” the existing zoning within the extraterritorial area while the extraterritorial zoning ordinance is being prepared. A public notice must be published and the county and affected towns must be notified. An ordinance freezing existing zoning can remain in effect for up to two years. The common council or village board may extend the moratorium for one additional year upon the recommendation of the joint zoning committee.

¹ *Cities of the first class are those with a population of at least 150,000 residents; cities of the second class are those with a population of 39,000 to 150,000 residents; cities of the third class are those with a population of 10,000 to 39,000 residents; and fourth class cities have a population of less than 10,000 residents. A city is not automatically reclassified based on changes in population. Under Section 62.05 of the Statutes, to change from one class to another a city must meet the required population based on the last Federal census, fulfill required governmental changes (generally, an amendment to the charter ordinance is required), and publish a mayoral proclamation.*

CLASSES OF INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES
IN OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: 2007



- FIRST CLASS CITY (NONE)
- SECOND CLASS CITIES (NONE)
- THIRD CLASS CITIES
- FOURTH CLASS CITIES
- VILLAGES



Source: SEWRPC.

3. A joint zoning committee must be formed to develop recommendations for the extraterritorial zoning ordinance regulations and map. The committee is made up of three members from the city or village plan commission and three members from each town affected by the proposed extraterritorial zoning ordinance. The town members are appointed by the town board and must be town residents. If more than one town is affected, one committee is formed to develop the regulations, but the *Statutes* provide that “a separate vote shall be taken on the plan and regulations for each town and the town members of the joint committee shall vote only on matters affecting the particular town which they represent.”
4. The *Statutes* further provide that the common council or village board may not adopt the proposed extraterritorial zoning map and ordinance unless the map and ordinance receive a favorable vote of a majority of the six members of the joint committee.

Other Extraterritorial Authorities

Other city and village extraterritorial authorities include the following:

- Smoke: Under Section 254.57 of the *Statutes*, a common council or village board may regulate or prohibit the emission of dense smoke into the open air within city or village limits and up to one mile from city or village limits.
- Offensive Industry: Under Section 66.0415 of the *Statutes*, a common council or village board may regulate, license, or prohibit the location, management, or construction of any industry, thing, or place where any nauseous, offensive, or unwholesome business is carried out. This authority extends to the area within the city or village and up to four miles beyond the city or village boundaries. The City of Milwaukee may regulate offensive industries along the Milwaukee, Menominee, and Kinnickinnic Rivers and their branches to the outer limits of Milwaukee County, including along all canals connecting with these rivers and the lands adjacent to these rivers and canals or within 100 yards of them. A town board has the same powers as cities and villages within that portion of the town not regulated by a city or village under this section.

Cities, villages, and towns have the following extraterritorial authorities:

- Water Navigation Aids: Under Section 30.745 of the *Statutes*, a common council, village board, or town board may regulate water navigation aids (moorings, markers, and buoys) within one-half mile of the city, village, or town, provided the municipal ordinance does not conflict with a uniform navigations aids system established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources or the County.
- Aerial Approaches to Airports: Under Section 114.136 of the *Statutes*, any city, village, or town (or county) that is the owner of an airport site may protect the aerial approaches to the airport through an ordinance regulating the use, location, height, and size of structures and objects of natural growth surrounding the airport. An ordinance adopted by a local government that owns an airport site applies in all local governments within the aerial approach area, and may be adopted and enforced without the consent of other affected governing bodies.

COUNTYWIDE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEY OF OZAUKEE COUNTY RESIDENTS: JUNE 2005

Center for Urban
Initiatives and Research



Research • Partnerships • Communication

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY

*COUNTYWIDE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY OF OZAUKEE
COUNTY RESIDENTS*

JUNE 2005

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INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the results of a telephone survey conducted by the Center for Urban Initiatives and Research (CUIR) at the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, under contract to Ozaukee County. The survey was administered to a sample of Ozaukee County residents, and was designed to gather citizen input for Ozaukee County’s comprehensive planning process. The survey questionnaire was developed collaboratively by CUIR, Ozaukee County staff, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission staff, UW Extension staff, the Ozaukee County Smart Growth Committee, and the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee.

The survey used a random digit dial sampling procedure, which includes unlisted telephone numbers. Random digit dialing does not, however, capture cell phones so the sample is restricted to Ozaukee County residents with working land line telephones. Interviews were completed in March 2005 with 406 respondents (a complete survey disposition report is attached as Appendix A). The sample size computes to a theoretical sampling margin of error of ± 4.83 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. In other words, we are 95% confident that if every adult Ozaukee County resident with a working land line telephone were surveyed, the “true” results would fall within 4.83% above or below the results for this sample.

Table 1 shows the distribution of survey respondents across the 16 cities, villages and towns in Ozaukee County, and compares this distribution to the percentage of households per community reported in the 2000 U.S. census. For the most part, the random digit dial sampling procedure yielded a representative sample, although the City of Mequon is somewhat underrepresented. The sample is intended to represent Ozaukee County as a whole, and no inferences will be made about results from any given community.



Table 1. Communities in which Survey Respondents Reside

Community	Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents	Percent 2000 Census
Bayside, Village	0	0.0	0.1
Belgium, Village	8	2.0	1.9
Belgium, Town	5	1.2	1.8
Cedarburg, City	54	13.1	14.3
Cedarburg, Town	37	9.1	6.1
Fredonia, Village	14	3.4	2.3
Fredonia, Town	17	4.2	2.4
Grafton, Village	61	15.0	13.1
Grafton, Town	27	6.7	5.1
Mequon, City	74	18.2	25.5
Newburg, Village	1	0.2	0.1
Port Washington, City	58	14.3	13.2
Port Washington, Town	13	3.2	2.1
Saukville, Village	13	3.2	5.1
Saukville, Town	5	1.2	2.0
Thiensville, Village	19	4.7	4.9
TOTAL	406	99.7*	100

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 2 shows the demographic characteristics of survey respondents, along with 2000 U.S. Census data, where comparable data were available. Interviews were completed with whomever answered the telephone (provided they were at least 18 years old), and as commonly occurs in telephone surveys, the sample skews somewhat toward female respondents (61% female versus 39% male).¹ Table 2 also shows some skew toward older respondents, another common outcome in telephone survey research.

Sample data are sometimes adjusted (weighted) for over- or under-representation of various subgroups in the population. However, because **weighting the data does not substantially change the results**, the data used in the following report are unadjusted (unweighted). Additional discussion and illustrations of weighting data are provided in Appendix B.

¹ Gender bias may be addressed through randomization procedures, such as asking to speak with the adult who had the most recent birthday, but these procedures substantially increase the time needed to complete the required number of interviews, and thus substantially increase the cost of survey administration.



Table 2. Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Characteristic	Survey Respondents	2000 US Census
Gender		
<i>Female</i>	61%	52%
<i>Male</i>	39%	48%
Age		
18-19	1.5%	3.4%
20-29	6.3%	11.7%
30-39	12.1%	19.5%
40-49	22.4%	24.6%
50-59	20.6%	17.9%
60-69	17.3%	10.5%
70 +	19.8%	12.4%
<i>Average Age of Adults</i>	54 years	47 years
Average Number in Household	2.7	2.6
Households with Children	34.9%	37.1%
Type of Residence		
<i>Single Family Home</i>	77.9%	
<i>Condominium</i>	6.9%	
<i>Apartment</i>	6.3%	
<i>Duplex</i>	3.8%	
<i>Working Farm</i>	1.5%	
<i>Hobby Farm</i>	1.5%	
<i>Inactive Farm</i>	0.2%	
<i>Senior Housing</i>	1.4%	
<i>Other</i>	1.2%	
Average Length of Residence in County	26.8 years	
Income *		
<i>Less than \$30,000</i>	13.9%	17.8%
<i>\$30,000 - \$50,000</i>	18.2%	19.0%
<i>\$50,000 - \$75,000</i>	25.3%	23.7%
<i>\$75,000 - \$125,000</i>	25.8%	24.2%
<i>More than \$125,000</i>	16.8%	15.2%

*Percentages based on respondents who answered the question (n=327); 13% of respondents refused to answer and 6.4% stated they did not know the amount of household income.

The organization of this report corresponds to the various elements of a comprehensive plan as defined by Wisconsin law. More specifically, results are grouped in the following elements of a comprehensive plan:

- Housing (and land use for housing)
- Transportation
- Agricultural and Natural Resources
- Community Facilities
- Land Use
- Economic Development

A “Summary and Conclusions” section follows the presentation of results.



HOUSING

The survey asked about various types of housing, and whether respondents believed that Ozaukee County needed a lot more, a little more, or no more of each type. The results are provided in Table 3 and Figure 1. Table 3 shows that a majority of respondents see no need for additional moderately priced multi-family apartments, luxury multi-family apartments, luxury single-family homes, condominiums, or duplexes. Very large majorities (70% or more) see no need for additional luxury housing in Ozaukee County².

Table 3. Perceived Need for Additional Housing in Ozaukee County

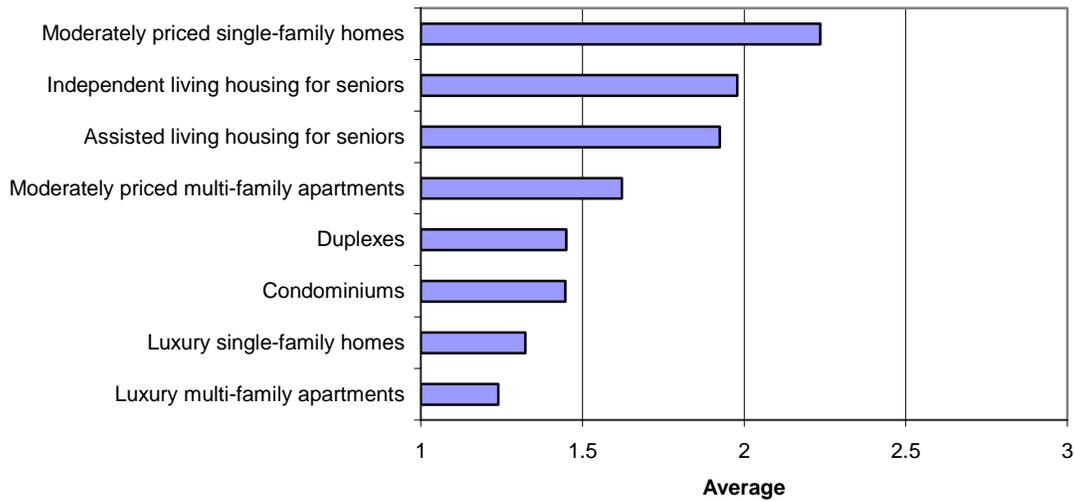
Housing Type	No More (%)	A Little More (%)	A Lot More (%)	No Opinion (%)
Assisted living housing for seniors	25	43	18	14
Independent living housing for seniors	22	44	20	14
Moderately priced multi-family apartments	50	28	15	7
Luxury multi-family apartments	75	16	4	6
Moderately priced single-family homes	18	37	41	4
Luxury single-family homes	70	21	5	3
Condominiums	58	29	6	6
Duplexes	57	28	7	8

Figure 1 arrays average (mean) responses based on a scale of 1 to 3, where 1 = no more, 2 = a little more, and 3 = a lot more. The averages in Figure 1 exclude “No Opinion” responses. On average, the highest perceived need in Ozaukee County is for moderately priced single family homes, but only a minority of respondents (41%) believes a lot more housing of this type in needed. Many respondents also see some need for more independent and assisted living housing for seniors, but a fairly substantial minority (14%) have no opinions on the need for additional senior housing.

² The terms “luxury” and “moderately priced” were not defined for respondents, and respondents may interpret those terms differently depending on their personal financial circumstances. According to the Public Policy Forum, average 2004 home sale prices in Ozaukee County were \$296,380, ranging from an average home sale price of \$179,552 in the City of Port Washington to an average home sale price of \$441,819 in the City of Mequon.



Figure 1. Average Perceived Need for Additional Housing in Ozaukee County



Generally speaking, responses to these questions are not significantly related³ to age of respondent, income, length of residency in Ozaukee County or type of residence. Moderately priced multi-family apartments is the only type of housing related to income or type of residence. Thirty-two percent (32%) of those with incomes less than \$30,000 (11.2% of the sample) perceive a need for “a lot more” moderately priced multi-family apartments, compared to 15% of all respondents. And nearly 35% of current apartment dwellers (6.3% of the sample) perceive a need for “a lot more” moderately priced multi-family apartments, compared to 15% overall.

Female respondents are significantly less likely than males to perceive a need for additional luxury housing, either apartments or single family homes, in Ozaukee County.

Housing and Land Use

Where the previous questions addressed perceived needs for housing in Ozaukee County, respondents were also asked to select from two options regarding residential development in their own communities: New residential areas should be planned with smaller lots, even if it means that homes have to be built closer together, or new residential

³ A number of tests of statistical significance were conducted throughout the course of survey data analysis. A statistical relationship between two variables is considered “significant” when the probability of the observed relationship is less than 5% ($p < .05$). This means that we would expect to find the same relationship 95 or more times if we took 100 different samples of Ozaukee County residents, or that the probability that the relationship was observed by chance is less than 5%.



areas should be planned with larger lots, even if it means that more land will be used to build new homes. As Table 4 shows, a majority of respondents (56%) preferred larger lots, even if more land would be required. Although not provided as an option, 10% of respondents indicated that they preferred both types of developments, or some of each, or that it would depend on other factors.

Table 4. Preferences for Residential Developments in Respondent’s Community

	Percent
Smaller lots, homes closer together	28
Larger lots, more land for homes	56
Some of Each/Both/Depends	10
No Opinion	5
Number of Respondents	406

Comparing responses to this question to perceived need for housing of various types reveals few significant relationships, but as might be expected, respondents who perceive a need for more luxury single family homes tend to prefer residential development with larger lot sizes, and respondents who perceive a need for more moderately priced apartments tend to prefer residential development with smaller lot sizes.

A second question relating residential development to land use addressed “conservation subdivisions.” More specifically, respondents were told:

Some communities are using "conservation subdivisions" or "cluster development." These subdivisions typically have smaller lots and common open space, and natural features of the land are maintained as much as possible.

Respondents were then asked whether they favored or opposed these subdivisions in Ozaukee County. Table 5 shows that a majority of respondents favor conservation subdivisions. Although not offered as a response option, about 3% of respondents suggested they needed more information in order to form an opinion.



Table 5. Support for Conservation Subdivisions

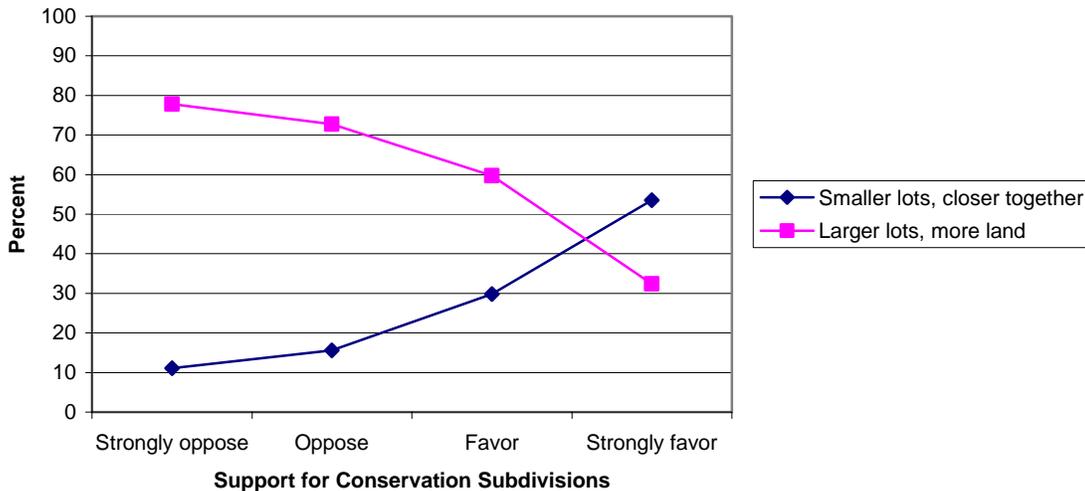
	Percent
Strongly oppose	5
Oppose	20
Favor	51
Strongly favor	18
Need more information	3
No Opinion	3
Number of Respondents	406

In sum, a majority of respondents indicated they preferred larger lot sizes that required more land for residential development. On the other hand, an even larger majority indicated they favored conservation subdivisions. Table 6 and Figure 2 show cross-tabulations of these two questions, excluding “No Opinion” and indeterminate responses.

Table 6. Support for Conservation Subdivisions by Lot Size Preferences

Conservation Subdivisions	New Residential Development in the Community	
	Smaller Lots, Closer Together (%)	Larger Lots, More Land (%)
Strongly oppose	2	6
Oppose	10	27
Favor	55	56
Strongly favor	33	11
Number of Respondents	115	209

Figure 2. Support for Conservation Subdivisions by Lot Size Preferences





Responses to the two questions are significantly related; those who prefer smaller lots tend to favor conservation subdivisions, and vice versa. This is most evident in comparing lot size preferences among those who “oppose” conservation subdivisions (27% of those who prefer larger lots *oppose* conservation subdivisions, compared to only 10% of those who prefer smaller lots), and in comparing lot size preferences among those who “strongly favor” conservation subdivisions (33% of those who prefer smaller lots *strongly favor* conservation subdivisions compared to 11% of those who prefer larger lots).

Nevertheless, a large number of respondents are inconsistent in their answers. This is most in evidence by the fact that 56% of those who prefer larger lots also indicated they favor conservation subdivisions. One can only speculate on this paradox, but it may be the case that all things being equal, many residents prefer larger lot sizes. However, when conservation subdivision features such as common open space and natural preservation are added, many residents may change their mind.

TRANSPORTATION

Respondents were asked how they perceived their usual experience with traffic as they travel around Ozaukee County. As Table 7 shows, a large majority of respondents generally find traffic to be moderate to light.

Table 7. Perceptions of Traffic in Ozaukee County

	Percent
Light	24
Moderate	59
Heavy	14
Very heavy	2
No Opinion	1
Number of Respondents	406

The survey also asked residents about priorities for a range of transportation investments in Ozaukee County. Complete responses are provided in Table 8, and average responses are provided in Figure 3 on a scale of 1 to 3, where 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, and 3 = high priority (“No Opinion” responses are excluded).

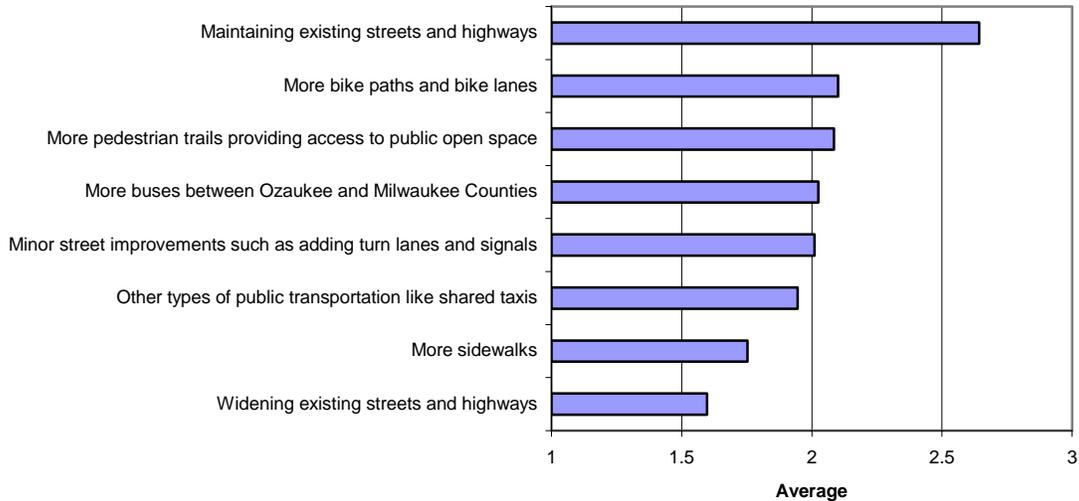


Table 8. Priorities for Transportation Investments

Transportation Investment	Low Priority (%)	Medium Priority (%)	High Priority (%)	No Opinion (%)
More buses between Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties	29	34	31	5
Other types of public transportation like shared taxis	32	34	27	7
Maintaining existing streets and highways	5	26	69	0
Widening existing streets and highways	54	31	14	1
Minor street improvements such as adding turn lanes and signals	29	39	30	1
More bike paths and bike lanes	30	29	40	1
More sidewalks	51	21	26	2
More pedestrian trails providing access to public open space	29	32	37	2

As both Table 8 and Figure 3 clearly show, maintaining existing streets and highways is far and away the highest priority for transportation investments. It is the only transportation option that a majority of respondents considered high priority. Conversely, widening streets and highways and adding sidewalks are relatively low in priority, with a majority of respondents indicating each of these transportation investments would be low priority.

Figure 3. Average Priorities for Transportation Investments



Prioritization for transportation investments is not significantly related to perceptions of traffic in Ozaukee County. Women are significantly more likely than men to place higher priorities on more buses between Ozaukee and Milwaukee Counties and other types of public transportation like shared taxis. Men are significantly more likely than women to place higher priority on widening existing streets and highways and adding more bike paths and bike lanes.



Several questions addressed the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. Interviewers explained to respondents that the Interurban Trail is a 30-mile paved trail that runs the length of Ozaukee County from the City of Mequon to the Town of Belgium, and that the trail is intended for year round use for biking, walking, inline skating, and cross country skiing. Respondents were first asked whether they used the Ozaukee Interurban Trail; about 53% of respondents answered that they did use the trail.

Respondents were then asked whether they favored or opposed expanding the Interurban Trail, including more off road trails. Nearly 70% of respondents favored expansion of the Interurban Trail. Table 9 shows the results by whether the respondent used the trail. Respondents who use the Ozaukee Interurban Trail are significantly more likely to support expansion, but even a majority of non-users support its expansion.

Table 9. Support for Expansion of Ozaukee Interurban Trail by Use of Trail

Support for Expansion	Use of Ozaukee Interurban Trail	
	No (%)	Yes (%)
Oppose	26	19
Favor	61	76
No Opinion	13	5
Number of Respondents	189	217

Respondents who favored expansion of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail (n=282) were asked first if they favored or opposed using County tax dollars to expand the Interurban Trail and second, whether they favored or opposed using private donations and State and Federal grants to expand the Interurban Trail. Table 10 shows that a large majority (76%) favor using County tax dollars for trail expansion; indeed, use of tax dollars is even favored by 66% of respondents who do not use the trail.

Table 10. Support for Funding Sources to Expand the Ozaukee Interurban Trail

	County Taxes (%)	Donations/ Grants (%)
Oppose	21	4
Favor	76	95
No Opinion	3	1
Number of Respondents	282	



Support for external funding to support expansion is nearly unanimous. Among those respondents who oppose using County tax dollars for expansion, 93% favor the use of private donations and state and federal grants.

Finally, the survey asked all respondents (n=406) whether they would support development of a countywide network of bike and pedestrian trails, in addition to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. Again, a large majority (67%) indicated that they would support this initiative. As with expansion of the Interurban Trail, those respondents who favored development of a countywide network (n=270) were asked about funding sources, and as Table 11 shows, the results are similar. There was a slight (5%) increase in respondents who oppose using County tax dollars, but a large majority still supports using County tax dollars for network development. More than 97% of respondents who oppose use of County tax dollars support use of external funding sources.

Table 11. Support for Funding Sources to Develop Countywide Network of Trails

	County Taxes (%)	Donations/ Grants (%)
Oppose	26	2
Favor	70	98
No Opinion	4	1
Number of Respondents	270	

Support for expansion of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and development of a countywide network of trails are both significantly related to household income. More specifically, respondents with household incomes less than \$50,000 are significantly more likely to oppose these initiatives than respondents in higher income categories. Nevertheless, a majority of respondents in these lower income categories still support these initiatives; e.g. 51% of respondents with household incomes less than \$30,000 support both trail expansion and network development. Moreover, among those subsets of respondents who favor these initiatives, support for use of County tax dollars is not related to household income.



AGRICULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The survey asked whether respondents would favor or oppose having Ozaukee County create a dedicated fund to buy and preserve natural areas in Ozaukee County. Respondents were informed that the fund could be used only to buy and preserve natural areas. A large majority (74%) favored a dedicated fund. Though not offered as a response option, about 6% of respondents indicated they would need more information in order to form an opinion.

Respondents who favored a dedicated fund to preserve natural areas (n=299) were asked about potential funding sources. As shown in Table 12, a large majority of those who favor a dedicated fund also support the use of County tax dollars to create that fund. Support for external funding sources (private donations or State and Federal grants) is nearly unanimous. Among those who oppose use of County taxes, 87% favor the use of external funding sources. Household income is not related to any of these questions.

Table 12. Support for Funding Sources to Create a Dedicated Natural Preservation Fund

	County Taxes (%)	Donations/ Grants (%)
Oppose	18	5
Favor	75	95
Need more information	7	0
No Opinion	0	1
Number of Respondents	299	

The survey asked respondents how they felt about priorities for a range of steps intended to preserve or improve the natural environment in Ozaukee County. Complete responses are provided in Table 13, and average responses are provided in Figure 4 on a scale of 1 to 3, where 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, and 3 = high priority (“No Opinion” responses are excluded). Of nine options for preserving or improving the natural environment, a majority of respondents believed six of them should be high priority. It should be noted that both questions about parks made reference to “spending more,” and in both cases (but especially for creating *new* parks) only a minority of respondents felt these initiatives should be high priority. It is also worth noting that, similar to priorities for streets and highways, residents place relatively higher priority on maintaining existing parks than

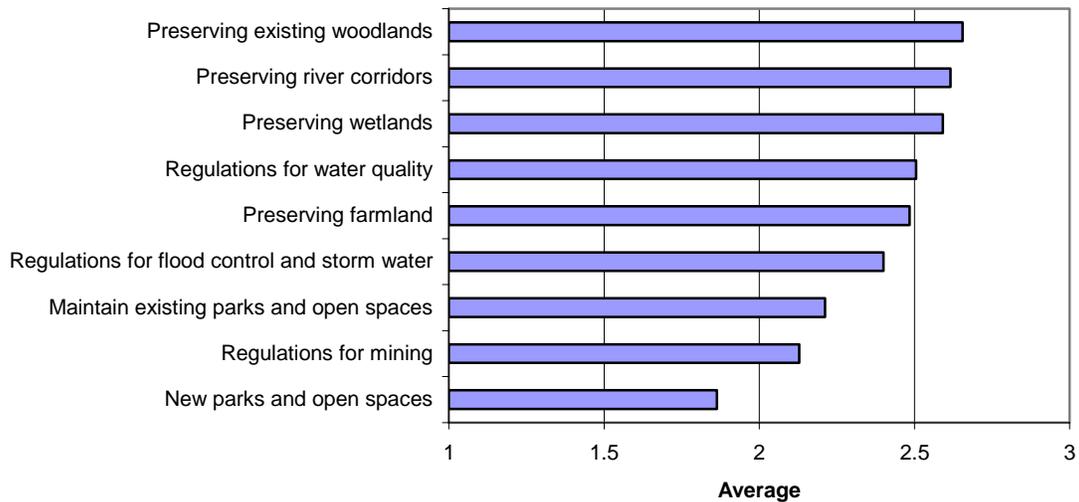


creating new parks. Finally, a fairly substantial minority (12%) had no opinion on stricter mining regulations.

Table 13. Priorities for Preserving or Improving the Natural Environment in Ozaukee County

Steps to Improve or Preserve Natural Environment	Low Priority (%)	Medium Priority (%)	High Priority (%)	No Opinion (%)
Spending more to maintain existing parks and open spaces	13	51	34	1
Spending more to create new parks and open spaces	33	48	19	1
Stricter regulations for water quality	15	19	64	3
Stricter regulations for flood control and storm water	14	30	53	3
Stricter regulations for non-metallic mining in gravel pits & stone quarries	27	22	39	12
Preserving existing woodlands	4	26	69	1
Preserving wetlands	8	25	66	1
Preserving river corridors	5	26	65	4
Preserving farmland	10	31	57	2

Figure 4. Average Priorities for Preserving or Improving the Natural Environment in Ozaukee County



Lake Michigan Issues

Respondents were asked to rate Ozaukee County government efforts to address a variety of issues relating to Lake Michigan. Complete responses are provided in Table 14, which shows that a large number of respondents had no opinion on these issues. Average responses are provided in Figure 5 on a scale of 1 to 3, where 1 = need a lot of

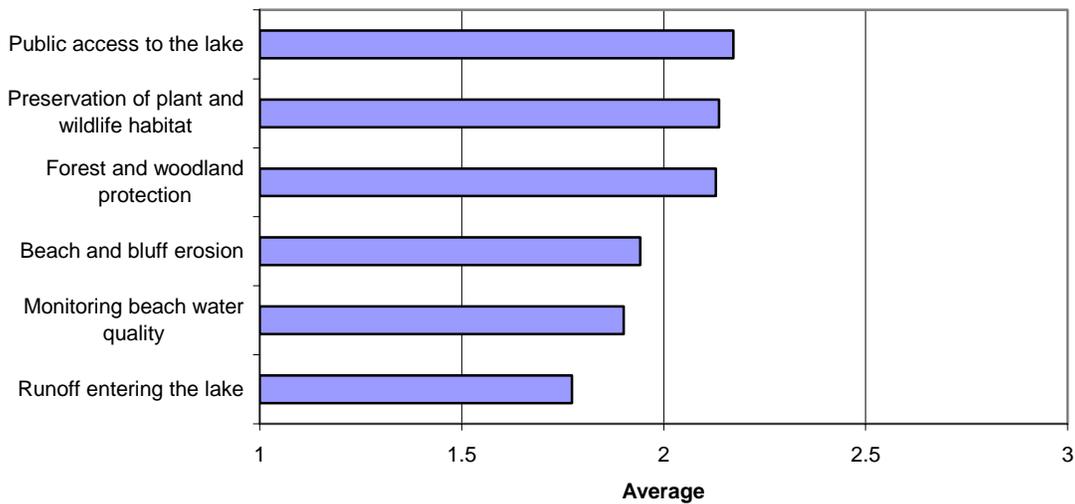


improvement, 2 = need some improvement, and 3 = adequate effort (“No Opinion” responses are excluded).

Table 14. Ratings of County Efforts to Address Lake Michigan Issues

Issue	Need a Lot of Improvement (%)	Need Some Improvement (%)	Adequate Effort (%)	No Opinion (%)
Beach and bluff erosion	25	31	21	23
Preservation of plant and wildlife habitat	17	34	27	23
Runoff entering the lake	34	22	17	27
Public access to the lake	22	29	37	12
Monitoring beach water quality	30	26	22	22
Forest and woodland protection	22	23	32	23

Figure 5. Average Ratings of County Efforts to Address Lake Michigan Issues



These results show that opinions are widely divided on most of these issues. That is, for most issues respondents are almost equally likely to select one response option as another. For example, with respect to beach and bluff erosion, the percentage of respondents who believe County efforts need a lot of improvement is nearly equal to the percentage of respondents who believe County efforts need some improvement or are adequate. As a consequence, most of the average ratings were near the midpoint of the scale (value of 2).

Moreover, large numbers of respondents had no opinion on these questions, and 60% of respondents had no opinion on at least one of these issues. “No opinion” responses



were less prevalent in the Town and Village of Belgium, and the town and city of Port Washington, communities at or near the Lake Michigan shore. But no opinion responses were plentiful in the town of Grafton and the City of Mequon. It may be the case that many respondents are not aware of Ozaukee County government efforts to address these issues.

A separate question was asked about building setbacks from Lake Michigan bluffs. Interviewers explained to respondents that:

Current county ordinance requires buildings along Lake Michigan bluffs to be set back 75 feet from the top of the bluff. Because of erosion of the bluffs, Ozaukee County is considering increasing the setback to more than 75 feet.

Respondents were asked whether they favored or opposed a greater bluff setback requirement. As Table 15 shows, a large majority of respondents favor the greater setback. Though not offered as a response option, about 4% of respondents indicated that they needed more information to form an opinion. A total of 13 respondents own land on Lake Michigan, and among these respondents, 54% (n=7) favor a greater setback.

Table 15. Support for Increasing Building Setback from Lake Michigan Bluffs

	Percent
Oppose	9
Favor	82
Need more information	4
No Opinion	5
Number of Respondents	406

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of kindergarten through grade 12 education in their local public schools. As shown in Table 16, about one third of respondents rated their local public schools as excellent, and about one third rated their public schools as good. School evaluations are quite similar between households with or without children, but 21% of households without children have no opinion on school quality, compared to 6% of households with children.



Table 16. Ratings of Local K-12 Public Schools

	Percent
Poor	1
Below Average	2
Average	13
Good	34
Excellent	35
No Opinion	16
Number of Respondents	406

Table 17 shows ratings of public schools by the school district in which the respondent resides. Although some differences across school districts are apparent, the number of respondents for several school districts is quite small, and *one should refrain from drawing any firm conclusions* from these comparisons. About 10% of respondents did not know the school district in which they resided.

Table 17. Ratings of Local K-12 Public Schools by School District of Residence

	School District							No Answer (%)
	Cedarburg (%)	Cedar Grove/ Belgium* (%)	Grafton (%)	Mequon – Thiensville (%)	Northern Ozaukee* (%)	Port Washington/ Saukville (%)	Random Lake* (%)	
Poor	2	8	3	0	0	0	20	3
Below average	0	15	2	0	12	1	0	3
Average	10	23	16	12	18	12	20	10
Good	37	31	39	27	35	41	40	18
Excellent	42	15	25	49	29	32	0	15
No Opinion	8	8	16	12	6	13	20	53
Number of Respondents	83	13	64	105	17	82	5	40

*The number of respondents from these districts is exceptionally small, and no conclusions should be drawn.

Respondents were also asked to assess the extent to which overcrowding was a problem in their local public schools. As Table 18 shows, few respondents indicated all of their local schools were overcrowded, but many believed there was overcrowding in some schools, including more than 40% of households with children.



Table 18. Perceptions of Overcrowding in Local K-12 Schools

	Households without Children (%)	Households with Children (%)	Total (%)
Overcrowded	2	5	3
Some Schools Overcrowded	22	41	29
No Overcrowded	47	43	45
No Opinion	29	11	23
Number Of Respondents	264	140	406

Table 19 shows perceptions of overcrowding by the school district in which the respondent resides. As was the case for school evaluations, given the small number of respondents in some school districts, *one should refrain from drawing any firm conclusions* from these comparisons.

Table 19. Perceptions of Overcrowding in Local K-12 Schools by School District

	School District							No Answer (%)
	Cedarburg (%)	Cedar Grove – Belgium*	Grafton (%)	Mequon – Thiensville (%)	Northern Ozaukee*	Port Washington / Saukville (%)	Random Lake*	
Overcrowded	6	0	3	4	0	2	20	0
Some Overcrowded	37	38	24	31	25	32	20	7
No Overcrowded	43	46	46	49	50	49	40	32
No Opinion	15	15	27	16	25	17	20	61
Number of Respondents	82	13	63	104	16	82	5	41

*The number of respondents from these districts is exceptionally small, and no conclusions should be drawn.

Perceptions of overcrowding in public schools are not related to ratings of the quality of public schools.

Apart from local K-12 public schools, one other question relating to community facilities addressed access to health care services. As Table 20 shows, a large majority rated their access to healthcare services in Ozaukee County as good or excellent. Responses to this question are unrelated to age or income.

Table 20. Ratings of Access to Healthcare Services

	Percent
Poor	2
Fair	11
Good	41
Excellent	44
No Opinion	3
Number of Respondents	406



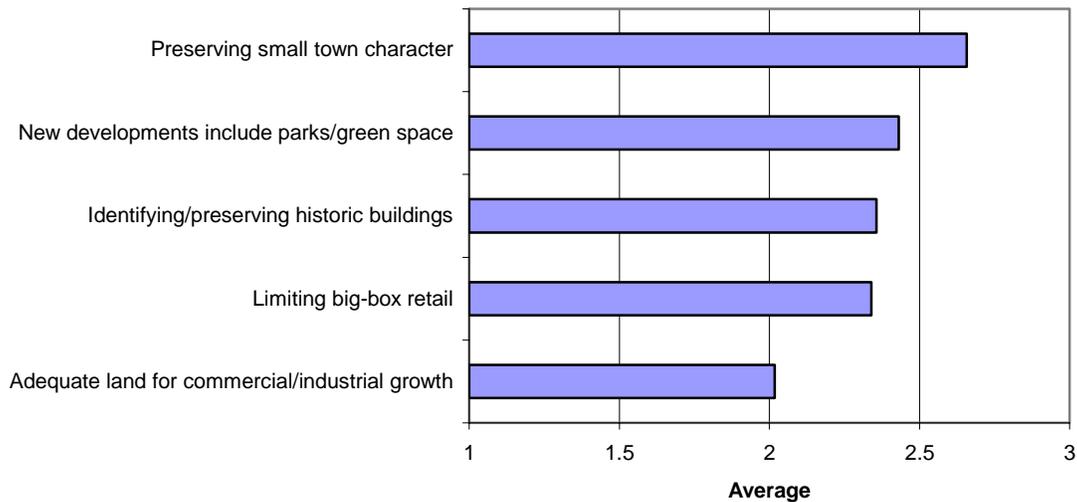
LAND USE

The survey asked residents how they felt about priorities for land use in Ozaukee County. Complete responses are provided in Table 21, and average responses are provided in Figure 6 on a scale of 1 to 3, where 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, and 3 = high priority (“No Opinion” responses are excluded). Of five land uses addressed by the survey, a majority of respondents indicated four of them should be high priority, with the lone exception being ensuring adequate land for commercial and industrial growth. Respondents place particularly high priority on preserving Ozaukee County’s small town character.

Table 21. Priorities for Land Use

Land Use	Low Priority (%)	Medium Priority (%)	High Priority (%)	No Opinion (%)
New developments include parks/green space	13	30	55	2
Adequate land for commercial/industrial growth	27	43	28	2
Limiting big-box retail	19	26	53	2
Identifying/preserving historic buildings	14	35	50	1
Preserving small town character	6	21	71	1

Figure 6. Average Priorities for Land Use



In assessing relationships between opinions on land use priorities and other characteristics of respondents, respondents who are more open to residential development (i.e. see a greater need for additional residential development) tend to place higher priority



than other respondents on including parks and/or green space in new housing developments, and ensuring adequate land for commercial/industrial growth. Ensuring adequate land for commercial/industrial growth also receives higher priority among male respondents, and is positively related to length of residence in Ozaukee County (those who lived in the County longer tend to place a higher priority on ensuring land for commercial and industrial growth).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The survey asked residents how high a priority they placed on attracting new businesses and new jobs to Ozaukee County. As Table 22 shows, nearly half of all respondents indicated attracting businesses should be a high priority, while relatively few thought it should be a low priority.

Table 22. Priorities for Attracting New Business and Jobs to Ozaukee County

	Percent
Low Priority	8
Medium Priority	42
High Priority	49
No Opinion	1
Number of Respondents	406

Not surprisingly, responses to this question are significantly related to responses to the question of priority for ensuring adequate land for industrial and commercial growth. Among respondents who give high priority to attracting new businesses, 46% also give high priority to ensuring adequate land for industrial and commercial growth (compared to 28% of all respondents).

Respondents were also asked whether they would favor or oppose the development of various types of industries as they think about the future of Ozaukee County. The responses are shown in Table 23 and are sorted from most in favor to least in favor. A majority of respondents favor all kinds of industries, with the exception of warehousing and distribution.



Table 23. Support for Development of Businesses in Ozaukee County

Type of Business	Oppose (%)	Favor (%)	No Opinion (%)
Small scale farming	6	92	2
Arts and entertainment	11	88	1
Tourism	15	84	1
Information technology	12	83	5
Health care	19	79	2
Financial and insurance	28	68	3
Retail	29	68	3
Manufacturing	34	61	5
Warehousing and distribution	57	36	7

In general, survey respondents are pro-business development. As Table 24 shows, 58% of respondents favored development of 7 or more of the nine types of industries listed. Among respondents who indicated that attracting businesses and jobs to Ozaukee County was a high priority, a majority favored every type of industry. Among respondents who indicated that attracting businesses and jobs to Ozaukee County was a medium priority, a majority favored every type of industry except warehousing and distribution. And even among the limited number of respondents who indicated that attracting businesses and jobs to Ozaukee County was a low priority, a majority favored development of small scale farming, arts and entertainment, information technology, tourism, and financial and insurance.

Table 24. Cumulative Support for Business Development

Number of Industries Favored	Percent
0	1
1	0
2	3
3	4
4	6
5	10
6	17
7	20
8	19
9	19
Number of Respondents	406



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Asked to rate the overall quality of life in Ozaukee County, residents responded in an overwhelmingly positive fashion. Nearly half of the respondents rated the overall quality of life in Ozaukee County as excellent, with another 47% rating the quality of life as good. Starting from such a strong base, when residents are asked to weigh in on priorities for the future they are likely to tend toward preserving and enhancing the status quo.

When asked about the need for more housing of various types in Ozaukee County, relatively few residents see a need for much more housing of any kind. In fact, for most types of housing a majority of residents indicated there is *no* need for more. The only exceptions were senior housing and moderately priced single family homes. Similarly, when asked about priorities for future transportation investments residents placed the highest priority by far on *maintaining* existing streets and highways, while placing the lowest priority on widening existing streets and highways.

A predominant theme in the survey results relates to preservation or improvement of the natural environment in Ozaukee County. For example, 69% of residents favor “conservation subdivisions” which were described to respondents as developments that feature open space and maintenance of natural features of the land. A majority of residents place high priority on preserving existing woodlands, wetlands, river corridors and farmland, and applying stricter regulations for water quality. A large majority of residents support the creation of a dedicated fund to preserve natural areas in Ozaukee County, and the depth of support is evidenced by the fact that a majority of residents favor using County tax dollars to create such a fund.

Furthermore, large majorities of residents support expansion of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail as well as development of a countywide network of bike and pedestrian trails, which presumably provide a way for residents to take advantage of the natural environment in the County. And again, large majorities of residents support the use of County tax dollars to fund these initiatives.

It is clear, then, that Ozaukee County residents place a high value on the natural environment, but perhaps more generally residents would like to preserve the “rural” nature of the County. For example, preserving farmland is a relatively high priority among residents and in terms of business development, an overwhelming 92% of respondents favor the



development of small scale farming. Moreover, a slight majority of residents view the development of more sidewalks in the County as low priority. Finally, 71% of residents place a high priority on preserving the small town character of the County, and the proportion of residents who believe that preservation should be a low priority is negligible.

Adding to the perceptions of a high quality of life in Ozaukee County are relatively high ratings of local public schools. A majority of residents rate their local public schools as excellent or good, and these school ratings are significantly and strongly related to overall quality of life ratings.

In sum, residents rate the quality of life in Ozaukee County highly, and appear to place great value in the natural and rural attributes of the County. It is perhaps somewhat incongruous, therefore, that County residents are so receptive to business development in the County. A majority of residents favor the development of all kinds of industries with the exception of warehousing and distribution. The survey did not probe into the reasons for favoring or opposing the various types of business development, but it is worth noting that the most favored types of business development are small scale farming (in keeping with the rural nature of the County), followed by arts and entertainment (possible quality of life enhancers). At the bottom of the list are businesses that are frequently perceived as “dirty” industries: manufacturing and especially warehousing and distribution, the location of which has been controversial in other metro Milwaukee locations. Finally, there is substantial support for retail development, but a majority of residents place a high priority on limiting “big box” retail development.

This survey of Ozaukee County residents was commissioned in order to gather citizen input for a comprehensive plan in response to Wisconsin’s Comprehensive Planning/ “Smart Growth” law requirements. Although the question was not asked directly, the limited support found in the survey results for housing development, combined with the overwhelming support for preserving the natural, rural and small town character of the County suggests that the prevailing sentiment among County residents may be that smart growth equates to limited residential growth⁴, while allowing for economic development that enhances the already high quality of life.

⁴ Surveys conducted by CUIR in Mequon and the City of Cedarburg did address this question directly, and the results of those surveys support this conclusion.



APPENDIX A. SURVEY DISPOSITIONS

Disposition	Number	Percent
Complete	406	5.83
Partial Complete	32	0.46
Refusal	864	12.41
Answering Machine	2272	32.62
Language Barrier-Spanish	1	0.01
Busy	483	6.94
No Answer	1125	16.15
Fax/Data Line	230	3.30
Disconnected	424	6.09
Business	411	5.90
Callback	610	8.76
Wrong Number	41	0.59
Non-Spanish Language	0	0.00
Not Qualified	66	0.95
TOTAL DIALINGS	6964	100.01



APPENDIX B. WEIGHTING DATA

The data were weighted by community, gender and age to adjust for over- or under-representation of certain subgroups. The data were weighted to the sample size, i.e., the weighted sample is the same size as the unweighted sample (n=406). Cases are weighted proportionate to 2000 U.S. census data. Respondents who are over-represented receive a weight less than one, while respondents who are under-represented receive a weight greater than one. The weights for each of the three variables are shown in table B.1.

Table B.1. Weights for Community, Gender and Age

	Sample Percent	Census Percent	Weight
Community			
Bayside, Village	0.0	0.1	NA
Belgium, Village	1.9	1.9	0.964
Belgium, Town	1.2	1.8	1.462
Cedarburg, City	13.1	14.3	1.075
Cedarburg, Town	9.0	6.1	0.669
Fredonia, Village	3.4	2.3	0.667
Fredonia, Town	4.1	2.4	0.573
Grafton, Village	14.8	13.1	0.872
Grafton, Town	6.6	5.1	0.767
Mequon, City	18.0	25.5	1.399
Newburg, Village	0.2	0.1	0.406
Port Washington, City	14.1	13.2	0.924
Port Washington, Town	3.2	2.1	0.656
Saukville, Village	3.2	5.1	1.593
Saukville, Town	1.2	2.0	1.624
Thiensville, Village	4.6	4.9	1.047
Gender			
Male	39.4	48.4	1.228
Female	60.6	51.6	0.852
Age Category			
18-19	1.5	3.4	2.255
20-29	6.3	11.7	1.863
30-39	12.1	19.5	1.617
40-49	22.4	24.6	1.100
50-59	20.6	17.9	0.869
60-69	17.3	10.5	0.606
70 +	19.8	12.4	0.625

Although applying weights to the data does result in some change to the frequency distributions, **the changes are not of sufficient magnitude to change any interpretation of results.** Thus, following consultation with Ozaukee County officials, the decision was made to use unweighted data for the purposes of this report.

Differences in frequency distributions for weighted and unweighted data are illustrated in Figures B.1 and B.2.



Figure B.1 Unweighted and Weighted Ratings of Ozaukee County Quality of Life

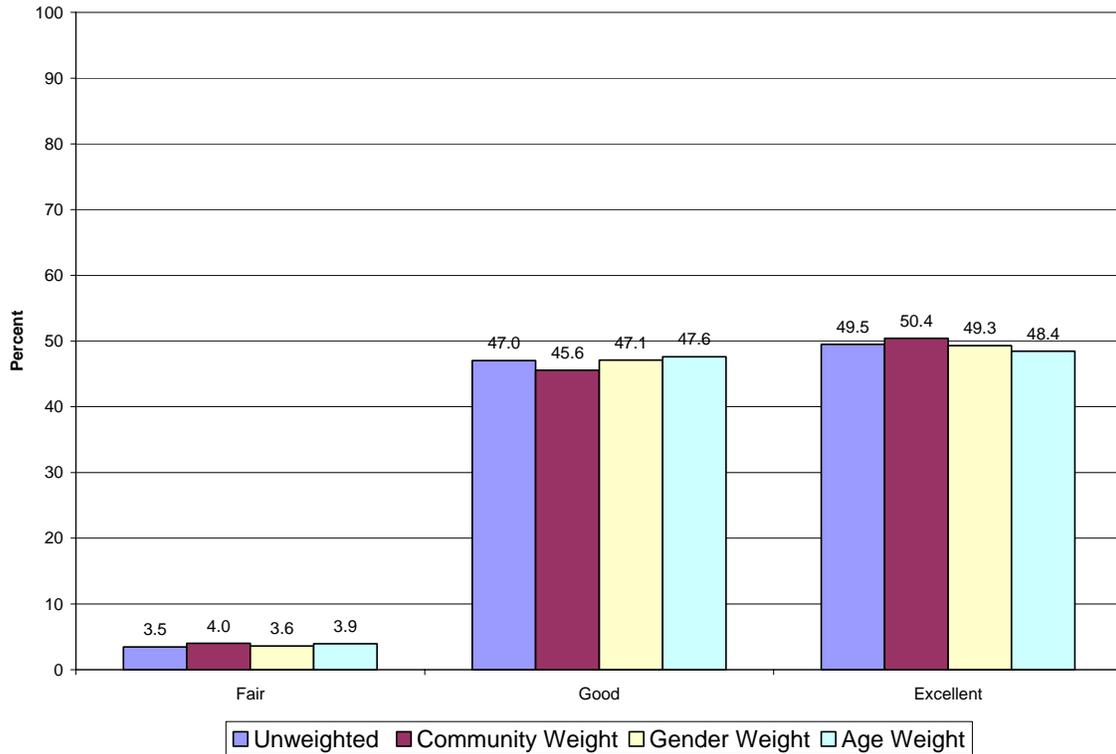
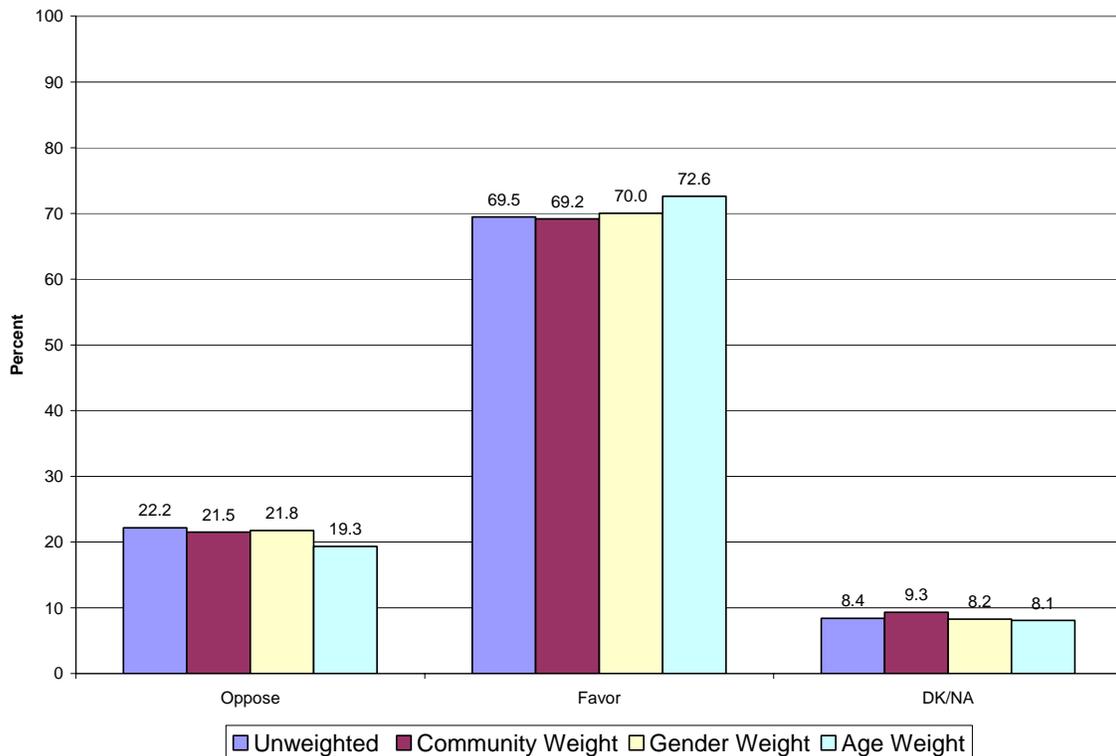


Figure B.1 Unweighted and Weighted Support for Expansion of Ozaukee Interurban Trail



Appendix O

YEAR 2007 LAND USE IN EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table O-1

LAND USES IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	7,765.64	59.4	25.9
Two-Family	207.66	1.6	0.7
Multi-Family	253.53	1.9	0.8
Mobile Homes	0.49	- ^b	- ^b
Subtotal	8,227.32	63.0	27.4
Commercial	371.86	2.8	1.2
Industrial	368.69	2.8	1.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	986.75	7.6	3.3
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	1,385.57	10.6	4.6
Railroad Rights-of-Way	90.86	0.7	0.3
Communications and Utilities	31.50	0.2	0.1
Subtotal	2,494.68	19.1	8.3
Governmental and Institutional ^c	514.0	3.9	1.7
Recreational ^d	1086.50	8.3	3.6
Urban Subtotal	13,063.05	100.0	43.5
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,570.95	9.3	5.2
Wetlands	2,081.56	12.3	6.9
Surface Water	633.79	3.7	2.1
Subtotal	4,286.30	25.3	14.3
Agricultural	10,378.07	61.1	34.6
Extractive and Landfill	6.39	- ^b	- ^b
Open Lands ^e	2,301.00	13.6	7.7
Nonurban Subtotal	16,971.76	100.0	56.5
Total	30,034.81	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-2

LAND USES IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	887.29	39.9	23.9
Two-Family	89.90	4.0	2.4
Multi-Family	113.95	5.1	3.1
Mobile Homes	0.00	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1,091.14	49.0	29.4
Commercial	97.36	4.4	2.6
Industrial	163.79	7.4	4.4
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	139.69	6.3	3.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	347.13	15.6	9.4
Railroad Rights-of-Way	25.05	1.1	0.7
Communications and Utilities	74.90	3.4	2.0
Subtotal	586.77	26.4	15.8
Governmental and Institutional ^b	172.71	7.8	4.7
Recreational ^c	113.82	5.1	3.1
Urban Subtotal	2,225.59	100.0	60.1
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	69.47	4.7	1.9
Wetlands	172.39	11.6	4.7
Surface Water	14.26	1.0	0.4
Subtotal	256.12	17.3	6.9
Agricultural	900.56	60.8	24.3
Extractive and Landfill	11.27	0.8	0.3
Open Lands ^d	312.02	21.1	8.4
Nonurban Subtotal	1,479.97	100.0	39.9
Total	3,705.56	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-3

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	284.62	41.9	21.9
Two-Family.....	27.74	4.1	2.1
Multi-Family.....	3.43	0.5	0.3
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	315.79	46.5	24.3
Commercial.....	48.28	7.1	3.7
Industrial.....	97.24	14.3	7.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	35.07	5.2	2.7
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	97.83	14.4	7.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	17.79	2.6	1.4
Communications and Utilities.....	11.63	1.7	0.9
Subtotal	162.32	23.9	12.5
Governmental and Institutional ^b	20.80	3.1	1.6
Recreational ^c	34.62	5.1	2.7
Urban Subtotal	679.05	100.0	52.3
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	2.94	0.5	0.3
Wetlands.....	34.16	5.5	2.6
Surface Water.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	37.10	6.0	2.9
Agricultural.....	484.14	78.3	37.3
Extractive and Landfill.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands ^d	96.91	15.7	7.5
Nonurban Subtotal	618.15	100.0	47.7
Total	1,297.20	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-4

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	249.19	42.8	18.2
Two-Family.....	5.58	1.0	0.4
Multi-Family.....	20.73	3.6	1.5
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	275.50	47.3	20.1
Commercial.....	18.25	3.1	1.3
Industrial.....	65.33	11.2	4.8
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	38.07	6.5	2.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	81.44	14.0	5.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	13.28	2.3	1.0
Communications and Utilities.....	2.57	0.4	0.2
Subtotal	135.36	23.3	9.9
Governmental and Institutional ^b	41.70	7.2	3.0
Recreational ^c	45.86	7.9	3.3
Urban Subtotal	582.00	100.0	42.5
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	80.61	10.2	5.9
Wetlands.....	110.51	14.0	8.1
Surface Water.....	3.14	0.4	0.2
Subtotal	194.26	24.7	14.2
Agricultural.....	529.71	67.2	38.7
Extractive and Landfill.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands ^d	64.10	8.1	4.7
Nonurban Subtotal	788.07	100.0	57.5
Total	1,370.07	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-5

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	930.02	40.1	31.2
Two-Family.....	48.46	2.1	1.6
Multi-Family.....	170.21	7.4	5.7
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1,148.69	49.6	38.6
Commercial.....	183.39	7.9	6.2
Industrial.....	212.41	9.2	7.1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	113.82	4.9	3.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	383.11	16.5	12.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	18.72	0.8	0.6
Communications and Utilities.....	12.11	0.5	0.4
Subtotal	527.76	22.8	17.7
Governmental and Institutional ^b	153.45	6.6	5.1
Recreational ^c	89.70	3.9	3.0
Urban Subtotal	2,315.40	100.0	77.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	80.98	12.1	2.7
Wetlands.....	79.44	12.0	2.7
Surface Water.....	53.12	8.0	1.8
Subtotal	213.54	32.1	7.2
Agricultural.....	306.67	46.2	10.3
Extractive and Landfill.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands ^d	144.13	21.7	4.8
Nonurban Subtotal	664.34	100.0	22.3
Total	2,979.74	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-6

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	163.58	47.3	28.3
Two-Family.....	26.40	7.6	4.6
Multi-Family.....	26.48	7.7	4.6
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	216.46	62.5	37.5
Commercial.....	10.79	3.1	1.9
Industrial.....	7.68	2.2	1.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	27.24	7.8	4.7
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	43.46	12.6	7.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communications and Utilities.....	3.38	1.0	0.6
Subtotal	74.08	21.4	12.8
Governmental and Institutional ^b	17.50	5.1	3.0
Recreational ^c	19.63	5.7	3.4
Urban Subtotal	346.14	100.0	60.0
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	23.38	10.1	4.1
Wetlands.....	34.08	14.8	6.0
Surface Water.....	25.36	11.0	4.3
Subtotal	82.82	35.9	14.4
Agricultural.....	115.08	49.8	19.9
Extractive and Landfill.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands ^d	32.99	14.3	5.7
Nonurban Subtotal	230.89	100.0	40.0
Total	577.03	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-7

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	418.47	31.2	18.3
Two-Family.....	39.06	2.9	1.7
Multi-Family.....	53.88	4.0	2.4
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	511.41	38.1	22.3
Commercial.....	120.44	9.0	5.3
Industrial.....	241.17	18.0	10.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	151.46	11.3	6.6
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	165.49	12.3	7.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	22.25	1.7	1.0
Communications and Utilities.....	40.57	3.0	1.8
Subtotal	379.77	28.3	16.6
Governmental and Institutional ^b	38.17	2.8	1.7
Recreational ^c	49.93	3.7	2.2
Urban Subtotal	1,340.89	100.0	58.6
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	47.17	5.0	2.1
Wetlands.....	306.29	32.2	13.3
Surface Water.....	45.53	4.8	2.0
Subtotal	398.99	42.0	17.4
Agricultural.....	262.70	27.7	11.5
Extractive and Landfill.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands ^d	287.35	30.3	12.5
Nonurban Subtotal	949.04	100.0	41.4
Total	2,289.93	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-8

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	347.67	54.5	50.3
Two-Family.....	5.79	0.9	0.8
Multi-Family.....	46.58	7.3	6.7
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	400.04	62.7	57.8
Commercial.....	53.20	8.3	7.7
Industrial.....	3.69	0.6	0.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	28.56	4.5	4.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	90.65	14.2	13.1
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	12.62	2.0	1.8
Communications and Utilities.....	6.03	0.9	0.9
Subtotal	137.86	21.6	19.9
Governmental and Institutional ^b	21.39	3.4	3.1
Recreational ^c	22.21	3.5	3.2
Urban Subtotal	638.39	100.0	92.2
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	3.10	5.7	0.4
Wetlands.....	0.53	1.0	0.1
Surface Water.....	31.68	58.5	4.6
Subtotal	35.31	65.2	5.1
Agricultural.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Extractive and Landfill.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands ^d	18.87	34.8	2.7
Nonurban Subtotal	54.18	100.0	7.8
Total	692.57	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^cIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^dOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-9

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	637.63	26.9	2.8
Two-Family.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multi-Family.....	0.62	-- ^b	-- ^b
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	638.25	26.9	2.8
Commercial.....	7.59	0.3	-- ^b
Industrial.....	7.44	0.3	-- ^b
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	433.35	18.3	1.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	496.30	20.9	2.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	52.86	2.2	0.2
Communications and Utilities.....	45.33	1.9	0.2
Subtotal	1,027.84	43.4	4.5
Governmental and Institutional ^c	21.92	0.9	0.1
Recreational ^d	667.40	28.2	2.9
Urban Subtotal	2,370.44	100.0	10.4
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	451.65	2.2	2.0
Wetlands.....	1,389.08	6.8	6.1
Surface Water.....	72.48	0.4	0.3
Subtotal	1,913.21	9.3	8.4
Agricultural.....	18,461.73	90.2	80.8
Extractive and Landfill.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands ^e	99.28	0.5	0.4
Nonurban Subtotal	20,474.22	100.0	89.6
Total	22,844.66	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-10

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	3,267.64	73.8	20.5
Two-Family.....	1.02	-- ^b	-- ^b
Multi-Family.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	3,268.66	73.8	20.5
Commercial.....	83.79	1.9	0.5
Industrial.....	21.78	0.5	0.1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	285.26	6.4	1.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	527.97	11.9	3.3
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	2.27	-- ^b	-- ^b
Communications and Utilities.....	97.71	2.2	0.6
Subtotal	913.21	20.6	5.7
Governmental and Institutional ^c	99.36	2.2	0.6
Recreational ^d	39.34	0.9	0.2
Urban Subtotal	4,426.14	100.0	27.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	832.97	7.2	5.3
Wetlands.....	2,318.05	20.1	14.5
Surface Water.....	197.46	1.7	1.2
Subtotal	3,348.48	29.0	21.0
Agricultural.....	7,251.40	62.7	45.4
Extractive and Landfill.....	95.73	0.8	0.6
Open Lands ^e	861.19	7.5	5.4
Nonurban Subtotal	11,556.80	100.0	72.3
Total	15,982.94	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-11

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	1,034.30	50.6	4.7
Two-Family	3.19	0.2	-- ^b
Multi-Family	0.95	-- ^b	-- ^b
Mobile Homes	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1,038.44	50.8	4.7
Commercial	34.65	1.7	0.2
Industrial	61.82	3.0	0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	331.05	16.2	1.5
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	419.97	20.5	1.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	36.07	1.8	0.2
Communications and Utilities	10.91	0.5	0.5
Subtotal	798.00	39.0	3.6
Governmental and Institutional ^c	32.39	1.6	0.1
Recreational ^d	79.13	3.9	0.4
Urban Subtotal	2,044.43	100.0	9.3
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,323.57	6.6	6.0
Wetlands	3,227.19	16.2	14.7
Surface Water	284.01	1.4	1.3
Subtotal	4,834.77	24.2	22.0
Agricultural	14,522.11	72.8	66.0
Extractive and Landfill	236.08	1.2	1.1
Open Lands ^e	365.27	1.8	1.7
Nonurban Subtotal	19,958.23	100.0	90.7
Total	22,002.66	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-12

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	2,274.59	60.9	19.5
Two-Family	4.58	0.1	-- ^b
Multi-Family	17.08	0.5	0.1
Mobile Homes	6.16	0.2	0.1
Subtotal	2,302.41	61.7	19.7
Commercial	78.88	2.1	0.7
Industrial	43.31	1.2	0.4
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	484.27	13.0	4.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	349.96	9.4	3.0
Railroad Rights-of-Way	81.30	2.2	0.7
Communications and Utilities	12.31	0.3	0.1
Subtotal	927.84	24.9	7.9
Governmental and Institutional ^c	22.39	0.6	0.2
Recreational ^d	358.15	9.6	3.1
Urban Subtotal	3,732.98	100.0	31.9
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	700.26	8.8	6.0
Wetlands	1,297.41	16.3	11.0
Surface Water	230.73	2.9	2.0
Subtotal	2,228.40	28.0	19.0
Agricultural	4,680.13	58.7	40.0
Extractive and Landfill	187.46	2.4	1.6
Open Lands ^e	870.97	10.9	7.5
Nonurban Subtotal	7,966.96	100.0	68.1
Total	11,699.94	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-13

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	794.82	45.6	6.9
Two-Family.....	8.41	0.5	0.2
Multi-Family.....	0.14	-- ^b	-- ^b
Mobile Homes.....	6.21	0.4	-- ^b
Subtotal	809.58	46.5	7.1
Commercial.....	31.45	1.8	0.3
Industrial.....	65.45	3.8	0.6
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	396.67	22.8	3.5
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	254.69	14.6	2.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	35.67	2.0	0.3
Communications and Utilities.....	59.11	3.4	0.5
Subtotal	746.14	42.9	6.5
Governmental and Institutional ^c	17.70	1.0	0.2
Recreational ^d	70.92	4.1	0.6
Urban Subtotal	1,741.24	100.0	15.2
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	366.32	3.8	3.1
Wetlands.....	681.67	7.0	6.0
Surface Water.....	11.27	0.1	0.1
Subtotal	1,059.26	10.9	9.2
Agricultural.....	8,237.82	84.8	72.0
Extractive and Landfill.....	20.23	0.2	0.2
Open Lands ^e	394.90	4.1	3.4
Nonurban Subtotal	9,712.21	100.0	84.8
Total	11,453.45	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table O-14

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2007

Land Use Category ^a	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family.....	993.62	43.6	4.7
Two-Family.....	0.81	-- ^b	-- ^b
Multi-Family.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mobile Homes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	994.43	43.6	4.7
Commercial.....	6.15	0.3	-- ^b
Industrial.....	19.21	0.8	0.1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way.....	432.14	18.9	2.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way..	327.13	14.3	1.6
Railroad Rights-of-Way.....	28.58	1.3	0.1
Communications and Utilities.....	2.10	0.1	-- ^b
Subtotal	789.95	34.6	3.8
Governmental and Institutional ^c	9.57	0.4	0.05
Recreational ^d	461.74	20.2	2.2
Urban Subtotal	2,281.05	100.0	10.8
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands.....	1,449.33	7.7	6.9
Wetlands.....	4,901.84	26.1	23.3
Surface Water.....	500.31	2.7	2.4
Subtotal	6,851.48	36.5	32.6
Agricultural.....	10,985.08	58.6	52.2
Extractive and Landfill.....	230.65	1.2	1.1
Open Lands ^e	680.52	3.6	3.2
Nonurban Subtotal	18,747.73	100.0	89.2
Total	21,028.78	--	100.0

^aIncludes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

^cIncludes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

^dIncludes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

^eOpen lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.

Source: SEWRPC.

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Appendix P

LAND USE TRENDS IN EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table P-1

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	5,011	5,774	6,643	763	15.2	869	15.1	1,632	32.6
Two-Family	92	148	194	56	60.9	46	31.1	102	110.9
Multi-Family	95	88	147	-7	-7.4	59	67.0	52	54.7
Mobile Homes	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--
Subtotal	5,198	6,011	6,985	813	15.6	974	16.2	1,787	34.4
Commercial	176	267	325	91	51.7	58	21.7	149	84.7
Industrial	127	170	273	43	33.9	103	60.6	146	115.0
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	735	770	994	35	4.8	224	29.1	259	35.2
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	916	1,066	1,282	150	16.4	216	20.3	366	40.0
Railroad Rights-of-Way	136	136	96	--	--	-40	-29.4	-40	-29.4
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	49	56	58	7	14.3	2	3.6	9	18.4
Subtotal	1,836	2,028	2,430	192	10.5	402	19.8	594	32.4
Governmental and Institutional	505	524	513	19	3.8	-11	-2.1	8	1.6
Recreational	899	940	1,023	41	4.6	83	8.8	124	13.8
Urban Subtotal	8,741	9,940	11,549	1,199	13.7	1,609	16.2	2,808	32.1
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	1,372	1,541	1,584	169	12.3	43	2.8	212	15.5
Wetlands	1,801	1,986	2,099	185	10.3	113	5.7	298	16.5
Surface Water	550	597	655	47	8.5	58	9.7	105	19.1
Subtotal	3,723	4,124	4,338	401	10.8	214	5.2	615	16.5
Agricultural	15,717	13,691	11,528	-2,026	-12.9	-2,163	-15.8	-4,189	-26.7
Landfill	9	7	6	-2	-22.2	-1	-14.3	-3	-33.3
Quarries	80	33	--	-47	-58.8	-33	-100.0	-80	-100.0
Open Lands	1,817	2,292	2,666	475	26.1	374	16.3	849	46.7
Nonurban Subtotal	21,346	20,147	18,538	-1,199	-5.6	-1,609	-8.0	-2,808	-13.2
Total	30,087	30,087	30,087	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 City of Mequon civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-2

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	626	680	716	54	8.6	36	5.3	90	14.4
Two-Family	38	39	58	1	2.6	19	48.7	20	52.6
Multi-Family	26	57	80	31	119.2	23	40.4	54	207.7
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	690	776	854	86	12.5	78	10.1	164	23.8
Commercial	51	72	79	21	41.2	7	9.7	28	54.9
Industrial	99	109	149	10	10.1	40	36.7	50	50.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	118	118	138	--	--	20	16.9	20	16.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	229	249	296	20	8.7	47	18.9	67	29.3
Railroad Rights-of-Way	16	16	14	--	--	-2	-12.5	-2	-12.5
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	44	48	56	4	9.1	8	16.7	12	27.3
Subtotal	407	431	504	24	5.9	73	16.9	97	23.8
Governmental and Institutional	130	158	176	28	21.5	18	11.4	46	35.4
Recreational	75	65	75	-10	-13.3	10	15.4	--	--
Urban Subtotal	1,452	1,611	1,837	159	11.0	226	14.0	385	26.5
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	73	77	58	4	5.5	-19	-24.7	-15	-20.5
Wetlands	140	145	170	5	3.6	25	17.2	30	21.4
Surface Water	13	14	15	1	7.7	1	7.1	2	15.4
Subtotal	226	236	243	10	4.4	7	3.0	17	7.5
Agricultural	1,329	1,198	873	-131	-9.9	-325	-27.1	-456	-34.3
Landfill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quarries	16	14	11	-2	-12.5	-3	-21.4	-5	-31.3
Open Lands	382	346	441	-36	-9.4	95	27.5	59	15.4
Nonurban Subtotal	1,953	1,794	1,568	-159	-8.1	-226	-12.6	-385	-19.7
Total	3,405	3,405	3,405	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 City of Port Washington civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-3

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	107	112	165	5	4.7	53	47.3	58	54.2
Two-Family	4	5	9	1	25.0	4	80.0	5	125.0
Multi-Family	2	3	3	1	50.0	--	--	1	50.0
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	113	120	177	7	6.2	57	47.5	64	56.6
Commercial	15	23	27	8	53.3	4	17.4	12	80.0
Industrial	25	28	41	3	12.0	13	46.4	16	64.0
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	30	30	36	--	--	6	20.0	6	20.0
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	27	29	70	2	7.4	41	141.4	43	159.3
Railroad Rights-of-Way	15	15	12	--	--	-3	-20.0	-3	-20.0
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	4	13	12	9	225.0	-1	-7.7	8	200.0
Subtotal	76	87	130	11	14.5	43	49.4	54	71.1
Governmental and Institutional	14	16	16	2	14.3	--	--	2	14.3
Recreational	6	6	7	--	--	1	16.7	1	16.7
Urban Subtotal	249	280	398	31	12.4	118	42.1	149	59.8
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wetlands	40	41	38	1	2.5	-3	-7.3	-2	-5.0
Surface Water	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	43	44	41	1	2.3	-3	-6.8	-2	-4.7
Agricultural	962	912	746	-50	-5.2	-166	-18.2	-216	-22.5
Landfill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quarries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Open Lands	30	48	99	18	60.0	51	106.3	69	230.0
Nonurban Subtotal	1,035	1,004	886	-31	-3.0	-118	-11.8	-149	-14.4
Total	1,284	1,284	1,284	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Belgium civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-4

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	162	172	195	10	6.2	23	13.4	33	20.4
Two-Family	3	3	5	--	--	2	66.7	2	66.7
Multi-Family	5	8	19	3	60.0	11	137.5	14	280.0
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	170	183	219	13	7.6	36	19.7	49	28.8
Commercial	13	15	16	2	15.4	1	6.7	3	23.1
Industrial	24	30	45	6	25.0	15	50.0	21	87.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	16	16	26	--	--	10	62.5	10	62.5
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	52	52	67	--	--	15	28.8	15	28.8
Railroad Rights-of-Way	9	9	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	3	6	10	3	100.0	4	66.7	7	233.3
Subtotal	80	83	112	3	3.8	29	34.9	32	40.0
Governmental and Institutional	43	44	44	1	2.3	--	--	1	2.3
Recreational	19	19	21	--	--	2	10.5	2	10.5
Urban Subtotal	349	374	457	25	7.2	83	22.2	108	30.9
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	100	95	82	-5	-5.0	-13	-13.7	-18	-18.0
Wetlands	103	102	112	-1	-1.0	10	9.8	9	8.7
Surface Water	1	2	3	1	100.0	1	50.0	2	200.0
Subtotal	205	199	197	-6	-2.9	-2	-1.0	-8	-3.9
Agricultural	713	703	549	-10	-1.4	-154	-21.9	-164	-23.0
Landfill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quarries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Open Lands	89	80	153	-9	-10.1	73	91.3	64	71.9
Nonurban Subtotal	1,007	982	899	-25	-2.5	-83	-8.5	-108	-10.7
Total	1,356	1,356	1,356	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Fredonia civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	599	697	772	98	16.4	75	10.8	213	35.6
Two-Family	26	32	47	6	23.1	15	46.9	21	80.8
Multi-Family	57	65	114	8	14.0	49	75.4	57	100.0
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	682	794	933	112	16.4	139	17.5	251	36.8
Commercial	70	97	142	27	38.6	45	46.4	72	102.9
Industrial	123	142	159	19	15.4	17	12.0	36	29.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	89	89	109	--	--	20	22.5	20	22.5
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	242	268	356	26	10.7	88	32.8	14	5.8
Railroad Rights-of-Way	32	32	27	--	--	-5	-15.6	-5	-15.6
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	6	9	11	3	50.0	2	22.2	5	83.3
Subtotal	369	398	503	29	7.9	105	26.4	134	36.3
Governmental and Institutional	134	141	153	7	5.2	12	8.5	19	14.2
Recreational	26	45	78	19	73.1	33	73.3	52	200.0
Urban Subtotal	1,404	1,617	1,968	213	15.2	351	21.7	564	40.2
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	108	113	84	5	4.6	-29	-25.7	-24	-22.2
Wetlands	72	68	79	-4	-5.6	11	16.2	7	9.7
Surface Water	50	51	51	1	2.0	--	--	1	2.0
Subtotal	230	232	214	2	0.9	-18	-7.8	-16	-7.0
Agricultural	1,058	813	375	-245	-23.2	-438	-53.9	-683	-64.6
Landfill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quarries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Open Lands	175	205	310	30	17.1	105	51.2	135	77.1
Nonurban Subtotal	1,463	1,250	899	-213	-14.6	-351	-28.1	-564	-38.6
Total	2,867	2,867	2,867	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Grafton civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-6

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	80	94	126	14	17.5	32	34.0	46	57.5
Two-Family	17	18	24	1	5.9	6	33.3	7	41.2
Multi-Family	3	4	4	1	33.3	--	--	1	33.3
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	100	116	154	16	16.0	38	32.8	54	54.0
Commercial	8	11	11	3	37.5	--	--	3	37.5
Industrial	3	7	6	4	133.3	-1	-14.3	3	100.0
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	23	23	27	--	--	4	17.4	4	17.4
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	24	29	37	5	20.8	8	27.6	13	54.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	4	4	3	--	--	-1	-25.0	-1	-25.0
Subtotal	51	56	67	5	9.8	11	19.6	16	31.4
Governmental and Institutional	15	15	14	--	--	-1	-6.7	-1	-6.7
Recreational	14	14	20	--	--	6	42.9	6	42.9
Urban Subtotal	191	219	272	28	14.7	53	24.2	81	42.2
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	28	33	23	5	17.9	-10	-30.3	-5	-17.9
Wetlands	23	33	34	10	43.5	1	3.0	11	47.8
Surface Water	26	26	26	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	77	92	83	15	19.5	-9	-9.8	6	7.8
Agricultural	234	187	138	-47	-20.1	-49	-26.2	-96	-41.0
Landfill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quarries	35	17	--	-18	-51.4	-17	-100.0	-35	-100.0
Open Lands	40	62	84	22	55.0	22	35.5	44	110.0
Nonurban Subtotal	386	358	305	-28	-7.3	-53	-14.8	-81	-21.0
Total	577	577	577	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Newburg civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-7

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	275	275	303	--	--	28	10.2	28	10.2
Two-Family	8	12	37	4	50.0	25	208.3	29	362.5
Multi-Family	18	23	35	5	27.8	12	52.2	17	94.4
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	301	310	375	9	3.0	65	21.0	74	24.6
Commercial	23	40	63	17	73.9	23	57.5	40	173.9
Industrial	33	56	117	23	69.7	61	108.9	84	254.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	80	80	107	--	--	27	33.8	27	33.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	95	96	143	1	1.1	47	49.0	48	50.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	23	24	18	1	4.3	-6	-25.0	-5	-21.7
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	20	31	37	11	55.0	6	19.4	17	85.0
Subtotal	218	231	305	13	6.0	74	32.0	87	39.9
Governmental and Institutional	18	22	35	4	22.2	13	59.1	17	94.4
Recreational	19	44	45	25	131.6	1	2.3	26	136.8
Urban Subtotal	612	703	940	91	14.9	237	33.7	328	53.6
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	56	56	48	--	--	-8	-14.3	-8	-14.3
Wetlands	272	280	302	8	2.9	22	7.9	30	11.0
Surface Water	38	39	39	1	2.6	--	--	1	2.6
Subtotal	366	375	389	9	2.5	14	3.7	23	6.3
Agricultural	1,046	938	525	-108	-10.3	-413	-44.0	-521	-49.8
Landfill	3	2	2	-1	-33.3	--	--	-1	-33.3
Quarries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Open Lands	226	235	397	9	4.0	162	68.9	171	75.7
Nonurban Subtotal	1,641	1,550	1,313	-91	-5.5	-237	-15.3	-328	-20.0
Total	2,253	2,253	2,253	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Saukville civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-8

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	351	362	347	11	3.1	-15	-4.1	-4	-1.1
Two-Family	4	5	6	1	25.0	-1	-20.0	2	50.0
Multi-Family	29	34	45	5	17.2	11	32.4	16	55.2
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	384	401	398	17	4.4	-3	-0.7	15	3.9
Commercial	47	50	53	3	6.4	3	6.0	6	12.8
Industrial	6	7	5	1	16.7	-2	-28.6	-1	-16.7
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	29	29	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	92	93	93	1	1.1	--	--	1	1.1
Railroad Rights-of-Way	8	8	13	--	--	5	62.5	5	62.5
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	13	14	13	1	7.7	-1	-7.1	--	--
Subtotal	142	144	148	2	1.4	4	2.8	6	4.2
Governmental and Institutional	17	12	14	-5	-29.4	2	16.7	-3	-17.6
Recreational	17	17	15	--	--	-2	-11.8	-2	-11.8
Urban Subtotal	613	631	633	18	2.9	2	0.3	20	3.3
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	2	2	3	--	--	1	50.0	1	50.0
Wetlands	4	1	1	-3	-75.0	--	--	-3	-75.0
Surface Water	10	12	11	2	20.0	-1	-8.3	1	10.0
Subtotal	16	15	15	-1	-6.3	--	--	-1	-6.3
Agricultural	11	--	--	-11	-100.0	--	--	-11	-100.0
Landfill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Quarries	8	--	--	-8	-100.0	--	--	-8	-100.0
Open Lands	26	28	26	2	7.7	-2	-7.1	--	--
Nonurban Subtotal	61	43	41	-18	-29.5	-2	-4.7	-20	-32.8
Total	674	674	674	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Thiensville civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-9

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	375	397	565	22	5.9	168	42.3	190	50.7
Two-Family	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-Family	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	375	397	566	22	5.9	169	42.6	191	50.9
Commercial	6	7	6	1	16.7	-1	-14.3	--	--
Industrial	3	7	8	4	133.3	1	14.3	5	166.7
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	426	426	431	--	--	5	1.2	5	1.2
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	392	399	494	7	1.8	95	23.8	102	26.0
Railroad Rights-of-Way	44	44	60	--	--	16	36.4	16	36.4
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	38	38	40	--	--	2	5.3	2	5.3
Subtotal	900	907	1,025	7	0.8	118	13.0	125	13.9
Governmental and Institutional	14	18	22	4	28.6	4	22.2	8	57.1
Recreational	127	125	130	-2	-1.6	5	4.0	3	2.4
Urban Subtotal	1,425	1,461	1,757	36	2.5	296	20.3	332	23.3
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	370	430	452	60	16.2	22	5.1	82	22.2
Wetlands	1,498	1,485	1,571	-13	-0.9	86	5.8	73	4.9
Surface Water	28	32	72	4	14.3	40	125.0	44	157.1
Subtotal	1,896	1,947	2,095	51	2.7	148	7.6	199	10.5
Agricultural	19,057	18,950	18,407	-107	-0.6	-543	-2.9	-650	-3.4
Landfill	1	--	--	-1	-100.0	--	--	-1	-100.0
Quarries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Open Lands	527	548	647	21	4.0	99	18.1	120	22.8
Nonurban Subtotal	21,481	21,445	21,149	-36	-0.2	-296	-1.4	-332	-1.5
Total	22,906	22,906	22,906	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Belgium civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-10

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	1,846	2,020	2,712	174	9.4	692	34.3	866	46.9
Two-Family	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--
Multi-Family	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	1,846	2,021	2,713	175	9.5	692	34.2	867	47.0
Commercial	35	45	56	10	28.6	11	24.4	21	60.0
Industrial	18	22	20	4	22.2	-2	-9.1	2	11.1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	222	222	304	--	--	82	36.9	82	36.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	378	383	478	5	1.3	95	24.8	100	26.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	5	5	4	--	--	-1	-20.0	-1	-20.0
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	76	84	73	8	10.5	-9	-10.7	-3	-3.9
Subtotal	681	694	859	13	1.9	165	23.8	178	26.1
Governmental and Institutional	34	37	38	3	8.8	1	2.7	4	11.8
Recreational	36	34	30	-2	-5.6	-4	-11.8	-6	-16.7
Urban Subtotal	2,650	2,853	3,716	203	7.7	863	30.2	1,066	40.2
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	741	814	866	73	9.9	52	6.4	125	16.9
Wetlands	2,158	2,220	2,331	62	2.9	111	5.0	173	8.0
Surface Water	225	232	204	7	3.1	-28	-12.1	-21	-9.3
Subtotal	3,124	3,266	3,401	142	4.5	135	4.1	277	8.9
Agricultural	9,861	9,500	8,163	-361	-3.7	-1,337	-14.1	-1,698	-17.2
Landfill	37	49	--	12	32.4	-49	-100.0	-37	-100.0
Quarries	63	78	95	15	23.8	17	21.8	32	50.8
Open Lands	619	608	979	-11	-1.8	371	61.0	360	58.2
Nonurban Subtotal	13,704	13,501	12,638	-203	-1.5	-863	-6.4	-1,066	-7.8
Total	16,354	16,354	16,354	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Cedarburg civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-11

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	568	622	857	54	9.5	235	37.8	289	50.9
Two-Family	1	1	3	--	--	2	200.0	2	200.0
Multi-Family	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	569	623	860	54	9.5	237	38.0	291	51.1
Commercial	26	26	32	--	--	6	23.1	6	23.1
Industrial	47	59	58	12	25.5	-1	-1.7	11	23.4
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	195	194	282	-1	-0.5	88	45.4	87	44.6
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	404	405	421	1	0.2	16	4.0	17	4.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way	50	50	40	--	--	-10	-20.0	-10	-20.0
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	3	9	11	6	200.0	2	22.2	8	266.7
Subtotal	652	658	754	6	0.9	96	14.6	102	15.6
Governmental and Institutional	38	40	33	2	5.3	-7	-17.5	-5	-13.2
Recreational	59	73	81	14	23.7	8	11.0	22	37.3
Urban Subtotal	1,391	1,479	1,818	88	6.3	339	22.9	427	30.7
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	1,265	1,306	1,328	41	3.2	22	1.7	63	5.0
Wetlands	3,137	3,130	3,234	-7	-0.2	104	3.3	97	3.1
Surface Water	268	271	284	3	1.1	13	4.8	16	6.0
Subtotal	4,670	4,707	4,846	37	0.8	139	3.0	176	3.8
Agricultural	15,476	15,367	14,706	-109	-0.7	-661	-4.3	-770	-5.0
Landfill	8	8	--	--	--	-8	-100.0	-8	-100.0
Quarries	65	92	178	27	41.5	86	93.5	113	173.8
Open Lands	412	369	474	-43	-10.4	105	28.5	62	15.0
Nonurban Subtotal	20,631	20,543	20,204	-88	-0.4	-339	-1.7	-427	-2.1
Total	22,022	22,022	22,022	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Fredonia civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-12

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	1,036	1,288	1,785	252	24.3	497	38.6	749	72.3
Two-Family	--	--	4	--	--	4	--	4	--
Multi-Family	14	14	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile Homes	5	7	6	2	40.0	-1	-14.3	1	20.0
Subtotal	1,055	1,309	1,809	254	24.1	500	38.2	754	71.5
Commercial	48	43	48	-5	-10.4	5	11.6	--	--
Industrial	15	39	37	24	160.0	-2	-5.1	22	146.7
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	423	423	488	--	--	65	15.4	65	15.4
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	272	279	325	7	2.6	46	16.5	53	19.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	89	89	72	--	--	-17	-19.1	-17	-19.1
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	10	13	12	3	30.0	-1	-7.7	2	20.0
Subtotal	794	804	897	10	1.3	93	11.6	103	13.0
Governmental and Institutional	5	8	8	3	60.0	--	--	3	60.0
Recreational	74	88	326	14	23.0	238	270.5	252	340.5
Urban Subtotal	1,991	2,291	3,125	300	15.1	834	36.4	1,134	57.0
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	688	682	702	-6	-0.9	20	2.9	14	2.0
Wetlands	1,220	1,272	1,313	52	4.3	41	3.2	93	7.6
Surface Water	218	227	233	9	4.1	6	2.6	15	6.9
Subtotal	2,126	2,181	2,248	55	2.6	67	3.1	122	5.7
Agricultural	7,104	6,549	5,408	-555	-7.8	-1,141	-17.4	-1,696	-23.9
Landfill	24	86	110	62	258.3	24	27.9	86	358.3
Quarries	39	43	59	4	10.3	16	37.2	20	51.3
Open Lands	622	756	956	134	21.5	200	26.5	334	53.7
Nonurban Subtotal	9,915	9,615	8,781	-300	-3.0	-834	-8.7	-1,134	-11.4
Total	11,906	11,906	11,906	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Grafton civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-13

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	445	478	612	33	7.4	134	28.0	167	37.5
Two-Family	--	--	3	--	--	3	--	3	--
Multi-Family	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile Homes	4	4	5	--	--	1	25.0	1	25.0
Subtotal	449	482	620	33	7.4	138	28.6	171	38.1
Commercial	18	27	29	9	50.0	2	7.4	11	61.1
Industrial	11	25	32	14	127.3	7	28.0	21	190.9
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	425	425	409	--	--	-16	-3.8	-16	-3.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	214	219	248	5	2.3	29	13.2	34	15.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way	59	59	48	--	--	-11	-18.6	-11	-18.6
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	42	53	60	11	26.2	7	13.2	18	42.9
Subtotal	740	756	765	16	2.2	9	1.2	25	3.4
Governmental and Institutional	3	4	16	1	33.3	12	300.0	13	433.3
Recreational	25	28	37	3	12.0	9	32.1	12	48.0
Urban Subtotal	1,246	1,322	1,499	76	6.1	177	13.4	253	20.3
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	379	390	382	11	2.9	-8	-2.1	3	0.8
Wetlands	597	621	686	24	4.0	65	10.5	89	14.9
Surface Water	17	11	11	-6	-35.3	--	--	-6	-35.3
Subtotal	993	1,022	1,079	29	2.9	57	5.7	86	8.7
Agricultural	9,044	8,952	8,551	-92	-1.0	-401	-4.5	-493	-5.5
Landfill	7	7	--	--	--	-7	--	-7	--
Quarries	12	11	--	-1	-8.3	-11	-100.0	-12	-100.0
Open Lands	403	391	576	-12	-3.0	185	45.9	173	42.9
Nonurban Subtotal	10,459	10,383	10,206	-76	-0.7	-177	-1.7	-253	-2.4
Total	11,705	11,705	11,705	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Port Washington civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table P-14

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
	1980	1990	2000 ^a	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
				Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban									
Residential									
Single-Family	557	623	869	66	11.8	246	39.5	312	56.0
Two-Family	2	2	1	--	--	-1	-50.0	-1	-50.0
Multi-Family	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile Homes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	559	625	870	66	11.8	245	39.2	311	55.6
Commercial	3	3	6	--	--	3	100.0	3	100.0
Industrial	11	11	19	--	--	8	72.7	8	72.7
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	390	383	449	-7	-1.8	66	17.2	59	15.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way ..	342	344	324	2	0.6	-20	-5.8	-18	-5.3
Railroad Rights-of-Way	46	46	32	--	--	-14	-30.4	-14	-30.4
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	1	1	2	--	--	1	100.0	1	100.0
Subtotal	779	774	807	-5	-0.6	33	4.3	28	3.6
Governmental and Institutional	11	11	10	--	--	-1	-9.1	-1	-9.1
Recreational	297	274	462	-23	-7.7	188	68.6	165	55.6
Urban Subtotal	1,660	1,698	2,174	38	2.3	476	28.0	514	31.0
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	1,369	1,378	1,450	9	0.7	72	5.2	81	5.9
Wetlands	4,854	4,912	4,908	58	1.2	-4	-0.1	54	1.1
Surface Water	508	514	508	6	1.2	-6	-1.2	--	--
Subtotal	6,731	6,804	6,866	73	1.1	62	0.9	135	2.0
Agricultural	12,115	11,655	11,034	-460	-3.8	-621	-5.3	-1,081	-8.9
Landfill	4	3	--	-1	-25.0	-3	-100.0	-4	-100.0
Quarries	164	150	194	-14	-8.5	44	29.3	30	18.3
Open Lands	393	757	799	364	92.6	42	5.5	406	103.3
Nonurban Subtotal	19,407	19,369	18,893	-38	-0.2	-476	-2.5	-514	-2.6
Total	21,067	21,067	21,067	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Town of Saukville civil division boundary.

^aAs part of the regional land use inventory for the year 2000, the delineation of existing land use was referenced to real property boundary information not available for prior inventories. This change increases the precision of the land use inventory and makes it more usable to public agencies and private interests throughout the Region. As a result of the change, however, year 2000 land use inventory data are not strictly comparable with data from the prior inventories. The most significant effect of the change is the increase to the transportation, communication, and utilities category due to the use of actual street and highway rights-of-way as part of the 2000 land use inventory, as opposed to the use of narrower estimated rights-of-way in prior inventories. This treatment of streets and highways generally diminishes the area of adjacent land uses traversed by those streets and highways in the 2000 land use inventory relative to prior inventories.

Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix Q

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table Q-1

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$876,896,700	\$1,777,067,100	\$2,653,963,800	\$1,240,727,700	\$2,350,089,800	\$3,590,817,500	\$936,853,700	35.3
Commercial	\$88,366,300	\$277,240,100	\$365,606,400	\$124,238,600	\$324,966,600	\$449,205,200	\$83,598,800	22.9
Manufacturing.....	\$14,390,700	\$78,094,200	\$92,484,900	\$18,266,800	\$64,820,300	\$83,087,100	\$(9,397,800)	(10.2)
Agricultural	\$1,963,800	N/A	\$1,963,800	\$1,299,800	N/A	\$1,299,800	\$(664,000)	(33.8)
Undeveloped	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,152,100	N/A	\$5,152,100	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,567,500	N/A	\$2,567,500	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste	\$4,901,600	N/A	\$4,901,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	\$2,876,100	N/A	\$2,876,100	\$65,000	N/A	65,000	\$(2,811,100)	(97.7)
Other	\$8,341,000	\$9,882,200	\$18,223,200	\$7,005,600	\$12,767,200	\$19,772,800	\$1,549,600	8.5
Total	\$997,736,200	\$2,142,283,600	\$3,140,019,800	\$1,399,323,100	\$2,752,643,900	\$4,151,967,000	\$1,011,947,200	32.2

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-2

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$120,183,100	\$354,535,200	\$474,718,300	\$201,791,700	\$432,064,800	\$633,856,500	\$159,138,200	33.5
Commercial	\$19,766,300	\$97,878,100	\$117,644,400	\$31,400,700	\$115,445,900	\$146,846,600	\$29,202,200	24.8
Manufacturing.....	\$3,347,600	\$32,685,300	\$36,032,900	\$5,002,200	\$35,946,900	\$40,949,100	\$4,916,200	13.6
Agricultural	\$108,900	N/A	\$108,900	\$172,900	N/A	\$172,900	\$64,000	58.8
Undeveloped	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,116,400	N/A	\$1,116,400	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$202,800	N/A	\$202,800	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste	\$166,700	N/A	\$166,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	\$143,100	N/A	\$143,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	\$143,715,700	\$485,098,600	\$628,814,300	\$239,686,700	\$583,457,600	\$823,144,300	\$194,330,000	30.9

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-3

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$18,283,400	\$60,911,900	\$79,195,300	\$29,413,900	\$95,786,400	\$125,200,300	\$46,005,000	58.1
Commercial.....	\$3,925,500	\$11,453,600	\$15,379,100	\$4,869,700	\$18,447,300	\$23,317,000	\$7,937,900	51.6
Manufacturing.....	\$718,700	\$4,627,300	\$5,346,000	\$746,600	\$5,677,900	\$6,424,500	\$1,078,500	20.2
Agricultural.....	\$168,600	N/A	\$168,600	\$112,400	N/A	\$112,400	\$(56,200)	(33.3)
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$60,500	N/A	\$60,500	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	\$9,500	N/A	\$9,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	\$22,200	N/A	\$22,200	\$30,000	N/A	\$30,000	\$7,800	35.1
Other.....	\$49,200	\$245,300	\$294,500	\$88,000	\$331,700	\$419,700	\$125,200	42.5
Total	\$23,177,100	\$77,238,100	\$100,415,200	\$35,321,300	\$120,243,300	\$155,564,400	\$55,149,200	54.9

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-4

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$18,893,000	\$61,144,400	\$80,037,400	\$26,357,800	\$93,329,400	\$119,687,200	\$39,649,800	49.5
Commercial.....	\$1,785,700	\$11,472,000	\$13,257,700	\$2,208,700	\$15,030,800	\$17,239,500	\$3,981,800	30.0
Manufacturing.....	\$719,200	\$10,623,100	\$11,342,300	\$1,380,300	\$9,456,800	\$10,837,100	\$(505,200)	(4.5)
Agricultural.....	\$17,000	N/A	\$17,000	\$94,900	N/A	\$94,900	\$77,900	458.2
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$158,800	N/A	\$158,800	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$65,500	N/A	\$65,500	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	\$203,300	N/A	\$203,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	\$120,300	N/A	\$120,300	\$77,000	N/A	\$77,000	\$(43,300)	(36.0)
Other.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$55,800	167,100	\$222,900	N/A	N/A
Total	\$21,738,500	\$83,239,500	\$104,978,000	\$30,398,800	\$117,984,100	\$148,382,900	\$43,404,900	41.3

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-5

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$162,051,600	\$408,576,400	\$570,628,000	\$245,060,800	\$539,470,100	\$784,530,900	\$213,902,900	37.5
Commercial.....	\$39,550,200	\$125,533,600	\$165,083,800	\$53,662,000	\$160,481,300	\$214,143,300	\$49,059,500	29.7
Manufacturing.....	\$8,279,200	\$47,315,500	\$55,594,700	\$13,253,400	\$49,750,000	\$63,003,400	\$7,408,700	13.3
Agricultural.....	\$29,500	N/A	\$29,500	\$69,100	N/A	\$69,100	\$39,600	134.2
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$285,500	N/A	\$285,500	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$77,000	N/A	\$77,000	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	\$464,700	N/A	\$464,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	\$730,100	N/A	\$730,100	\$880,000	N/A	\$880,000	\$149,900	20.5
Other.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$26,300	\$135,200	\$161,500	N/A	N/A
Total	\$211,105,300	\$581,425,500	\$792,530,800	\$313,314,100	\$749,836,600	\$1,063,150,700	\$270,619,900	34.1

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-6

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$11,032,900	\$34,470,000	\$45,502,900	\$14,962,100	\$53,661,600	\$68,623,700	\$23,120,800	50.8
Commercial.....	\$749,100	\$4,348,300	\$5,097,400	\$1,153,100	\$5,159,200	\$6,312,300	\$1,214,900	23.8
Manufacturing.....	\$36,000	\$341,100	\$377,100	\$62,400	\$501,300	\$563,700	\$186,600	49.5
Agricultural.....	\$21,000	N/A	\$21,000	\$18,800	N/A	\$18,800	\$(2,200)	(10.5)
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other.....	\$17,500	\$140,000	\$157,500	\$26,000	\$179,800	\$205,800	\$48,300	30.7
Total	\$11,856,500	\$39,299,400	\$51,155,900	\$16,222,400	\$59,501,900	\$75,724,300	\$24,568,400	48.0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-7

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$39,665,900	\$121,630,400	\$161,296,300	\$55,946,600	\$178,564,900	\$234,511,500	\$73,215,200	45.4
Commercial.....	\$12,949,600	\$45,695,000	\$58,644,600	\$23,296,000	\$66,904,300	\$90,200,300	\$31,555,700	53.8
Manufacturing.....	\$4,927,000	\$43,659,000	\$48,586,000	\$6,197,200	\$44,621,100	\$50,818,300	\$2,232,300	4.6
Agricultural.....	\$23,500	N/A	\$23,500	\$35,700	N/A	\$35,700	\$12,200	51.9
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$235,100	N/A	\$235,100	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	\$18,600	N/A	\$18,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	\$25,500	N/A	\$25,500	\$75,000	N/A	\$75,000	\$49,500	194.1
Other.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	\$57,610,100	\$210,984,400	\$268,594,500	\$85,785,600	\$290,090,300	\$375,875,900	\$107,281,400	39.9

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$51,555,400	\$147,099,700	\$198,655,100	\$65,446,300	\$194,400,000	\$259,846,300	\$61,191,200	30.8
Commercial.....	\$10,054,400	\$38,116,300	\$48,170,700	\$13,903,200	\$50,846,700	\$64,749,900	\$16,579,200	34.4
Manufacturing.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	\$61,609,800	\$185,216,000	\$246,825,800	\$79,349,500	\$245,246,700	\$324,596,200	\$77,770,400	31.5

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-9

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$51,998,900	\$70,577,500	\$122,576,400	\$110,233,400	\$110,182,300	\$220,415,700	\$97,839,300	79.8
Commercial	\$638,000	\$2,934,000	\$3,572,800	\$1,753,800	\$2,566,000	\$4,319,800	\$747,000	20.9
Manufacturing.....	\$136,400	\$418,800	\$555,200	\$150,100	\$452,300	\$602,400	\$47,200	8.5
Agricultural	\$4,330,300	N/A	\$4,330,300	\$3,159,600	N/A	\$3,159,600	\$(1,170,700)	(27.0)
Undeveloped	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,175,400	N/A	\$2,175,400	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,590,000	N/A	\$1,590,000	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste	\$322,500	N/A	\$322,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	\$1,149,500	N/A	\$1,149,500	\$696,000	N/A	\$696,000	\$(453,500)	(39.5)
Other	\$2,972,200	\$19,904,100	\$22,876,300	\$2,856,000	\$11,243,000	\$14,099,000	\$(8,777,300)	(38.4)
Total	\$61,548,600	\$93,834,400	\$155,383,000	\$122,614,300	\$124,443,600	\$247,057,900	\$91,674,800	59.0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-10

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$145,135,900	\$373,804,600	\$518,940,500	\$212,736,500	\$535,247,400	\$747,983,900	\$229,043,400	44.1
Commercial	\$6,042,400	\$15,393,700	\$21,436,100	\$6,756,600	\$20,223,400	\$26,980,000	\$5,543,900	25.9
Manufacturing.....	\$438,600	\$2,669,800	\$3,108,400	\$563,900	\$2,754,000	\$3,317,900	\$209,500	6.7
Agricultural	\$1,932,100	N/A	\$1,932,100	\$1,096,500	N/A	\$1,096,500	\$(835,600)	(43.2)
Undeveloped	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$6,917,200	N/A	\$6,917,200	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,218,500	N/A	\$4,218,500	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste	\$1,091,300	N/A	\$1,091,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	\$2,327,900	N/A	\$2,327,900	\$2,156,000	N/A	\$2,156,000	\$(171,900)	(7.4)
Other	\$3,329,300	\$17,163,300	\$20,492,600	\$1,450,000	\$3,381,700	\$4,831,700	\$(15,660,900)	(76.4)
Total	\$160,297,500	\$409,031,400	\$569,328,900	\$235,895,200	\$561,606,500	\$797,501,700	\$228,172,800	40.1

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-11

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$26,587,200	\$101,361,000	\$127,948,200	\$46,575,100	\$132,544,700	\$179,119,800	\$51,171,600	40.0
Commercial	\$1,124,400	\$3,451,700	\$4,576,100	\$1,855,000	\$5,632,100	\$7,487,100	\$2,911,000	63.6
Manufacturing.....	\$78,700	\$1,278,100	\$1,356,800	\$69,700	\$1,654,000	\$1,723,700	\$366,900	27.0
Agricultural	\$3,776,600	N/A	\$3,776,600	\$2,606,000	N/A	\$2,606,000	\$(1,170,600)	(31.0)
Undeveloped	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,926,900	N/A	\$3,926,900	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,646,000	NA	\$2,646,000	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste	\$1,076,600	N/A	\$1,076,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	\$4,698,100	N/A	\$4,698,100	\$2,748,000	N/A	\$2,748,000	\$(1,950,100)	(41.5)
Other	\$1,384,200	\$8,511,300	\$9,895,500	\$2,322,000	\$9,397,900	\$11,719,900	\$1,824,400	18.4
Total	\$38,725,800	\$114,602,100	\$153,327,900	\$62,748,700	\$149,228,700	\$211,977,400	\$58,649,500	38.3

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-12

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$98,130,900	\$250,211,600	\$348,342,500	\$179,884,100	\$328,071,500	\$507,955,600	\$159,613,100	45.8
Commercial.....	\$6,176,200	\$17,248,100	\$23,964,300	\$9,834,400	\$18,408,300	\$28,242,700	\$4,278,400	17.9
Manufacturing.....	\$721,700	\$4,455,400	\$5,177,100	\$947,900	\$4,736,400	\$5,684,300	\$507,200	9.8
Agricultural.....	\$1,097,800	N/A	\$1,097,800	\$648,600	N/A	\$648,600	\$(449,200)	(40.9)
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,406,900	N/A	\$3,406,900	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,900,000	N/A	\$1,900,000	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	\$655,600	N/A	\$655,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	\$1,722,600	N/A	\$1,722,600	\$1,230,000	N/A	\$1,230,000	\$(492,600)	(28.6)
Other.....	\$2,697,000	\$9,972,900	\$12,669,900	\$1,925,000	\$6,710,400	\$8,635,400	\$(4,034,500)	(31.8)
Total	\$111,741,800	\$281,888,000	\$393,629,800	\$199,776,900	\$357,926,600	\$557,703,500	\$164,073,700	41.7

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-13

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$32,763,300	\$74,817,800	\$107,581,100	\$48,216,500	\$108,711,800	\$156,928,300	\$49,347,200	45.9
Commercial.....	\$1,572,300	\$4,858,600	\$6,430,900	\$3,449,800	\$7,825,800	\$11,275,600	\$4,844,700	75.3
Manufacturing.....	\$388,000	\$2,165,000	\$2,553,000	\$521,300	2,527,900	\$3,049,200	\$496,200	19.4
Agricultural.....	\$1,928,500	N/A	\$1,928,500	\$1,433,900	N/A	\$1,433,900	\$(494,600)	(25.6)
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,264,600	N/A	\$1,264,600	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$225,000	N/A	\$225,000	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	\$561,400	N/A	\$561,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	\$779,500	N/A	\$779,500	\$660,000	N/A	\$660,000	\$(119,500)	(15.3)
Other.....	\$1,920,000	\$9,992,800	\$11,912,800	\$1,602,000	\$12,091,900	\$13,693,900	\$1,781,100	15.0
Total	\$39,913,000	\$91,834,200	\$131,747,200	\$57,373,100	\$131,157,400	\$188,530,500	\$56,783,300	43.1

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table Q-14

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential.....	\$49,857,300	\$89,625,000	\$139,482,300	\$62,464,500	\$123,566,200	\$186,030,700	\$46,548,400	33.4
Commercial.....	\$1,853,700	\$8,830,100	\$10,683,800	\$3,729,400	\$7,668,200	\$11,397,600	\$713,800	6.7
Manufacturing.....	\$100,000	\$660,400	\$760,400	\$121,000	\$726,800	\$847,800	\$87,400	11.5
Agricultural.....	\$1,988,700	N/A	\$1,988,700	\$1,679,500	N/A	\$1,679,500	\$(309,200)	(15.5)
Undeveloped.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,861,400	N/A	\$3,861,400	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,809,000	N/A	\$1,809,000	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste.....	\$4,697,700	N/A	\$4,697,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest.....	\$2,449,800	N/A	\$2,449,800	\$2,574,000	N/A	\$2,574,000	\$124,200	5.1
Other.....	\$2,857,300	\$12,379,400	\$15,236,700	\$6,594,000	\$15,354,100	\$21,948,100	\$6,711,400	44.0
Total	\$63,804,500	\$111,494,900	\$175,299,400	\$82,832,800	\$147,315,300	\$230,148,100	\$54,848,700	31.3

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

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Appendix R

COMPARISON OF LOCAL AND COUNTY LAND USE PLAN CATEGORIES

Table R-1

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE CITY OF MEQUON LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	City of Mequon Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 111)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Residential 1-1.5 Acres and Residential 1.5-5 Acres
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Residential Plex
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	Residential Multi-Family
General Commercial	Community Commercial, Neighborhood Commercial, Office, and Rural Business
Industrial	Industrial and Rural Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	Business Park and Industrial
Mixed Use	Town Center
Streets and Highways	N/A
Transportation and Utilities	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	Town Center
Farmland Protection	N/A
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	Residential 5 Acre Minimum
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Critical Environmental
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Critical Environmental
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Critical Environmental
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Critical Environmental
Surface Water	N/A
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-2

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	City of Port Washington Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 112)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	N/A
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Low Density Residential
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	High Density Residential
General Commercial	Commercial and Redevelopment Site
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	Business Park and Industrial
Mixed Use	Mixed Use
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation and Railroad
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park or Open Space
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	Agricultural
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	Extractive
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Park or Open Space, and Other Open Lands
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-3

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Village of Belgium Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 113)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Urban Density Residential – Rural Area
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Medium Density Residential – Urban Area
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	N/A
General Commercial	Commercial – Rural Area and Urban Area
Industrial	Industrial – Rural Area Urban Area
Business/Industrial Park	Industrial – Urban Area
Mixed Use	N/A
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways – Rural Area and Urban Area
Transportation and Utilities	Transportation and Utilities – Rural Area and Railroad – Urban Area
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional – Rural Area and Institutional – Urban Area
Park and Recreational	Recreational – Rural Area and Parks – Urban Area
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	Agricultural Preservation Area – Rural Area
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor – Rural Area and Urban Area
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor – Rural Area and Urban Area
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area – Rural Area and Urban Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Other Lands to be Preserved – Rural Area and Conservation – Urban Area
Surface Water	Surface Water – Rural Area and Urban Area
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay) – Rural Area and Urban Area
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay) – Rural Area and Urban Area

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-4

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Village of Fredonia Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 114)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	N/A
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Single-Family Residential, Two-Family Residential, and Multi-Family Residential
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	N/A
General Commercial	Commercial
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	Business Park, Industrial, and Corporate Park
Mixed Use	Traditional Neighborhood Development
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	Utilities and Railroad Right-of-Way
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park or Recreational
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	Traditional Neighborhood Development
Farmland Protection	N/A
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Other Lands to be Preserved
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-5

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Village of Grafton Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 115)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Suburban-Density Residential
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Medium-Density Urban Residential
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	High-Density Urban Residential
General Commercial	Commercial
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	Business/Industrial Park
Mixed Use	Traditional Neighborhood Development
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	Transportation and Utility; Railroad
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park and Recreational
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	Traditional Neighborhood Development
Farmland Protection	Agricultural
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-6

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY
2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Village of Newburg Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 116)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	N/A
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Village Residential
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	N/A
General Commercial	Highway Commercial
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Mixed Use	Village Commercial
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	N/A
Park and Recreational	Village Parks and Open Space
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	Agricultural
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	Rural Residential
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Floodplain, Private Open Space, and Proposed Open Space
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Floodplain, Private Open Space, and Proposed Open Space
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Floodplain, Private Open Space, and Proposed Open Space
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Floodplain, Private Open Space, and Proposed Open Space
Surface Water	N/A
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Floodplain, Private Open Space, and Proposed Open Space
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-7

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Village of Saukville Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 117)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Low Density Residential – Rural
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Medium Density Residential and Low Density Residential – Urban
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	High Density Residential
General Commercial	Retail or Service Commercial
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	Industrial, Business Park, and Office Park
Mixed Use	N/A
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	Transportation or Utilities
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental or Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park or Recreational
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	Agricultural or Other Open Space
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Wetlands Outside Environmental Corridor, Nature Preserve, and Woodlands Outside Environmental Corridor
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-8

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Village of Thiensville Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 118)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	N/A
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Single-Family Residential
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	Two-Family Residential and Multi-Family Residential and Mobile Home
General Commercial	Commercial
Industrial	N/A
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Mixed Use	N/A
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation and Railway
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Recreational
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	N/A
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-9

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF BELGIUM LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Town of Belgium Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 119)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Urban Density Residential
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	N/A
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	N/A
General Commercial	Commercial
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Mixed Use	N/A
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	Transportation and Utilities
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Recreational
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	Agricultural Preservation Area
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Other Lands to be Preserved
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-10

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Town of Cedarburg Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 120)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Residential Neighborhood District and Rural Residential Neighborhood District
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Residential Neighborhood District
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	N/A
General Commercial	N/A
Industrial	N/A
Business/Industrial Park	Business District, Business District – Deckers Hamlet, and Business District – Hamilton Historic
Mixed Use	Arterial Parkway/Corridor District, Arterial Parkway – Washington Avenue, Arterial Parkway/Corridor District – Covered Bridge Road, Arterial Parkway/Corridor District – STH 60, Business District, Business District – Deckers Hamlet, and Business District – Hamilton Historic
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	N/A
Park and Recreational	N/A
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	N/A
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	N/A
Secondary Environmental Corridor	N/A
Isolated Natural Resource Area	N/A
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	N/A
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-11

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF FREDONIA LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Town of Fredonia Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 121)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Suburban Density Residential
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Low Density Residential Conservation Subdivision and Low Density Residential
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	Medium Density Urban Residential
General Commercial	Commercial
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Mixed Use	N/A
Streets and Highways	Street Right-of-Way
Transportation and Utilities	Governmental, Institutional, Transportation, Communications and Utilities
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental, Institutional, Transportation, Communications and Utilities
Park and Recreational	Recreational and Extractive Reserve (Overlay)
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	Agricultural and Extractive Reserve (Overlay)
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	Rural Residential
Extractive	Extractive
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Woodlands Outside Environmental Corridor and Other Lands to be Preserved
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-12

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF GRAFTON LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Town of Grafton Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 122)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	R-2 3 Acre Minimum and R-3 1 Acre Minimum
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	N/A
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	N/A
General Commercial	B-1 Business and PW Port Washington Road District
Industrial	M-1 Manufacturing or Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	BP Business Park and BP-3 Business Park
Mixed Use	N/A
Streets and Highways	N/A
Transportation and Utilities	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	N/A
Park and Recreational	P-1 Parks and Recreation
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	N/A
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	R1 5 Acre Minimum
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor and Conservancy Overlay
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor and Conservancy Overlay
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area and Conservancy Overlay
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Conservancy Overlay
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Conservancy Overlay
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Conservancy Overlay

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-13

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Town of Port Washington Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 123)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Lakeshore Planning Area
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Residential Transition
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	N/A
General Commercial	Commercial and Town Square
Industrial	N/A
Business/Industrial Park	Business/Light Industrial/Office, Business Park/Light Industrial, Office Business Park, Knellsville Commercial/Industrial Area
Mixed Use	Commercial Transition, Knellsville Business/Residential Area, and Knellsville Office/Residential Area
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	Town Hall
Park and Recreational	N/A
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	N/A
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	N/A
Surface Water	N/A
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A

Source: SEWRPC.

Table R-14

**COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035
LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE LAND USE PLAN MAP**

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 96)	Town of Saukville Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 124)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Rural Neighborhood Residential and Other Single-Family/Two-Family Residential
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Closed Subdivision
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	N/A
General Commercial	Commercial
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Mixed Use	N/A
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	Communication, Utilities, and Other Transportation
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Private or Public Park/Open Space Outside Environmental Corridor
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection	Agricultural
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	Countryside Estate Residential
Extractive	Agricultural and Private or Public Park/Open Space Outside Environmental Corridors
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor and Private or Public Park/Open Space Within Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor and Private or Public Park/Open Space Within Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area and Private or Public Park/Open Space Within Environmental Corridor
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Wetlands Outside Environmental Corridors, and Woodlands Outside Environmental Corridors
Surface Water	Surface Water
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)	Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007 (Overlay)
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)

Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix S

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table S-1

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2006^a

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Other			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0.0
Poor/Very Poor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	0.07
Average	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	979	12.0
Fair	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	1.0
Good	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,418	54.0
Very Good/Excellent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,694	33.0
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,175	100.0

^aHousing units in the City of Mequon were not provided by structure type.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

Source: City of Mequon and SEWRPC.

Table S-2

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2006

Score ^c	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other			
	Number	Percent ^d	Number ^e	Percent ^d	Number ^f	Percent ^d	Number ^e	Percent ^d	Number	Percent ^d
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	11	0.3	1	-- ^g	1	-- ^g	--	--	13	0.4
Average	1,958	56.2	207	6.0	410	11.8	215	6.2	2,790	80.1
Fair	86	2.5	47	1.3	--	--	2	0.1	135	3.9
Good	426	12.2	34	1.0	1	-- ^g	4	0.1	465	13.3
Very Good/Excellent	64	1.9	4	0.1	6	0.2	5	0.1	79	2.3
Total	2,545	73.1	293	8.4	418	12.0	226	6.5	3,482	100.0

^aThe multi-family category includes condominiums and three-unit buildings.

^bThe other category includes buildings with four or more units and commercial buildings with an accessory housing unit.

^cThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^dPercent of total housing units.

^eNumber refers to the main building, not individual units.

^fNumber refers to individual housing units for condominiums and to the main building for three-unit buildings.

^gLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Matthies Assessments Inc., and SEWRPC.

Table S-3

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2006

Score	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Other			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Average	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fair	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Good	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Very Good/Excellent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Data was not received from the Village of Belgium.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table S-4

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2006

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^a			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	--	--	1	0.2	--	--	2	0.3	3	0.5
Average	482	75.3	24	3.7	--	--	29	4.5	535	83.5
Fair	10	1.6	2	0.3	1	0.2	--	--	13	2.1
Good	73	11.4	4	0.6	--	--	3	0.5	80	12.5
Very Good/Excellent	8	1.2	1	0.2	--	--	--	--	9	1.4
Total	573	89.5	32	5.0	1	0.2	34	5.3	640	100.0

^aMulti-family are three-unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

^dNumber refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

Source: Grotz Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table S-5

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2006

Score ^c	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^b			
	Number	Percent ^d	Number ^e	Percent ^d	Number ^f	Percent ^d	Number ^e	Percent ^d	Number	Percent ^d
Unsound	3	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	0.1
Poor/Very Poor	2	-- ^g	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	-- ^g
Average	2,283	63.8	126	3.5	720	20.1	48	1.3	3,177	88.8
Fair	50	1.4	13	0.4	--	--	--	--	63	1.8
Good	278	7.8	18	0.5	--	--	4	0.1	300	8.4
Very Good/Excellent	31	0.9	1	-- ^g	--	--	--	--	32	0.9
Total	2,647	74.0	158	4.4	720	20.1	52	1.4	3,577	100.0

^aThe multi-family category includes condominiums and three-unit buildings.

^bThe other category includes buildings with four or more units and commercial buildings with an accessory housing unit.

^cThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^dPercent of total housing units.

^eNumber refers to the main building, not individual units.

^fNumber refers to individual housing units for condominiums and to the main building for three-unit buildings.

^gLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Matthies Assessments Inc., and SEWRPC.

Table S-6

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2006

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^a			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	5	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	1.4
Average	211	57.8	59	16.2	2	0.5	38	10.4	310	84.9
Fair	2	0.5	1	0.3	--	--	3	0.8	6	1.6
Good	27	7.4	1	0.3	--	--	1	0.3	29	8.0
Very Good/Excellent	13	3.6	2	0.5	--	--	--	--	15	4.1
Total	258	70.7	63	17.3	2	0.5	42	11.5	365	100.0

^aMulti-family are three-unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

^dNumber refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

Source: Grotz Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table S-7

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2006^a

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Other			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	6	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	0.3
Average	1,452	75.0	237	12.2	--	--	--	--	1,689	87.2
Fair	125	6.5	4	0.2	--	--	--	--	129	6.7
Good	106	5.5	5	0.3	--	--	--	--	111	5.7
Very Good/Excellent	1	0.05	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0.05
Total	1,690	87.3	246	12.7	--	--	--	--	1,936	100.0

^aThe assessor has categorized all housing units in the Village as single-family or two-family.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

Source: Accurate Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table S-8

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2006

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^a			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	5	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	0.4
Average	627	52.5	12	1.0	--	--	264	22.1	903	75.6
Fair	35	2.9	2	0.2	--	--	2	0.2	39	3.3
Good	167	14.0	9	0.7	1	0.1	31	2.6	208	17.4
Very Good/Excellent	31	2.6	--	--	--	--	8	0.7	39	3.3
Total	865	72.4	23	1.9	1	0.1	305	25.6	1,194	100.0

^aMulti-family are three-unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

^dNumber refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

Source: Grota Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table S-9

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2006

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^a			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	7	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	1.1
Average	447	68.0	11	1.7	2	0.3	4	0.6	464	70.6
Fair	25	3.8	1	0.2	--	--	--	--	26	4.0
Good	125	19.0	3	0.4	--	--	2	0.3	130	19.7
Very Good/Excellent	29	4.4	--	--	--	--	1	0.2	30	4.6
Total	633	96.3	15	2.3	2	0.3	7	1.1	657	100.0

^aMulti-family are three-unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

^dNumber refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

Source: Grotz Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table S-10

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2006

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^a			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	3	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	0.1
Poor/Very Poor	4	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	0.2
Average	1,843	88.6	12	0.6	1	-- ^e	11	0.5	1,867	89.8
Fair	29	1.4	1	-- ^e	--	--	--	--	30	1.4
Good	118	5.7	5	0.2	1	-- ^e	2	0.1	126	6.1
Very Good/Excellent	47	2.3	1	-- ^e	--	--	2	0.1	50	2.4
Total	2,044	98.3	19	0.9	2	0.1	15	0.7	2,080	100.0

^aMulti-family are three-unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

^dNumber refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

^eLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Grotz Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table S-11

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2006

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^a			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	4	0.5	1	0.1	--	--	--	--	5	0.6
Average	543	69.1	7	0.9	3	0.4	15	1.9	568	72.3
Fair	27	3.4	3	0.4	--	--	3	0.4	33	4.2
Good	137	17.4	6	0.8	--	--	--	--	143	18.2
Very Good/Excellent	35	4.5	1	0.1	--	--	1	0.1	37	4.7
Total	746	94.9	18	2.3	3	0.4	19	2.4	786	100.0

^aMulti-family are three-unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

^dNumber refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

Source: Grotz Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table S-12

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2006

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^a			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poor/Very Poor	7	0.5	1	0.1	--	--	--	--	8	0.5
Average	1,187	80.1	26	1.7	--	--	14	1.0	1,227	82.8
Fair	47	3.2	1	0.1	--	--	2	0.1	50	3.4
Good	148	10.0	7	0.5	--	--	5	0.3	160	10.8
Very Good/Excellent	35	2.4	1	0.1	--	--	--	--	36	2.5
Total	1,424	96.2	36	2.4	--	--	21	1.4	1,481	100.0

^aMulti-family are three-unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

^dNumber refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

Source: Grotz Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table S-13

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2006

Score ^b	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family ^a		Other ^a			
	Number	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number ^d	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c
Unsound	1	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0.2
Poor/Very Poor	2	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	0.3
Average	415	69.0	30	5.0	1	0.2	--	--	446	74.2
Fair	19	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	3.2
Good	132	21.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	132	21.9
Very Good/Excellent	1	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0.2
Total	570	94.8	30	5.0	1	0.2	--	--	601	100.0

^aMulti-family are three-unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

^bThe housing condition scores are defined on page 348 of Chapter IX.

^cPercent of total housing units.

^dNumber refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

Source: Magnan Assessment Services and SEWRPC.

Table S-14

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2006

Score	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Other			
	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent ^a	Number	Percent ^a
Unsound	2	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	0.3
Poor/Very Poor	10	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	1.4
Average	51	7.3	2	0.3	--	--	--	--	53	7.6
Fair	238	34.3	3	0.4	--	--	--	--	241	34.8
Good	269	38.8	1	0.2	--	--	--	--	270	38.9
Very Good/Excellent	118	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	118	17.0
Total	688	99.1	6	0.9	0	0	0	0	694	100.0

^aPercent of total housing units.

Source: Town of Saukville and SEWRPC.

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Appendix T

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table T-1

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	35	39	35	35	15	15	55	65	15	25	155	2.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	40	50	50	50	15	15	50	80	10	14	165	2.1
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	25	165	140	155	10	25	45	175	20	20	240	3.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	10	110	70	120	15	35	4	34	30	45	129	1.6
Other (above 95 percent)	120	975	320	3,405	100	800	15	260	105	445	660	8.4
Total	230	1,339	615	3,765	155	890	169	614	180	549	1,349	17.2

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	4	14	--	--	20	45	15	15	39	0.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	40	40	--	--	4	8	15	15	59	0.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	15	15	60	--	--	20	35	20	45	55	0.7
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	10	10	30	--	--	--	--	--	15	10	0.1
Other (above 95 percent)	--	25	15	190	--	40	--	15	4	74	19	0.2
Total	--	50	84	334	--	40	44	103	54	164	182	2.3

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (7,848). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-2

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	15	15	--	--	35	55	4	4	58	1.4
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	10	35	10	10	--	--	30	50	10	10	60	1.5
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	20	110	30	70	35	45	4	49	55	70	144	3.6
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	15	55	40	95	15	30	--	25	20	20	90	2.2
Other (above 95 percent)	10	225	85	1,220	25	135	--	75	25	140	145	3.6
Total	59	429	180	1,410	75	210	69	254	114	244	497	12.3

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	35	45	10	10	40	70	50	60	135	3.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	8	25	25	10	10	55	55	60	64	154	3.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	10	20	15	100	10	40	4	19	40	170	79	2.0
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	4	--	65	--	10	--	4	4	99	4	0.1
Other (above 95 percent)	--	30	20	315	10	30	--	30	--	215	30	0.7
Total	14	62	95	550	40	100	99	178	154	608	402	9.9

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (4,045). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-3

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	8	1.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	10	4	4	8	1.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	24	15	19	15	19	4	8	4	8	42	7.0
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	4	4	14	10	20	--	4	4	8	18	3.0
Other (above 95 percent)	--	15	15	175	4	29	--	10	10	35	29	4.8
Total	12	51	34	212	29	68	8	36	22	55	105	17.4

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	--	--	12	2.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	4	8	4	4	4	4	4	8	16	2.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	4	4	19	4	8	4	4	--	20	12	2.0
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	--	4	8	--	--	--	4	--	10	4	0.7
Other (above 95 percent)	--	4	--	45	--	4	--	--	--	15	--	--
Total	--	8	16	84	12	20	12	16	4	53	44	7.3

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (603). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-4

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	4	4	--	--	4	8	--	4	8	1.1
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	4	4	--	4	8	10	10	4	4	22	3.0
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	29	4	19	--	4	--	4	10	14	18	2.5
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	10	4	24	4	14	--	4	--	4	8	1.1
Other (above 95 percent)	--	25	4	179	4	54	--	10	4	14	12	1.6
Total	4	68	20	226	12	80	14	36	18	40	68	9.3

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	4	8	--	--	--	--	4	8	8	1.1
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	4	10	14	--	--	4	8	10	14	28	3.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	10	4	29	4	4	4	4	4	19	16	2.2
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	4	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--
Other (above 95 percent)	--	4	4	59	4	8	--	--	--	55	8	1.1
Total	4	22	22	120	8	12	8	12	18	111	60	8.2

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (731). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-5

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	10	10	10	10	4	4	45	55	15	15	84	2.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	15	50	65	4	4	55	95	--	--	109	2.7
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	25	180	30	55	25	40	10	50	15	30	105	2.6
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	10	35	40	130	4	14	--	15	10	45	64	1.6
Other (above 95 percent)	10	170	135	1,360	35	235	--	45	45	185	225	5.5
Total	55	410	265	1,620	72	297	110	260	85	275	587	14.4

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	4	14	--	--	25	40	10	25	39	1.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	10	10	30	40	10	10	60	85	10	20	120	3.0
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	10	40	135	10	20	10	45	15	140	75	1.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	--	10	70	--	10	--	--	--	90	10	0.2
Other (above 95 percent)	--	25	--	290	--	--	--	20	--	110	--	--
Total	10	45	84	549	20	40	95	190	35	385	244	6.0

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (4,071). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-6

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000^{a,b}

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	4	8	1.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	4	4	4	--	4	4	8	4	4	12	2.9
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	8	4	14	--	4	--	4	4	4	12	2.9
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	4	4	8	--	10	--	--	--	--	4	1.0
Other (above 95 percent)	--	15	10	124	4	14	--	--	4	28	18	4.4
Total	4	31	22	150	4	32	8	16	16	40	54	13.1

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	--	--	4	4	10	14	4	4	18	4.4
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	4	8	--	--	4	8	--	--	8	1.9
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	4	4	18	--	8	--	--	4	14	8	1.9
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Other (above 95 percent)	--	4	4	33	--	4	--	--	--	8	4	1.0
Total	--	8	12	67	4	16	14	22	8	30	38	9.2

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (412). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-7

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	--	--	4	4	15	19	--	--	23	1.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	8	--	--	--	--	15	30	--	4	19	1.2
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	29	20	30	4	8	--	10	15	19	43	2.7
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	4	25	65	--	4	--	4	4	8	29	1.9
Other (above 95 percent)	15	50	45	490	--	75	--	--	4	64	64	4.1
Total	27	95	90	585	8	91	30	63	23	95	178	11.4

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	4	4	--	--	15	35	40	55	59	3.8
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	40	55	4	8	4	4	40	40	88	5.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	4	--	60	15	19	--	--	25	80	40	2.6
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Other (above 95 percent)	--	4	--	105	10	10	--	10	--	75	10	0.6
Total	--	8	44	274	29	37	19	49	105	270	197	12.6

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (1,567). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-8

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	10	10	20	20	--	--	4	4	20	20	54	3.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	4	--	--	--	--	30	30	--	--	30	2.0
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	24	20	30	--	--	4	19	20	24	48	3.2
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	15	25	25	4	8	--	--	--	15	29	2.0
Other (above 95 percent)	--	195	50	380	10	60	15	55	35	80	110	7.4
Total	14	248	115	455	14	68	53	108	75	139	271	18.3

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	20	1.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	15	15	--	--	4	4	4	4	23	1.5
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	10	10	10	25	--	4	25	29	45	65	90	6.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	10	--	20	--	--	4	19	--	30	4	0.3
Other (above 95 percent)	--	30	--	95	--	--	--	15	4	69	4	0.3
Total	10	50	25	155	--	4	53	87	53	168	141	9.5

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (1,482). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-9

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	8	--	4	--	--	15	15	4	8	23	4.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	--	4	16	2.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	10	25	15	30	4	4	4	8	4	8	37	6.4
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	4	14	4	8	--	4	--	4	4	8	12	2.1
Other (above 95 percent)	4	39	15	170	10	45	4	8	4	24	37	6.4
Total	26	94	38	220	18	61	27	43	16	52	125	21.7

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	0.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	4	14	--	4	--	4	4	8	8	1.4
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	4	--	10	--	--	--	4	--	4	--	--
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	0.7
Other (above 95 percent)	--	--	--	20	--	4	--	4	--	15	--	--
Total	--	4	8	52	--	8	--	12	8	31	16	2.8

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (577). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-10

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	10	10	15	15	4	4	10	10	43	2.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	15	40	30	34	10	--	20	30	10	10	85	4.5
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	45	30	55	--	--	4	14	4	4	38	2.0
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	4	34	25	40	--	10	--	--	--	--	29	1.5
Other (above 95 percent)	4	179	120	935	30	210	--	30	20	85	174	9.3
Total	27	302	215	1,074	55	235	28	78	44	109	369	19.6

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	10	10	10	0.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	4	0.2
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other (above 95 percent)	--	4	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--
Total	--	4	--	24	--	--	4	4	10	40	14	0.7

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (1,880). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-11

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	4	4	--	--	10	10	--	--	14	1.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	4	10	10	4	4	4	8	--	--	18	2.5
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	15	15	35	25	25	4	14	4	14	48	6.7
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	10	15	45	--	--	--	4	--	--	15	2.1
Other (above 95 percent)	--	25	40	350	4	34	--	4	--	45	44	6.1
Total	--	54	84	444	33	63	18	40	4	59	139	19.3

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	10	1.4
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	--	--	4	4	4	--	4	--	4	4	0.6
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	--	--	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other (above 95 percent)	--	--	--	10	--	4	--	--	--	10	--	--
Total	--	--	--	18	4	12	--	4	10	24	14	2.0

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (718). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-12

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	10	20	20	25	25	15	25	--	--	60	3.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	10	10	--	--	4	4	10	20	--	--	24	1.5
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	20	95	30	55	10	10	4	34	--	10	64	4.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	4	15	25	10	10	--	--	--	--	25	1.6
Other (above 95 percent)	4	109	110	585	15	120	--	--	40	110	169	10.8
Total	34	228	175	685	64	169	29	79	40	120	342	21.9

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	--	10	--	--	10	20	4	4	14	0.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	--	--	10	10	--	--	--	--	10	20	20	1.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	--	15	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	15	1.0
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	10	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Other (above 95 percent)	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Total	--	10	25	115	--	--	10	20	14	134	49	3.2

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (1,560). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-13

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	4	4	8	1.2
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	8	--	4	--	--	--	--	4	4	8	1.2
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	8	15	35	--	10	4	8	--	--	23	3.4
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	4	15	25	4	4	--	--	4	8	23	3.4
Other (above 95 percent)	4	44	20	220	--	50	--	4	4	39	28	4.2
Total	12	64	50	284	8	68	4	12	16	55	90	13.4

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	--	4	4	--	--	15	15	15	15	34	5.1
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	10	10	--	--	4	4	40	40	4	4	58	8.7
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	4	--	4	--	--	15	19	4	14	19	2.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	4	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Other (above 95 percent)	--	--	--	20	--	4	--	10	4	8	4	0.6
Total	10	18	4	32	4	8	70	88	27	41	115	17.2

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (670). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table T-14

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	--	--	--	--	4	8	4	8	12	1.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	14	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	4	0.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	8	15	25	4	8	4	24	--	4	27	4.4
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	15	10	14	--	4	--	--	4	8	14	2.3
Other (above 95 percent)	--	35	30	270	10	55	--	--	--	25	40	6.5
Total	12	76	55	313	14	67	8	36	8	45	97	15.7

Income Level ^b	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems ^c
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	--	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	0.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	8	1.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	--	--	4	14	4	8	--	--	--	4	8	1.3
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other (above 95 percent)	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--
Total	4	8	8	42	4	8	--	--	4	22	20	3.2

^aHousing problems include households with a housing cost burden of over 30 percent or housing units without complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, or more than 1.01 occupants per room.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (617). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Appendix U

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN BY EACH PARTICIPATING CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Table U-1

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE CITY OF MEQUON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	35	0.4	125	1.6	15	0.2	30	0.4	50	0.6	155	2.0	205	253	2.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	65	0.8	95	1.2	20	0.3	40	0.5	85	1.1	135	1.7	220	272	2.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	145	1.9	100	1.3	55	0.7	--	--	200	2.6	100	1.3	300	695	3.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	85	1.1	40	0.5	10	0.1	--	--	95	1.2	40	0.5	135	399	1.7
Other (above 95 percent).....	490	6.2	145	1.8	4	-- ^d	--	--	494	6.3	145	1.8	639	6,229	8.2
Total	820	10.4	505	6.4	104	1.3	70	0.9	924	11.8	575	7.3	1,499	7,848	19.1

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (7,848). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

^dLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-2

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	35	0.9	35	0.9	40	1.0	80	2.0	75	1.9	115	2.8	190	263	4.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	40	1.0	20	0.5	115	2.8	35	0.9	155	3.8	55	1.4	210	267	5.2
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	100	2.5	30	0.7	60	1.5	--	--	160	4.0	30	0.7	190	693	4.7
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	90	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	2.2	--	--	90	407	2.2
Other (above 95 percent).....	135	3.3	--	--	4	0.1	--	--	139	3.4	--	--	139	2,415	3.4
Total	400	9.9	85	2.1	219	5.4	115	2.9	619	15.3	200	4.9	819	4,045	20.2

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (4,045). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-3

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF BELGIUM: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	4	0.7	4	0.7	--	--	10	1.6	4	0.7	14	2.3	18	20	3.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	4	0.7	4	0.7	10	1.6	4	0.7	14	2.3	8	1.3	22	46	3.7
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	35	5.8	10	1.6	10	1.6	--	--	45	7.5	10	1.6	55	133	9.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	15	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	2.5	--	--	15	72	2.5
Other (above 95 percent).....	25	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	4.1	--	--	25	332	4.1
Total	83	13.8	18	3.0	20	3.2	14	2.3	103	17.1	32	5.2	135	603	22.4

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (603). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-4

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF FREDONIA: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	4	0.6	4	0.6	--	--	4	0.6	4	0.6	8	1.2	12	32	1.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	15	2.0	10	1.4	20	2.7	4	0.6	35	4.7	14	1.8	49	70	6.7
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	10	1.4	4	0.6	10	1.4	--	--	20	2.7	4	0.6	24	136	3.3
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	10	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	1.4	--	--	10	85	1.4
Other (above 95 percent).....	10	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	1.4	--	--	10	408	1.4
Total	49	6.8	18	2.6	30	4.1	8	1.2	79	10.8	26	3.6	105	731	14.4

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (731). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-5

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF GRAFTON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	15	0.3	70	1.7	--	--	40	1.0	15	0.3	110	2.7	125	173	3.1
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	65	1.6	45	1.1	75	1.8	35	0.9	140	3.4	80	1.9	220	344	5.4
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	45	1.1	45	1.1	55	1.4	10	0.2	100	2.5	55	1.4	155	705	3.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	60	1.5	4	0.1	--	--	--	--	60	1.5	4	0.1	64	409	1.6
Other (above 95 percent).....	195	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	195	4.8	--	--	195	2,440	4.8
Total	380	9.3	164	4.0	130	3.2	85	2.1	510	12.5	249	6.1	759	4,071	18.7

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (4,071). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-6

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000^{a, b}

Income Level ^c	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^d	Number	Percent ^d	Number	Percent ^d	Number	Percent ^d	Number	Percent ^d	Number	Percent ^d			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	4	1.0	4	1.0	4	1.0	10	2.4	8	1.9	14	3.4	22	30	5.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	4	1.0	4	1.0	8	1.9	--	--	12	2.9	4	1.0	16	40	3.9
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	4	1.0	4	1.0	4	1.0	4	1.0	8	1.9	8	1.9	16	78	3.9
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	4	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1.0	--	--	4	34	1.0
Other (above 95 percent).....	15	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	3.6	--	--	15	230	3.6
Total	31	7.6	12	3.0	16	3.9	14	3.4	47	11.3	26	6.3	73	412	17.7

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncludes the entire Village of Newburg.

^cIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^dPercent of all households (412). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-7

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	15	1.0	15	1.0	25	1.6	30	1.9	40	2.6	45	2.9	85	121	5.4
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	4	0.3	15	1.0	80	5.1	4	0.3	84	5.4	19	1.2	103	149	6.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	35	2.2	4	0.3	25	1.6	--	--	60	3.8	4	0.3	64	259	4.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	30	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	1.9	--	--	30	155	1.9
Other (above 95 percent).....	35	2.2	25	1.6	--	--	--	--	35	2.2	25	1.6	60	883	3.8
Total	119	7.6	59	3.9	130	8.3	34	2.2	249	15.9	93	6.0	342	1,567	21.8

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (1,567). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-8

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	4	0.3	45	3.0	--	--	20	1.3	4	0.3	65	4.4	69	74	4.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	25	1.7	4	0.3	15	1.0	4	0.3	40	2.7	8	0.5	48	57	3.2
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	35	2.4	20	1.3	80	5.4	10	0.7	115	7.8	30	2.0	145	230	9.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	15	1.0	4	0.3	4	0.3	--	--	19	1.3	4	0.3	23	142	1.6
Other (above 95 percent).....	85	5.7	15	1.0	--	--	--	--	85	5.7	15	1.0	100	979	6.7
Total	164	11.1	88	5.9	99	6.7	34	2.3	263	17.8	122	8.2	385	1,482	26.0

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (1,482). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-9

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF BELGIUM: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	10	1.7	10	1.7	4	0.7	--	--	14	2.4	10	1.7	24	43	4.1
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	4	0.7	4	0.7	4	0.7	--	--	8	1.4	4	0.7	12	66	2.1
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	20	3.5	4	0.7	--	--	--	--	20	3.5	4	0.7	24	97	4.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	4	0.7	4	0.7	--	--	--	--	4	0.7	4	0.7	8	42	1.4
Other (above 95 percent).....	30	5.2	4	0.7	--	--	--	--	30	5.2	4	0.7	34	329	6.0
Total	68	11.8	26	4.5	8	1.4	--	--	76	13.2	26	4.5	102	577	17.7

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (577). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-10

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	--	--	45	2.4	--	--	10	0.5	--	--	55	2.9	55	63	2.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	25	1.3	60	3.2	4	0.2	--	--	29	1.5	60	3.2	89	128	4.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	20	1.1	15	0.8	--	--	--	--	20	1.1	15	0.8	35	137	1.9
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	25	1.3	4	0.2	--	--	--	--	25	1.3	4	0.2	29	84	1.5
Other (above 95 percent).....	160	8.5	15	0.8	--	--	--	--	160	8.5	15	0.8	175	1,468	9.3
Total	230	12.2	139	7.4	4	0.2	10	0.5	234	12.4	149	7.9	383	1,880	20.4

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (1,880). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-11

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF FREDONIA: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	4	0.5	10	1.4	--	--	--	--	4	0.6	10	1.4	14	14	1.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	4	0.5	10	1.4	10	1.4	--	--	14	1.9	10	1.4	24	36	3.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	45	6.3	4	0.5	4	0.5	--	--	49	6.8	4	0.5	53	119	7.4
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	10	1.4	4	0.5	--	--	--	--	10	1.4	4	0.5	14	67	1.9
Other (above 95 percent).....	45	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	6.3	--	--	45	482	6.3
Total	108	15.0	28	3.8	14	1.9	--	--	122	17.0	28	3.8	150	718	20.8

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (718). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-12

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF GRAFTON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	10	0.6	55	3.5	--	--	10	0.6	10	0.6	65	4.2	75	114	4.8
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	--	--	20	1.3	20	1.3	--	--	20	1.3	20	1.3	40	64	2.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	30	1.9	35	2.3	15	1.0	--	--	45	2.9	35	2.2	80	264	5.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	25	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	1.6	--	--	25	84	1.6
Other (above 95 percent).....	155	10.0	10	0.6	--	--	--	--	155	10.0	10	0.6	165	1,034	10.6
Total	220	14.1	120	7.7	35	2.3	10	0.6	255	16.4	130	8.3	385	1,560	24.7

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (1,560). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-13

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	--	--	4	0.6	--	--	20	3.0	--	--	24	3.6	24	42	3.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	--	--	10	1.5	55	8.2	--	--	55	8.2	10	1.5	65	74	9.7
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	15	2.2	4	0.6	15	2.2	--	--	30	4.5	4	0.6	34	102	5.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	15	2.2	4	0.6	--	--	--	--	15	2.2	4	0.6	19	53	2.8
Other (above 95 percent).....	30	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	4.5	--	--	30	399	4.5
Total	60	8.9	22	3.3	70	10.4	20	3.0	130	19.4	42	6.3	172	670	25.7

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (670). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table U-14

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF SAUKVILLE: 2000^a

Income Level ^b	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c	Number	Percent ^c			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent).....	4	0.6	10	1.6	4	0.6	4	0.6	8	1.3	14	2.3	22	32	3.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	4	0.6	--	--	4	0.6	--	--	8	1.3	--	--	8	30	1.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent).....	10	1.6	15	2.5	--	--	--	--	10	1.6	15	2.5	25	95	4.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	10	1.6	4	0.6	--	--	--	--	10	1.6	4	0.6	14	45	2.3
Other (above 95 percent).....	25	4.1	10	1.6	--	--	--	--	25	4.1	10	1.6	35	415	5.7
Total	53	8.5	39	6.3	8	1.2	4	0.6	61	9.9	43	7.0	104	617	16.9

^aSpending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.

^bIncome level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.

^cPercent of all households (617). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

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Appendix V

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND GRANTS AVAILABLE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

(See Part 2 in Chapter XII for Additional Programs)

Wisconsin Department of Commerce Programs

Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program Overview

The Department of Commerce's Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program allows all Wisconsin cities, villages and towns to support industrial development through the sale of tax-exempt bonds. The proceeds from the bond sale are loaned to businesses to finance capital investment projects at, primarily, manufacturing facilities. IRBs are municipal bonds, but not general obligations of the municipality. The company or business that will use the facilities provides the interest and principal payments on the loan. The local government is in partnership with the business, lending its name, but not its credit, to the bond issue.

Customized Labor Training (CLT) Program

The CLT program is designed to assist companies that are investing in new technologies or manufacturing processes by providing a grant of up to 50 percent of the cost of training employees on the new technologies. The program's primary goal is to help Wisconsin manufacturers maintain a workforce that is on the cutting edge of technological innovation. Any business making a commitment to locate a new facility in Wisconsin or expand an existing facility which is upgrading a product, process, or service that requires training in new technology and industrial skills is eligible.

Employee Ownership Assistance Grant Program (EOP)

The EOP program is designed to assist the employees of a distressed business obtain the professional services necessary to evaluate the feasibility of purchasing the business and operating as an employee-owned business. An EOP award may be made to a group formed by or on behalf of the current or former employees of an existing Wisconsin business that is considering or has experienced substantial layoffs or a plant closing. The applicant must intend to operate the business in Wisconsin as an employee-owned business.

Major Economic Development (MED) Program

The MED program is designed to assist businesses that will invest private funds and create jobs as they expand in or relocate to Wisconsin. To be eligible the project must involve significant capital investment relative to the State as a whole or involve the retention or creation of a significant number of jobs in the local government in which the project is located. Eligible activities include construction and expansion; working capital; and acquisition of existing businesses, land, buildings, and equipment.

Technology Development Fund (TDF)

The TDF program was established to help Wisconsin businesses research and develop technological innovations that have the potential to provide significant economic benefit to the State. Eligible applicants include any Wisconsin business or consortium. Eligible activities include research and development that will lead to new or significantly improved products or processes, have a high probability of commercial success within a relatively short time period (two to three years), and/or will provide significant economic benefit to Wisconsin. Only costs directly associated with the proposed research project are eligible, including salaries, professional services provided by independent third parties, equipment critical to the research project, and supplies and materials.

Technology Development Loan (TDL) Program

The TDL program was established to assist Wisconsin businesses that have developed technological innovations with the potential to provide significant economic benefit to the State. This program is designed to assist the business in bringing the new technology to commercialization. Any Wisconsin business or consortium can apply for TDL funds. Eligible activities include acquisition of land, buildings, and equipment; working capital; and new

construction. Although the Department of Commerce (Commerce) can provide up to 75 percent of eligible project costs, the actual amount of Commerce participation is dependent on factors such as commercial potential, economic impact, business viability, fund availability, collateral position available, and the amount of private funds leveraged.

Wisconsin Trade Project Program

The Wisconsin Trade Project Program offers individual matching grants up to \$5,000 to help small export-ready firms participate in international trade shows. Wisconsin businesses whose annual sales are less than \$25 million (including the annual sales of parent and subsidiary companies) that have developed a long-term export plan are eligible.

Business Employees' Skills Training (BEST) Program

The BEST program was established by the Wisconsin Legislature to help small businesses in industries that are facing severe labor shortages to upgrade the skills of their workforce. Under the BEST program, Commerce can provide applicants with a tuition reimbursement grant to help cover a portion of the costs associated with training employees. Eligible applicants include Wisconsin for-profit businesses that have 25 or fewer full-time employees or annual sales of less than \$2.5 million. Eligible industrial clusters include automation, agriculture/food products, biotechnology, information technology, manufacturing, medical devices, paper/forest products, printing, tourism, and childcare.

Certified Capital Companies (CAPCO) Program

The CAPCO Program created an investment pool directed toward small, high-growth companies with an annual income of no more than \$2 million and no more than 100 employees. To be eligible to receive investment from CAPCO a business must be headquartered in Wisconsin; be in need of venture capital and unable to obtain conventional financing; have no more than 100 employees (at least 75 percent of whom are employed in Wisconsin); have an average annual net income of not more than \$2.0 million during its two most recent fiscal years; have a net worth less than \$5.0 million; and not be engaged in predominately professional services or banking.

Dairy 2020 Early Planning Grant Program

The goal of the Dairy 2020 Early Planning Grant program is to encourage and stimulate the start-up, modernization, and expansion of Wisconsin dairy farms. Eligible applicants for the Dairy 2020 Early Planning Grant program include existing and start-up Wisconsin dairy producers. Proceeds from an award may only be used to cover the cost of having a qualified, independent third party provide the professional services necessary to assist the applicant in evaluating the start-up, modernization, or expansion of a dairy farm. Eligible professional services include activities that are necessary in order for the applicant to make a "go or no go" decision.

Milk Volume Production (MVP) Program

The MVP program is designed to assist dairy producers that are undertaking capital improvement projects that will result in a significant increase in Wisconsin's milk production. All dairy producers that are or will be located in Wisconsin and are planning capital investments that will result in significant long-term increases in Wisconsin's capacity to produce milk are eligible.

Eligible costs are limited to the cost of acquiring cows. Commerce will fund no more than \$500 for each cow to be added to the operation, with a maximum award of \$1 million. Commerce will seek to maximize the program's impact by participating with dairy producers that can document a need for near-equity financing and demonstrate the management skills necessary to make the project successful.

State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB)

The SWIB is a State agency that invests one of the largest pension funds in the world. It directs a portion of its private debt investments to Wisconsin companies. The SWIB provides long-term financing as a complement to short-term bank lending. Both debt and mezzanine financing are available. Mezzanine financing takes the form of a subordinate loan supplemented by warrants or company stock. The loan generally has a five-year maturity.

Typically the interest rate is 10 to 12 percent. Total return should be about 16 percent. Approved loans usually run 10 to 15 years. Loans are generally used to finance long-term business needs, such as purchasing fixed assets or refinancing short-term or long-term obligations. Fixed assets are often used as collateral. In some cases, a parent corporation may guarantee the loan. In other cases, a personal guarantee of the owner or major shareholders may be used.

Minority Business Development Fund

The Minority Business Development Fund offers low-interest loans for start-up, expansion, or acquisition projects. To qualify for the fund, a business must be 51 percent controlled, owned, and actively managed by minority-group members, and the project must retain or increase employment.

Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR)

The SBIR provides funding for higher risk, early-stage products and technologies. The SBIR program was established to stimulate technological innovation, use small businesses to meet Federal research and development (R&D) needs, encourage the participation of disadvantaged and minority persons in technological innovation, and increase private sector development through Federal sponsorship.

The SBIR program allows small businesses to compete for Federal R&D funds. Small businesses must meet certain eligibility criteria to participate in the SBIR program:

- At least 51 percent American-owned, located in the U.S., and independently operated
- For profit
- Company size limited to 500 employees
- Principal researcher primarily employed by business at time of award and not employed full time by another institution or company
- All work must be done in the U.S.

Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR)

The STTR program is a joint research effort between a small business and a nonprofit research institution or Federally funded R&D center (FFRDC). The STTR provides funding for higher risk, early-stage products and technologies. The STTR program was established to enable small businesses to partner with a nonprofit research institution, such as a university or Federal R&D center, to bring innovative technologies to market.

Small businesses must meet certain eligibility criteria to participate in the STTR Program:

- American-owned and independently operated
- For profit
- Principal researcher need not be employed by small business
- Company size limited to 500 employees
- The small business must perform at least 40 percent of the STTR project

The nonprofit research institution must also meet certain eligibility criteria:

- Located in the U.S.
- Meet one of three definitions: nonprofit college or university, domestic nonprofit research organization, or FFRDC
- The research institution must perform at least 30 percent of the project
- There must be a written intellectual property agreement in place at the time of award
- All work must be done in the U.S.

Wisconsin Entrepreneurs' Network (WEN) Programs

Technology Assistance Grant (TAG)

The TAG program aids small Wisconsin high-technology businesses in their efforts to obtain seed, early-stage, or research and development funding. Eligible project costs are professional services involved in the preparation and review of a Federal R&D grant application; in obtaining industry information, data or market research needed to complete applications for R&D or early-stage funding; or in meeting specific requirements to obtain seed or early-stage funding from outside sources.

Early Planning Grant (EPG)

The EPG program is designed to help individual entrepreneurs and small businesses throughout Wisconsin obtain the professional services necessary to evaluate the feasibility of a proposed business start up or expansion. Under the EPG program, the WEN, with funding from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, can provide applicants with a grant to help cover a portion of the cost of hiring an independent third party to develop a comprehensive business plan.

Entrepreneurial Training Program (ETP) Grant

The ETP is a course offered through the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) providing prospective and existing business owners with expert guidance through business plan development.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) Programs

WHEDA Small Business Guarantee (WSBG)

WHEDA Small Business Guarantee can be used for expenses of land, buildings, equipment, and inventory associated with the expansion or acquisition of a small business (50 or less full-time employees). The guarantee is limited to 80 percent of these costs or \$200,000. This program can finance a mixed-use project if the business occupies at least half of the building. The program is for the start-up of a small business in a vacant storefront in the downtown area of a rural community. A rural community is defined as a city, village, or town with a population of 12,000 or less, or a city, village, or town that is located in a county with a population density of less than 150 persons per square mile. All local governments in Ozaukee County except the City of Mequon are eligible for this program.

The Linked Deposit Loan (LiDL)

The LiDL is a program offering women and minority owned and operated businesses a two-year interest rate subsidy on the portion of a new bank loan of \$10,000 to \$99,000 that covers land, buildings, and equipment. At least 50 percent of the business must be owned by a woman or ethnic minority group member, or more than 50 percent of the business must be controlled by a woman or ethnic minority group member to be eligible. In addition, the business must employ 25 or fewer full-time equivalent employees at the time of application, and the business (along with affiliates, subsidiaries, and parent company) must have gross annual sales of \$500,000 or less.

Other Programs

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) is the State agency charged with building and strengthening Wisconsin's workforce. DWD offers a wide variety of employment programs and services, accessible at the State's Workforce Development Centers, including securing jobs for the disabled, assisting former welfare recipients to transition to work, connecting youth with jobs, protecting and enforcing worker's rights, processing unemployment claims, and ensuring that worker's compensation claims are paid in accordance with the law. There is a Workforce Development Center located in the City of Mequon.

U.S Small Business Administration (SBA)

The mission of the SBA is to maintain and strengthen the nation's economy by aiding, counseling, assisting, and protecting the interests of small businesses and by helping families and businesses recover from National disasters.

The Wisconsin Women's Business Initiative Corporation (WWBIC)

The WWBIC is an economic development corporation providing quality business education, technical assistance, and access to capital for entrepreneurs. WWBIC consults, educates, and mentors owners of small and micro businesses throughout Wisconsin with a focus on women, people of color, and those of lower incomes. The WWBIC is partially funded by a grant from the SBA and by donations from corporate sponsors, foundations, and private contributors. WWBIC receives money from the SBA's Micro Loan Program and its Office of Women's Business Ownership.

Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program

The Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and awards loans to businesses or communities wishing to rehabilitate rail lines, advance economic development, connect an industry to the existing railroad system, or to make improvements to enhance transportation efficiency, safety, and intermodal freight movement.

Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA)

The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and provides 50 percent grants to governing bodies, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor, and airport projects that help attract employers to Wisconsin, or encourage business and industry to remain and expand in the State. Grants of up to \$1 million are available for transportation improvements that are essential for an economic development project. It must begin within three years, have the local government's endorsement, and benefit the public. The program is designed to implement an improvement more quickly than the normal State transportation programming process would allow. The 50 percent local match can come from any combination of local, Federal, or private funds or from in-kind services.

Brownfield Remediation Programs

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Wisconsin Department of Commerce have compiled a guide to provide information on options to help finance brownfield cleanup and redevelopment entitled *Brownfields Remediation Guide*. The guide is divided into sections on grants, reimbursements, loans, tax incentives, and waterfront revitalization programs. Each section includes a one-page summary about its programs, including detailed information about who may apply and eligibility criteria. The guide also includes a list of brownfield related websites, including the WDNR Remediation and Redevelopment Program Website, <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/index.htm>. The site includes information and application forms for many of the programs listed here and contact information for ordering publications. Remediation programs outlined in the guide include:

- **Grants**
 - Blight Elimination and Brownfield Redevelopment (BEBR) Grants
 - Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) Grants
 - Brownfield Green Space and Public Facilities Grants
 - Brownfield Site Assessment Grants (SAG)
 - Community Development Block Grants (CBDG)
 - Coastal Management Grants
 - Federal Brownfields Assessment Grants
 - Federal Brownfields Site Cleanup Grants
 - Federal Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grants
 - Local Transportation Enhancements (TE) Program
 - Ready for Reuse Revolving Loan Fund – Grants
 - Stewardship Grants
 - Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Grants

- **Reimbursement Programs**
 - Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program (ACCP)
 - Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Fund (DERF)
 - Local Government Cost Recovery
 - Local Governments Reimbursement Program
 - Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA)

- **Loans and Loan Guarantees**
 - Land Recycling Loan Program
 - Ready for Reuse Revolving Loan Fund
 - State Trust Fund Loan Program
 - Section 108 Loan Guarantee
 - Small Business Administration Loans

- **Tax Credits and Incentives**
 - Agricultural Development Zone Program Tax Credits
 - Business Improvement Districts
 - Cancellation of Delinquent Property Taxes
 - Community Development Zone Program Tax Credits
 - Enterprise Development Zones
 - Environmental Remediation Tax Incremental Financing (ERTIF)
 - Comparison of Regular and Environmental Remediation TIF Districts
 - Federal Brownfields Tax Incentive
 - Historic Preservation Income Tax Credits
 - New Market Tax Credits
 - Reassignment of Foreclosure Judgment
 - Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

**OZAUKEE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BOARD RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT RESOLUTION,
COUNTY BOARD ORDINANCE AND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PUBLIC
PARTICIPATION PLAN, AND ORIGINAL 2035 COUNTY PLANNED LAND USE MAP
RESOLUTION NO. 07-72**

**ADOPTING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR
OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035**

WHEREAS, Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, set forth in Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, requires County and local governments that enforce general zoning, shoreland zoning, subdivision, or official mapping ordinances to adopt a comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010; and

WHEREAS, Ozaukee County and fourteen participating communities within Ozaukee County, in whole or part, received a grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to defray a portion of the cost of developing this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, Ozaukee County, in cooperation with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, UW-Extension, and participating local governments, has developed a comprehensive plan that meets the requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, copies of the plan report were available for public review in the County Clerk's office and the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department office, at public libraries, and on the County website; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan contains all nine elements required by State Statute and addresses all 14 of the State of Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Goals that are required under the grant contract with the State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, throughout the development of the plan Ozaukee County has solicited public input consistent with the Public Participation Plan adopted in 2004 to ensure the public had ample opportunity for involvement in the development of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan was developed through a multi-jurisdictional planning process in cooperation with 14 participating local governments; and

WHEREAS, the County has duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors held the public hearing, in accordance with Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that pursuant to Sections 59.69 and 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the comprehensive plan embodied in *SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*.

FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that the County Clerk shall forward a copy of this resolution to the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and Ozaukee County Local Governments.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 2nd day of April 2008.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BOARD

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>	<u>SUPERVISOR</u>
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thomas H. Richart
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Kathy Geracie
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Alan P. Kletti
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Cindy G. Bock
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert T. Walerstein
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daniel C. Herlache
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daniel P. Becker
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert A. Brooks

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, Julianne B. Winkelhorst, County Clerk for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on April 2, 2008.

(S E A L)

s/ Julianne B. Winkelhorst
 Julianne B. Winkelhorst
 County Clerk

Adopted Vote: Ayes – 28
 Nays – 1
 Absent – 2

ORDINANCE NO. 07-8

An Ordinance creating Chapter 13 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances pertaining to Comprehensive Plan.

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Ozaukee does ordain that Chapter 13 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances be created as follows:

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

- 13.01 **COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY**
- 13.011 TITLE. This code of ordinances shall be known and cited as “Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County”
- 13.012 ADMINISTRATION. This ordinance shall be administered by the Department of Planning and Parks.
- 13.02 AUTHORITY. Pursuant to Section 59.69 (2) and (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, Ozaukee County is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in Sections 66.1001 (1) (a) and 66.1001 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- 13.03 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN. The County Board of Supervisors of Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by Section 66.1001 (4) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- 13.04 PUBLIC NOTICE AND HEARING. Ozaukee County has duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors held the public hearing, in accordance with Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Statutes.
- 13.05 RECOMMENDING RESOLUTION. The Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board, by a majority vote of the entire committee, has adopted a resolution recommending to the County Board of Supervisors the adoption of the document entitled, “*SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*”.
- 13.06 ADOPTING RESOLUTION. The Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors has adopted 2007 Resolution 07-72, approving, “*A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035.*”
- 13.07 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. The Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, “*SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, A Multi-*

Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035", as its Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County consistent with and addressing the requirements pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

13.08 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors and publication as required by law.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon enactment and publication.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 2nd day of April, 2008.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BOARD

YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	SUPERVISOR
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thomas H. Richart
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Kathy Geracie
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Alan P. Kletti
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Cindy G. Bock
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert T. Walerstein
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daniel C. Herlache
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daniel P. Becker
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert A. Brooks

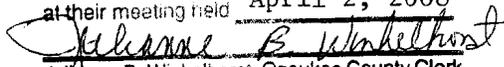
s/ Robert A. Brooks

Robert A. Brooks

CHAIRPERSON - COUNTY BOARD

STATE OF WISCONSIN
 COUNTY OF OZAUKEE
 I, Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee
 County Clerk, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that
 the foregoing is a true and correct copy of
 Ordinance 07-8

adopted by the County Board of Supervisors
 at their meeting held April 2, 2008


 Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee County Clerk

Adopted Vote: Ayes - 28
 Nays - 1
 Absent - 2

RESOLUTION NO. 09-10

ADOPTING AMENDMENT 01-2009 TO A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035

WHEREAS, Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, set forth in Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, requires County and local governments that enforce general zoning, shoreland zoning, subdivision, or official mapping ordinances to adopt a comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010; and

WHEREAS, Ozaukee County and fourteen participating communities within Ozaukee County, in whole or part, received a grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to defray a portion of the cost of developing this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, Ozaukee County, in cooperation with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, UW-Extension, and participating local governments, developed a comprehensive plan that meets the requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan contains all nine elements required by State Statute and addresses all 14 of the State of Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Goals that are required under the grant contract with the State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors adopted *A Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* (Resolution 07-72) and enacted ordinance 07-8 (Chapter 13 of the County Code of Ordinances) on April 2, 2008; and

WHEREAS, Ozaukee County, in cooperation with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, UW-Extension, and participating local governments, has developed an amendment 01-2009 to the adopted *A Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* that reflects changes to participating local government comprehensive plans since adoption of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, copies of the plan amendment 01-2009 report were available for public review in the County Clerk's office and the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department office, at public libraries, and on the County website; and

WHEREAS, throughout the development of the plan amendment 01-2009 Ozaukee County has solicited public input consistent with the Public Participation Plan adopted in 2004 to ensure the public had ample opportunity for involvement in the development of the comprehensive plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Amendment 01-2009 was developed through a multi-jurisdictional planning process in cooperation with 14 participating local governments; and

WHEREAS, the County has duly noticed a public hearing on the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Amendment 01-2009 and the Comprehensive Planning Board held the public hearing, in accordance with Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that pursuant to Sections 59.69 and 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the Comprehensive Plan Amendment 01-2009 embodied in *SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of May, 2009.

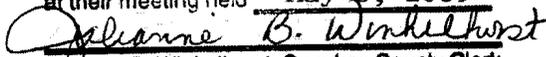
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BOARD

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>	<u>SUPERVISOR</u>
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thomas H. Richart
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Timothy F. Kaul
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alan P. Kletti
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cindy G. Bock
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert T. Walerstein

STATE OF WISCONSIN
COUNTY OF OZAUKEE

I, Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee
County Clerk, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that
the foregoing is a true and correct copy of
Resolution 09-10

adopted by the County Board of Supervisors
at their meeting held May 6, 2009


Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee County Clerk

Adopted Vote: Ayes - 28
Nays - 0
Absent - 3

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WISCONSIN }
Ozaukee County } SS

(Apr. 2, 2009)
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Please take notice that a Public Hearing will be held by the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board on **Monday, May 4, 2009 at 5:30 PM** at the Ozaukee County Administration Center - Auditorium (Room 6), 121 W. Main Street, Port Washington, WI 53074 at which time the Board will review the Amendment 01-2009 to the adopted "Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035".

Adoption of the plan amendment 01-2009 follows several years of work by the County, in cooperation with UW-Extension, SEWRPC and participating local units of government. The plan amendment addresses adopted changes to local unit of government comprehensive plan documents including local planned land use maps as well as corresponding text updates to the nine elements and the County planned land use map that guide development to the year 2035, in accordance with the requirements of Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The County Board will enact an ordinance to formally adopt the plan.

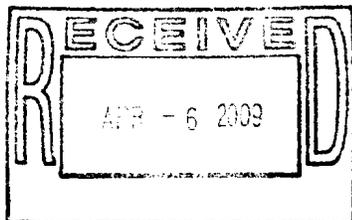
Copies of Amendment 01-2009 to the "Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035" are available for review beginning Monday, April 6, 2009 at the Ozaukee County Administration Center during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, at the Cedarburg Public Library, Frank L. Weyenburg Public Library in Mequon, Neiderkorn Public Library in Port Washington, Oscar Grady Public Library in Saukville, and U.S.S. Liberty Memorial Public Library in Grafton, or online on the Ozaukee County comprehensive planning website (www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/smartgrowth). Written comments must be submitted prior to or at the public hearing on May 4, 2009. Any questions, written comments, or requests for copies of the plan amendment 01-2009 should be directed to Andrew Struck, Director of Planning and Parks, Ozaukee County, Planning and Parks Department, 121 W. Main Street, P.O. Box 994, Port Washington, WI 53074. Written comments will be addressed at the public hearing and will be given the same weight as oral testimony.

The purpose of this hearing is to hear public opinion on Amendment 01-2009 to the "Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035" described above. The Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors will consider adoption of the Amendment 01-2009 to the "Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035" by ordinance on May 6, 2009.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 2009.

Julianne B. Winkelhorst
Ozaukee County Clerk

WNAXLP



William F. Schanen III, being duly sworn, says that he is the vice president of Port Publications, Inc., publishers of the Ozaukee Press, a public newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the city of Port Washington and county of Ozaukee, Wisconsin; that a notice, of which the printed one hereto attached is a true copy, was published in the Ozaukee Press once each week for 1 weeks successively; that the first publication thereof was on the 2 day of April A.D. 2009, and that the last publication thereof was on the 2 day of April A.D. 2009.

William F. Schanen III

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of

April A.D. 2009

Notary Public, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.

My commission expires 10/31/10

ORDINANCE NO. 09-3

An Ordinance amending Section 13 (13.03-13.08) of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances pertaining to Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County.

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Ozaukee does ordain that Section 13 (13.03-13.08) of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances be amended as follows:

- 13.03 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN. The County Board of Supervisors of Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan and subsequent amendments to this Plan as required by Section 66.1001 (4) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- 13.04 PUBLIC NOTICE AND HEARING. Ozaukee County has duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and subsequent amendments to this Plan and the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors or the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board held the public hearing, in accordance with Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Statutes.
- 13.05 RECOMMENDING RESOLUTION. The Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board, by a majority vote of the entire committee, has adopted a resolution recommending to the County Board of Supervisors the adoption of the document entitled, "*SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*" and Amendment 01-2009 thereto.
- 13.06 ADOPTING RESOLUTION. The Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors has adopted 2007 Resolution 07-72, approving, "*A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*" and Resolution No. 09-10 regarding Amendment 01-2009 to this Plan.
- 13.07 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. The Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "*SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*" and Amendment 01-2009 thereto as its Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County consistent with and addressing the requirements pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- 13.08 EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors and publication as required by law.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon enactment and publication.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of May, 2009.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BOARD

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>	<u>SUPERVISOR</u>
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thomas H. Richart
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Timothy F. Kaul
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alan P. Kletti
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cindy G. Bock
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert T. Walerstein
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Glenn F. Stumpf

s/ Robert A. Brooks

Robert A. Brooks

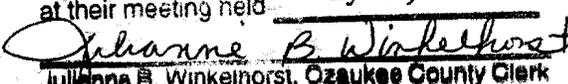
CHAIRPERSON - COUNTY BOARD

STATE OF WISCONSIN
COUNTY OF OZAUKEE

I, Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee
County Clerk, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that
the foregoing is a true and correct copy of

Ordinance 09-3

adopted by the County Board of Supervisors
at their meeting held May 6, 2009


Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee County Clerk

Adopted Vote: Ayes - 30
Nays - 0
Absent - 1

1
2 RESOLUTION NO. 04-58
3

4 ADOPTING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES
5 FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
6 COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS
7

8
9 WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, all units of
10 government which engage in zoning, subdivision, or official mapping must adopt a com-
11 prehensive plan by the year 2010; and
12

13 WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors has decided to prepare a
14 comprehensive (development) plan under the authority of and procedures established by
15 Sections 59.69 and 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and
16

17 WHEREAS, Section 66.1001 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that the
18 County Board adopt written procedures designed to foster public participation at every
19 stage of the preparation of the comprehensive plan, and that such written procedures shall
20 also provide for the wide distribution of draft plan materials, an opportunity for the public
21 to submit written comments on the plan materials, and a process for the County Board to
22 respond to such comments; and
23

24 WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors has established a Citizen
25 Advisory Committee that has been meeting regularly to prepare a public participation
26 plan which meets the requirements of Section 66.1001 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes; and
27

28 WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors believes that regular,
29 meaningful public involvement is important to the planning process; and
30

31 WHEREAS, the Public Participation Plan developed by the Citizen Advisory
32 Committee includes written procedures to foster public participation, ensure wide distri-
33 bution of draft plan materials, provide opportunities for written comments on such mate-
34 rials, and provide mechanisms to respond to such comments; and
35

36 WHEREAS, the Public Participation Plan was approved by the Citizen Advisory
37 Committee on October 5, 2004; and
38

39 WHEREAS, the Public Participation Plan was reviewed and approved by the
40 Smart Growth Committee on October 19, 2004.
41

42 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Su-
43 pervisors that the Board hereby adopts the Public Participation Plan, dated October 2004,
44 developed by the Citizen Advisory Committee and approved by the Smart Growth Com-
45 mittee as its public participation plan meeting the requirements of Section 66.1001 (4) of
46 the Wisconsin Statutes.
47

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of December, 2004.

s/ Katherine L. Smith

Katherine L. Smith

s/ Cynthia G. Bock

Cynthia G. Bock

Donald Dohrwardt

s/ Daniel P. Becker

Daniel P. Becker

s/ Thomas H. Richart

Thomas H. Richart

s/ Robert A. Brooks

Robert A. Brooks

s/ John J. Hilber

John J. Hilber

s/ Elizabeth A. Brelsford

Elizabeth A. Brelsford

s/ Richard C. Karshna, Jr.

Richard C. Karshna, Jr.

s/ Wanda J. Davies

Wanda J. Davies

s/ Kathlyn T. Geracie

Kathlyn T. Geracie

SMART GROWTH COMMITTEE

STATE OF WISCONSIN
COUNTY OF OZAUKEE

I, Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee
County Clerk, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that
the foregoing is a true and correct copy of

Resolution 04-58

adopted by the County Board of Supervisors
at their meeting held December 1, 2004

Julianne B. Winkelhorst
Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee County Clerk

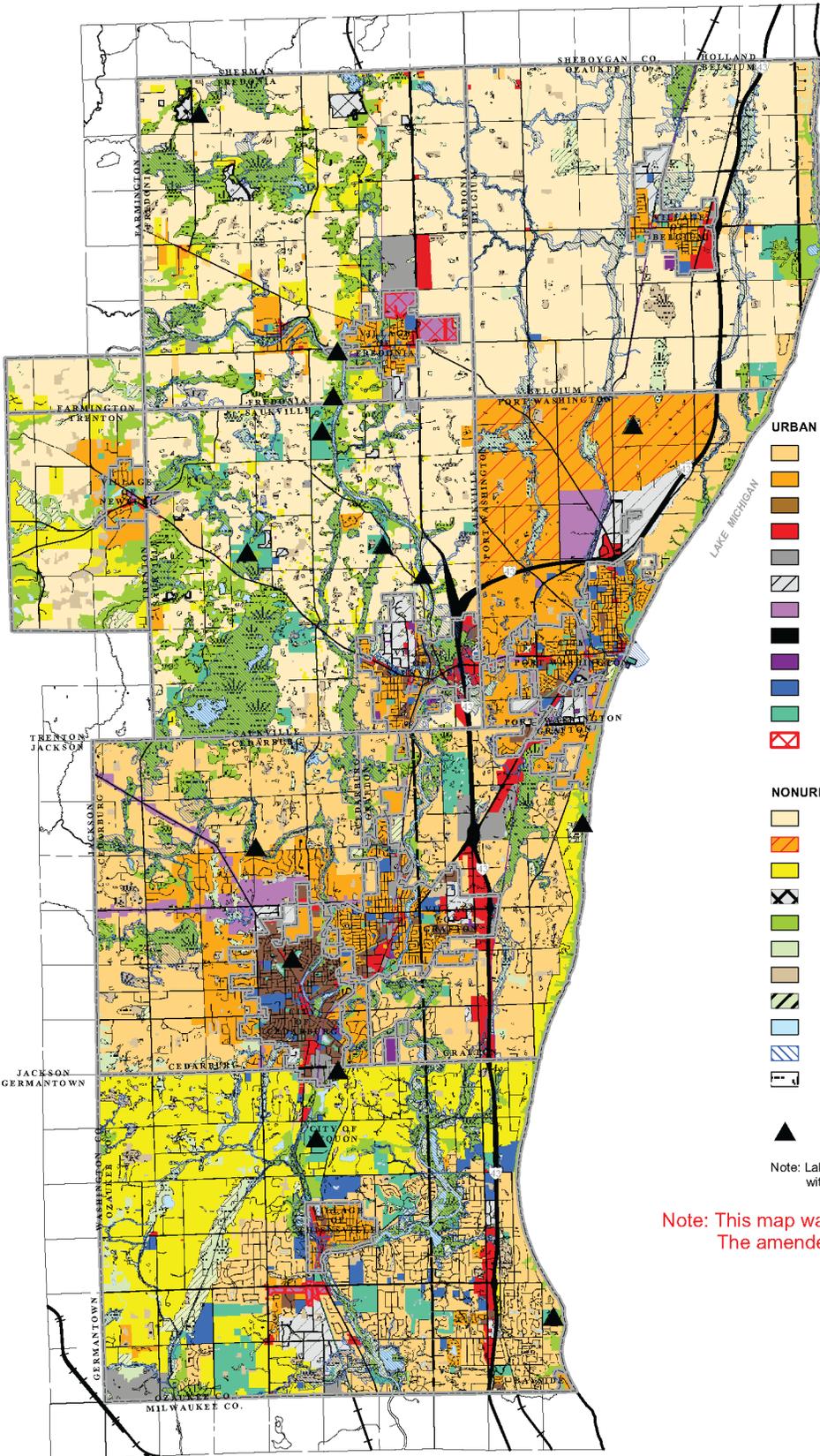
Adopted Vote: Ayes - 24

Nays - 2

Absent - 5

Map W-1

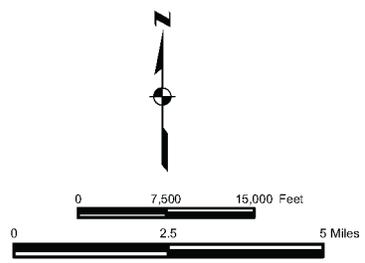
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



- URBAN**
- SUB-URBAN DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
 - MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL
 - HIGH DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL
 - GENERAL COMMERCIAL (RETAIL/SERVICE/OFFICE)
 - INDUSTRIAL
 - BUSINESS / INDUSTRIAL PARK
 - MIXED USE
 - STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
 - TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES
 - GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
 - PARK AND RECREATIONAL
 - TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT (OVERLAY)
- NONURBAN**
- FARMLAND PROTECTION
 - MIXED AGRICULTURAL/CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION
 - RURAL RESIDENTIAL
 - EXTRACTIVE
 - PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
 - SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
 - ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
 - OTHER CONSERVANCY LANDS TO BE PRESERVED
 - SURFACE WATER
 - MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY)
 - WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY)
 - EXISTING COUNTY PARK

Note: Lake Michigan bluffs should be protected in accordance with County shoreland and local ordinance requirements.

Note: This map was amended on May 6, 2009. The amended map is shown on Map 96 in Chapter VIII.



Source: Local Governments, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Appendix X

GLOSSARY

Affordable Housing: Affordable housing is defined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as access to decent and safe housing that costs no more than 30 percent of a household's gross monthly income. Housing costs for homeowners include the sum of mortgage payments or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; and utilities (heat and light). For renters, monthly housing costs include rent and utilities (heat and light) (Chapters I, II, VI, VIII, IX).

Agricultural and Natural Resources Element Workgroup (ANR WG): see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Agricultural and Natural Resources Element Work Group (ANR WG).

Aquifer: Groundwater that can be economically used as a water source (Chapters III, VIII, XI).

Aquifer Recharge: The natural process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater from the land surface to underground porous layers of soil or rock, where it becomes part of the groundwater supply (or aquifer) (Chapter XI).

Basin, Bioretention: A subsurface stormwater management basin designed to infiltrate and/or treat runoff. A bioretention basin has a layer of specially designed soil that removes pollutants from runoff. In cases where there is an inadequate separation distance between the soil layer and the groundwater table, the bioretention basin is designed to treat runoff in the soil layer and then discharge the treated runoff through an underdrain. Where the separation distance is adequate, the basin is designed to infiltrate runoff to the groundwater following treatment in the soil layer (Chapter XI).

Basin, Detention: A stormwater management facility designed to temporarily store water before discharging it, at a controlled rate, to surface water (a stream or lake). Detention basins are classified as:

- Dry Detention Basins: Basins that drain completely between large rainstorms or snow melt events. Dry basins are not effective at removing pollutants.
- Wet Detention Basins: Basins that contain a permanent pool of water that gradually release stormwater runoff, and also trap pollutants found in runoff (Chapter XI).

Basin, Infiltration (or Retention): A stormwater management facility designed to capture, store, and infiltrate runoff. Such a facility is generally designed to completely infiltrate runoff from more-frequent storms while runoff from larger storms is passed over a spillway. An infiltration basin removes pollutants through filtering and absorption by the underlying soil. The primary function of an infiltration basin is to reduce the total runoff volume from a site and re-direct some of the runoff to help recharge groundwater (also see definition of Trench, Infiltration) (Chapters IV and XI).

Best Management Practices (BMP): Structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques, or devices used to avoid or minimize soil, sediment, or pollutants being carried in runoff to surface waters. Examples include the use of silt fences or hay bales to control runoff on a construction site (Chapter XI).

Bog: A type of wetland characterized by soft, wet, spongy ground, consisting chiefly of decayed or decaying moss and other vegetation. Bogs often form in shallow, stagnant lakes or ponds, and are largely produced by sphagnum moss.

Brownfield Site: Abandoned, idle, or underused industrial or commercial properties where redevelopment is hindered by known or suspected environmental contamination (Chapters IV, VIII, and XII).

Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC): see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee.

City: An incorporated local unit of government. Although there are many statutory provisions that deal with city powers and responsibilities, most of the requirements are set forth in the following chapters of the *Wisconsin Statutes*: Chapter 62, "Cities"; Chapter 64, "Other Forms of City Government"; and Chapter 66, "General Municipality Law." Section 62.05 of the *Statutes* classifies cities by ranges of population. Cities of the first class are those with a population of at least 150,000 residents; cities of the second class are those with a population of 39,000 to 150,000 residents; cities of the third class are those with a population of 10,000 to 39,000 residents; and fourth class cities have a population of less than 10,000 residents. Cities are typically governed by a common council made up of alderpersons who are elected to represent specific districts within the city. A mayor serves as the chief elected official (All Chapters).

Comprehensive Plan: The Wisconsin comprehensive planning law was enacted in 1999, and is sometimes referred to as the "Smart Growth" law. The requirements of the law are set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The law is very prescriptive in terms of plan content, requiring nine specific plan elements: issues and opportunities; land use; housing;

transportation; utilities and community facilities; agricultural, natural, and cultural resources; economic development; intergovernmental cooperation; and implementation. The law also includes requirements for public participation and plan distribution and adoption procedures. Beginning on January 1, 2010, zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances adopted or enforced by a county or local unit of government must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the governing body of the county, town, village, or city (All Chapters).

Comprehensive Planning Board: see Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB).

Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC): see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee.

Conservation Subdivision: A form of development in which dwelling units are concentrated and/or clustered in specific areas on relatively small lots in order to allow other portions of the development site to be preserved for common open space, including restoration and management of historic, agricultural, or environmentally sensitive features (Chapter VIII).

Cooperative Agreement: A three-party contract between Ozaukee County, SEWRPC, and each of the 14 participating local units of government involved in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process was established for all parties to cooperatively fulfill the comprehensive planning requirements in the State of Wisconsin as established in the state comprehensive planning (smart growth) law detailed in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The cooperative approach will allow the County, city/village/town, and SEWRPC to produce a multi-jurisdictional county comprehensive plan and a comprehensive plan for the city/village/town to meet local, county, and regional needs and provide a vision for the future unique to each local government. The cooperative agreement contract established the following sections: terms, advisory committees, scope of services, deliverables, responsibilities, relationship of plans, contacts, comprehensive planning grant, cost to city/village/town, penalty/failure to adopt a comprehensive plan, and signatures.

Critical Species Habitat Sites: Critical species habitat sites in Ozaukee County were identified as part of the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan prepared by SEWRPC in 1995, and are mapped and described in Chapter III. Critical species habitat sites consist of areas outside natural areas that are important for their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Such areas constitute "critical" habitat considered to be important to the survival of a particular species or group of species of special concern. Critical species habitat sites include the aquatic habitat sites described in Chapter III (also see definition of natural area) (Chapters III, VIII, and XI).

Department of Agricultural, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP): The State agency that is responsible for assuring the safety and quality of food, fair business practices for the buyer and seller, efficient use of agricultural resources in a quality environment, consumer protection, healthy animals and plants, and the vitality of Wisconsin agriculture and commerce.

Economic Development: The process of creating wealth through the mobilization of human, financial, capital, physical, and natural resources to generate marketable goods and services (Chapters I, II, V, VIII, XI, and XII).

Environmental Corridor: A generic term that includes "Primary Environmental Corridors," "Secondary Environmental Corridors," and "Isolated Natural Resource Areas," which are defined below (Chapters III, V, VIII, and XI).

- **Primary Environmental Corridor:** A concentration of significant natural resources, such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, and important plant and wildlife habitat. Primary environmental corridors are at least 400 acres in area, at least two miles in length, and at least 200 feet in width, and are delineated and mapped by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) (Chapters III, VIII, and XI).
- **Secondary Environmental Corridor:** A concentration of significant natural resources, such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, and important plant and wildlife habitat. Secondary environmental corridors are at least 100 acres in area and at least one mile in length, except where such corridors serve to link primary environmental corridors, in which case no minimum area or length criteria apply. Secondary environmental corridors are delineated and mapped by SEWRPC (Chapters III, VIII and XI).
- **Isolated Natural Resource Area:** An area containing significant remnant natural resources, such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, and important plant and wildlife habitat. Isolated natural resource areas are between five and 100 acres in area and are at least 200 feet in width, and are delineated and mapped by SEWRPC (Chapters III, VIII and XI).

Environment and Land Use Committee (ELUC): A standing committee of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors responsible for shoreland and floodplain zoning administration, POWTS administration, and land and water conservation oversight.

Equalized Value: The estimated value of all taxable real and personal property in each tax district, by class, as of January 1 and certified by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue on August 15 of each year. The value represents market value (most probable selling price), except for agricultural property, which is based on its use (ability to generate agricultural income) and agricultural forest and undeveloped lands, which are based on 50 percent of their full (fair market) value. Classes include residential, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, undeveloped, agricultural forest, forest, and other (agricultural buildings and improvements and the land necessary for their location and convenience) (Chapter VIII).

Family Household: A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The Federal agency which provides emergency disaster services and which administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Flood: A general and temporary condition of inundation of normally dry land areas caused by the overflow or rise of lakes, rivers, or streams; the rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or the sudden increase caused by an unusually high water level in a lake, river, or stream, accompanied by a severe storm or an unanticipated force of nature (Chapters III, IV, V, VIII, and XI).

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): The official map of a community showing Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) and the risk premium zones (100- and 500-year elevations, floodway/floodfringe boundaries). Information on the map is based on historic, meteorological, hydrologic, and hydraulic data as well as open-space conditions, flood-control works, and development.

Floodplain: Floodplains are the wide, gently sloping areas usually lying on both sides of a river or stream channel, and include the river or stream channel. For planning and regulatory purposes, floodplains are defined as those areas subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (Chapters I, III, IV, V, VIII, and XI).

Floodfringe: The floodplain area outside of the floodway that is covered by standing floodwater during a regional flood.

Floodway: The channel of a river and adjoining areas required to carry the regional flood discharge. It is that portion of the (100-year) floodplain that carries moving water during a flood.

Goal: A broad and general expression of a community's aspirations, towards which the planning effort is directed. Goals tend to be ends rather than means.

Greenfield Site: Farmland and open space areas where there has been no prior industrial or commercial activity, and therefore where the threat of contamination is much lower than in urbanized areas.

Groundwater Recharge Area: Groundwater recharge is the entry of water into the saturated zone of an aquifer. Areas within Ozaukee County and the Region were analyzed as part of the regional water supply plan and classified based on their potential for water recharge. The analysis was based on a combination of topography, soil hydrologic groups, soil water storage, and land use. Areas were placed into the following four classifications: very high (more than six inches of recharge per year), high (four to six inches), moderate (three to four inches), and low (less than three inches).

Hamlet: An unincorporated area with compact development, predominantly residential, but also typically including limited commercial and/or institutional uses such as churches, fire stations, and small businesses. Most hamlets in Ozaukee County were first settled in the 1800's or early 1900's.

Household: A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Household, Elderly Non-Family: A household consisting of one or two persons, non-related, with either person 62 years or older (Chapters II and IX).

Housing, Economic Development and Cultural Resources Element Work Group: see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Housing, Economic Development and Cultural Resources Element Work Group (HEDCR WG).

Impervious Surface: An area that releases as runoff all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and streets are examples of surfaces that are typically impervious, unless specifically designed to be pervious (for example, using paving blocks for driveways rather than concrete or asphalt) (Chapters III and IV).

Infiltration: The entry and movement of rain or runoff into or through the soil (Chapters III, IV and XI).

Infrastructure: Facilities used for transportation, communications, and utility delivery (Chapters IX and X).

Labor Force: Persons 16 years of age and older who are employed, or are unemployed and actively seeking employment, or are in the armed forces (Chapters II and XII).

Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA): A method developed by the USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for identifying farmland that should be protected. LESA is a numeric system for rating potential farmland protection areas by evaluating soil quality (LE or land evaluation) and geographic variables (SA or site assessment). The LESA system was used to identify the farmland protection areas recommended by this plan. Results of the analysis were simplified by grouping analyzed lands into three categories:

- SA-1: Factors that measure non-soil characteristics related to potential agricultural productivity.
- SA-2: Factors that measure development or conservation pressures impacting continued agricultural use of a parcel.
- SA-3: Factors that measure other public values of a parcel, related to historic, cultural, scenic, or environmental values.

See SEWRPC Memorandum Report No. 170 for additional information (Chapter VII).

Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) Technical Advisory Work Group: see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Technical Advisory Work Group (LESA Technical Advisory Work Group).

Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities Element Work Group: see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities Element Work Group (LUTU WG).

Land and Water Resource Management Plan: see Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.

Local Governmental Unit: City, village, town, county, or regional planning commission that may adopt, prepare or amend a comprehensive plan (All Chapters).

Lot: A parcel of land having frontage on a public street, occupied or intended to be occupied by a principal structure or use and sufficient in size to meet lot width, lot frontage, lot area, setback, yard, parking, and other requirements of the town, village, or city zoning ordinance (Chapters III, IV, V, VIII, and IX).

Marsh: A type of wetland characterized by marsh grasses and other non-woody vegetation, such as cattails.

Mitigation: Measures taken to avoid, reduce, eliminate, or compensate for the adverse environmental effects of a proposed action. Examples of mitigation include the use of best management practices for erosion control, creating new areas for the storage of floodwaters if a portion of a floodplain is developed, or improving an off-site wetland when a wetland is filled (Chapters III, VIII, and XI).

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC): The CAC was established by the Smart Growth Committee (SGC) to guide the preparation of the County Comprehensive Plan, including development of inventory data and mapping, development of planning goals and objectives and a vision for the future, review of draft plan chapters and other plan materials, and development of a recommended plan for consideration by the Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB). The CAC is comprised of one representative from each local unit of government and 15 at-large, volunteer citizen members appointed by the Smart Growth Committee / Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB). The CAC developed, adopted, and operated under accepted by-laws for the CAC.

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Agricultural and Natural Resources Element Work Group (ANR WG): The ANR WG was established through volunteer citizen appointments by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) for the purpose of assisting in developing the Agricultural and Natural Resources portion of the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources (ANCR) inventory and element of the County comprehensive plan. The responsibilities of the ANR WG include: analyzing and reviewing trends, inventories, and forecasts pertaining to agricultural and natural resource issues, assisting with identifying and researching inventory data and developing preliminary recommendations for the Agricultural and Natural Resources portion of the ANCR inventory and element chapter. The ANR WG made their recommendations to the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC),

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Housing, Economic Development and Cultural Resources Element Work Group (HEDCR WG): The HEDCR WG was established through volunteer citizen appointments by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), for the purpose of assisting in developing the Housing and Economic

Development inventories and elements and Cultural Resources portion of the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources (ANCR) inventory and element of the County comprehensive plan. The responsibilities of the HEDCR WG include: analyzing and reviewing trends, inventories, and forecasts pertaining to housing, economic development, and cultural resources, assisting with identifying and researching inventory data and developing preliminary recommendations for the Housing and Economic Development inventory and element chapters and the Cultural Resources portion of the ANCR inventory and element chapter. The HEDCR WG made their recommendations to the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC).

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Technical Advisory Work Group (LESA Technical Advisory Work Group): The LESA Technical Advisory Work Group was formed to define and develop the LESA analysis for Ozaukee County. The LESA Technical Advisory Work Group is comprised of representatives, elected officials or citizens from the farming community, Farm Bureau, USDA – NRCS, WDNR, DATCP, SEWRPC, natural resource professionals, natural resource engineers, conservation organizations, non-profit organizations, land trust, various municipalities, Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors and Ozaukee County Planning, Resources and Land Management Department.

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities Element Work Group (LUTU WG): The LUTU WG was established through volunteer citizen appointments by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), for the purpose of assisting in developing the Land Use, Transportation and Utilities and Community Facilities inventories and elements of the County comprehensive plan. The responsibilities of the LUTU WG include: analyzing and reviewing trends, inventories, and forecasts pertaining to land use, transportation and utilities and community facilities issues, assisting with identifying and researching inventory data and developing preliminary recommendations for the Land Use, Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities inventory and element chapters. The LUTU WG made their recommendations to the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC).

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Public Participation Planning Work Group (PPP WG): The PPP WG was established through volunteer citizen appointments by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), for the purpose of assisting in preparing, developing and implementing the Public Participation Plan of the County Comprehensive Plan. The responsibilities of the PPP WG include: analyzing and reviewing trends, inventories, surveys and forecasts pertaining to public participation issues, assisting with identifying and researching public participation methods, and developing preliminary recommendations for the Public Participation Plan for the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan. The PPP WG made their recommendations to the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC).

Municipality: A city or village. Although this term is often commonly used to include cities, villages, and towns, and sometimes counties, this report consistently uses the term “municipality” to refer to cities and villages (in accordance with Section 236.02(6) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*) and the term “local government” to refer to cities, villages, and towns, (All Chapters).

Natural Area: Natural areas in Ozaukee County were identified as part of the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan prepared by SEWRPC in 1995, and are mapped and described in Chapter III. Natural areas are tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement. Natural areas are classified into one of three categories: natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1), natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2), and natural areas of local significance (NA-3). Classification of an area into one of these three categories is based on consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community type present, the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal community, the uniqueness of the natural features, the size of the site, and the educational value. Although the terms are often confused, a “natural area” is different from an “isolated natural resource area” (Chapters III and VII).

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS): the Federal agency that provides national leadership in the conservation of soil, water, and related natural resources. The NRCS provides balanced technical assistance and cooperative conservation programs to landowners and land managers throughout the United States as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Navigable Waters: Lake Michigan, all natural inland lakes, and all rivers, streams, ponds, sloughs, flowages, and other waters within the jurisdictional limits of Ozaukee County which are navigable under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Supreme Court has declared navigable all bodies of water with a bed differentiated from adjacent uplands and with levels of flow sufficient to support navigation by a recreational craft of the shallowest draft on an annually recurring basis. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is responsible for determining if a waterbody is navigable (Chapter III).

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO): A NGO is a legally constituted organization created by private persons or organizations with no participation or representation of any government agency. In some cases, a NGO is funded partially or totally by the government, but retains its non-governmental status insofar as it excludes government representatives from membership in the organization.

Nonmetallic Mining: The extraction of resources which include, but are not limited to, crushed stone (gravel), dimension stone, peat, clay or topsoil, asbestos, beryl, diamond, coal, feldspar, talc, and sand (Chapters III, V, and VIII).

Objective: A more specific target, derived from a goal and necessary to achieve that goal. While still general in nature, an objective is more precise, concrete, and measurable than a goal (All Chapters).

Official Map: A document prepared and adopted pursuant to Section 62.23(6) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which shows the location of existing and planned streets, parkways, parks, playgrounds, railway rights-of-way, waterways, and public transit facilities. Generally, a local government that has adopted an official map will require a subdivider to identify planned public improvements on the subdivision plat, and dedicate the land needed for such improvements to the local government. Cities and villages, and towns that have adopted village powers, are authorized by the *Statutes* to adopt an official map. Although the terms are often confused, an official map is different than a zoning map (Chapters I, V, and VIII).

Open Space: Areas in a natural condition (such as woodlands, wetlands, prairie, or surface water), or land in non-structural agricultural use (such as row crops or grazing) (Chapters III and VII).

Open Space Preservation: Land and water areas retained in an essentially undeveloped state for recreational use, to protect farmland, or to protect natural resources such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, stream corridors, or floodplains (Chapters V, VIII, IX, and XI).

Outdoor Recreation Element: The element of a county or local park and open space plan that recommends a system of trails, parks, and other areas and facilities for active recreation (baseball diamonds and soccer fields, for example) (Chapters V, VIII, and XI).

Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB): The purpose of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board is to review, develop, consider, and recommend a County Comprehensive Plan that is compliant with Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors. The membership of the Comprehensive Planning Board is comprised of one County Board Supervisor representative from each of the existing standing County Board committees appointed by the Chairperson of the County Board of Supervisors.

Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (LWRM): A locally developed and implemented multi-year strategic plan with an emphasis on partnerships and program integration. The plan includes a resource assessment, identifies the applicable performance standards and related control of pollution from nonpoint sources, identifies a multi-year description of planned activities, establishes a progress tracking system, and describes an approach for coordinating information and implementation programs with other local, State and Federal agencies, communities and organizations (s. ATCP 50.12). Chapter 92 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires every county in Wisconsin to prepare a Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan as a condition of continuing to receive State grant funds to support county land and water conservation programs.

Ozaukee County Smart Growth Committee (SGC): The Smart Growth Committee was created by ordinance in July 2002 and existed “as is” until August 2005. The Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB) replaced the Smart Growth Committee after the County Board of Supervisors Committee restructuring in August 2005. The structure of the Comprehensive Planning Board essentially remained the same as the Smart Growth Committee with one County Board Supervisor representative from each of the existing standing committees; however, as a result of the County Board of Supervisor Standing Committee restructuring the number of standing committees was significantly reduced.

Parcel: A single piece of land separately owned, either publicly or privately, and capable of being conveyed separately (Chapters III, IV, VIII, IX, and XI).

Planned Unit Development (PUD): A development that is planned, developed, and maintained as a unified project. The PUD must have a minimum size, as specified in the city, town, or village zoning ordinance, and may consist of one or more buildings and accessory uses and structures (Chapter IX).

Planning Area, City or Village: Under Section 62.23 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, the plan commission of a city has the “function and duty” to “make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the city, including any areas outside of its boundaries that in the commission judgment bear relation to the development of the city.” Section 61.35 grants this same authority to village plan commissions. Because the comprehensive planning law (Section 66.1001) defines a city or village comprehensive plan as a plan developed in accordance with Section 62.23 (2) or (3), a city or village comprehensive plan may include areas outside the city or village corporate limits that, in the plan commission’s judgment, bear relation to the development of the city or village. City and village planning areas established as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan are shown on Map 91.

Planning Area, Ozaukee County: The Ozaukee County planning area includes all of Ozaukee County and that portion of the Village of Newburg and the Village’s planning area located in Washington County.

Policy: A rule or course of action necessary to achieve the goal and objective from which it was derived. It is more precise and measurable (All Chapters).

Private On-Site Wastewater Treatment System (POWTS): A private sewage system treatment and/or disposal component serving a single structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure; and alternative sewage system approved by the State Department of Commerce including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one structure or a system located on a different parcel than the structure; and may be owned by the property owner or by a special purpose district.

Program: A system of projects or services necessary to achieve plan goals, objectives, and policies (All Chapters).

Public Participation Planning Work Group (PPP WG): see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Public Participation Planning Work Group (PPP WG).

Recycling Facility: A facility that accepts recyclable materials and may perform some processing activities. The principal function is to separate and store materials that are ready for shipment to end-use markets, such as paper mills, aluminum smelters, or plastic remanufacturing plants. The presence of power-driven processing equipment distinguishes a processing facility from a collection facility. The facility receives and processes only residential and commercial recyclables such as food and beverage containers and paper (Chapters IV, V, and XI).

Region: The area served by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), which includes all city, town, village, and county units of government in Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha counties. SEWRPC is a "Regional Planning Commission" created in accordance with Section 66.0309 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (All Chapters).

Riparian: Land located adjacent to a lake, river, or stream. Several chapters of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* use the term "riparian" to describe an owner of land abutting a lake, river, or stream (Chapter III).

Rural Character: A term used to describe areas where open space, farmland, and natural landscapes predominate over the built environment. Rural character includes expansive views of open space and dark skies at night. Typical rural uses include farming, forestry, resource extraction, and natural landscapes such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, and pasture. Urban uses (including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional) are limited to farmhouses, scattered residential development surrounded by large tracts of farmland or natural resource areas, agriculturally-related industries such as implement dealers, and small hamlet areas that provide services to surrounding farms and rural residents (such as small stores, service and repair stations, town offices and fire stations, and small restaurants and taverns) (Chapters VI and VIII).

Service Industry Jobs: Jobs related to establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment (Chapter II).

Sewer Service Area: Those areas that are currently served by public sewers, and additional contiguous areas that are planned to be served by public sewers within a 20-year period. Sewers cannot be extended to areas outside the sewer service area identified in an adopted sewer service area plan. Each sewer service area is associated with a sewage treatment plant. In the southeastern part of Wisconsin, sewer service area plans are prepared by SEWRPC as a component of the regional water quality management plan, and are approved by the affected local government and by the Department of Natural Resources (Chapters II, IV, V, VIII, and XI).

Shorelands: Those lands lying within the following distances from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters: 300 feet from a river or stream, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater; or 1,000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage (Chapters I, III, V, and XI).

Site Assessment Component and Factors: See Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) definition (Chapters III and VII).

Smart Growth: A term often used to refer to the Wisconsin comprehensive planning law (see definition of Comprehensive Plan) (Chapters I and V).

Smart Growth Area: An area that will enable the development and redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and municipal, State, and utility services, where practicable, or that will encourage efficient development patterns that are both contiguous to existing development and at densities which have relatively low municipal, state governmental, and utility costs (Definition from Section 16.965 (1)(b) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*) (Chapters VIII and XI).

Smart Growth Committee: see Ozaukee County Smart Growth Committee (SGC).

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC): SEWRPC was established in 1960 under Section 66.0309 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* as the official areawide planning agency for the southeastern region of the State. The Commission serves Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. The Commission was created to provide the basic information and planning services necessary to solve problems that transcend the corporate boundaries and fiscal capabilities of the local units of government comprising the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, including the design of public works systems and environmental issues. The Commission is governed by a 21-member board comprised of three representatives from each of the seven member Counties.

Street, Arterial: A public street or highway used or intended to be used primarily for fast or heavy through traffic, whose function is to convey traffic between activity centers and municipalities. Arterial streets and highways include freeways, state trunk and county trunk highways, and other heavily traveled streets (Chapters IV, V, and VIII).

Street, Collector: A public street that conducts and distributes traffic between land access and arterial streets (Chapters IV and VIII).

Street, Land Access: A public street that is designed to carry traffic at a slow speed and provide frontage for access to private lots, and carries traffic having a destination or origin on the street itself (Chapters IV and VIII).

Subdivision: As defined by Chapter 236 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, a division of a lot, parcel or tract of land by the owner thereof or the owner's agent for the purpose of sale or of building development, where: (a) the act of division creates five (5) or more parcels or building sites of 1 ½ acres each or less in area; or (b) five or more parcels or building sites of 1 ½ acres each or less in area are created by successive divisions within a period of five (5) years.

Sustainable Development: The capacity to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Swale: A component of a stormwater management system that is designed to convey, store, treat, and/or infiltrate runoff. To effectively manage stormwater for multiple purposes, swales should be lined with turf grass or native grasses. When a swale is intended to infiltrate runoff, special measures must be applied during construction to avoid compacting the underlying soil, or to enhance the infiltration capacity of that soil (Chapters III and XI).

Swamp: A type of wetland dominated by trees, such as green ash, silver maple, or tamarack.

SWOT Analysis: An acronym for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. An analysis that provides direction and often serves as a basis for the development of plans. It assesses a community's strengths (assets or what it can do) and weaknesses (internal limitations or what it cannot do) in addition to opportunities (potential favorable conditions) and threats (external limitations or unfavorable conditions) (Chapters VI, VIII, and XI).

Telecommunications: Any origination, creation, transmission, emission, storage-retrieval, or reception of signals, writing, images, sounds, or other information by wire, radio, television, or optical means.

- **Backhaul network:** A backhaul network is designed to convey wireless communication data from multiple users in a relatively small service area to a centralized access point. Multiple access points in a larger service area in turn transmit wireless data to a cable Internet connection (gateway) maintained by a local exchange company. Information is also disseminated from the Internet to the access network, then to local users through the backhaul network.
- **Broadband:** Digital video, voice, and data transmission over the Internet at speeds of 256 kilobits per second or faster.
- **3G (third generation wireless technology):** High-speed broadband service, including mobile phone service and voice, e-mail, and instant messaging transmissions. Current "state of the art" in Southeastern Wisconsin.
- **4G (fourth generation wireless technology):** Advanced broadband, high speed, digital technology, anticipated to be introduced in Southeastern Wisconsin in 2007-2008.
- **Multi-media services:** "Bundled" services that include video (allowing downloading of CDs or DVDs), imaging (creation of images by scanning or digital cameras), and streaming video ("live" video).
- **Packet-based phone systems:** Systems that are designed to accommodate voice, data, and video over the same system.
- **POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service):** Single line phones designed for voice communication (Chapters IV and XI).

Town: Towns are "general purpose" local governments, which means that they provide basic services used daily by all residents (Wisconsin also has "special purpose" governments that offer more targeted services, such as school districts). The duties and powers of towns are set forth in Article IV, Section 23 of the *Wisconsin Constitution, Chapter 60 of the Wisconsin Statutes* (which pertains specifically to town governments), and Chapter 66 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (which applies to towns,

villages, and cities). Towns are created by the *Wisconsin Constitution* to provide basic municipal government services, such as elections, property tax administration (towns collect taxes for counties, schools and other governments, as well as for their own budgets), road construction and maintenance, recycling, emergency medical services, and fire protection. Some towns also offer law enforcement, solid waste collection, zoning, and other services. Towns are governed by a Town Board, typically elected at-large, and made up of Town Supervisors and a Town Chairperson. The Chief Elected Official is the Town Chairperson (All Chapters).

Township: Townships are normally a quadrangle approximately six miles on a side containing 36 sections or 36 square miles, and were first identified as part of the U. S. Public Land Survey of Wisconsin conducted in the 1830's. Although the terms "towns" and "townships" are often used interchangeably, they have separate and distinct meanings (see the preceding definition of "town") (Chapters III and IV).

Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND): A compact, mixed use neighborhood where residential, commercial, and civic buildings are within close proximity to each other. Cities and villages in Wisconsin with at least 12,500 residents are required by Section 66.1027 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to adopt a traditional neighborhood development ordinance (Chapters VIII and IX).

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): the Federal agency that through working with others, conserves, protects and enhances fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service helps protect a healthy environment for people, fish and wildlife, and helps Americans conserve and enjoy the outdoors and our living treasures. The Service's major responsibilities are for migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, and freshwater and anadromous fish.

Urban Development: The regional land use plan defines urban development as "urban-density" residential development along with commercial, industrial, institutional, intensive recreational, transportation, and utility uses. Urban-density residential development is defined as development at a density of more than one dwelling unit per five acres.

Urban Service Area: An urban service area generally includes a sewer service area and additional contiguous lands needed to accommodate anticipated urban development. Urban service areas are served by urban services such as public sanitary sewer facilities and other public facilities such as public water supply, schools, and parks. A planned urban service area is an area anticipated to be provided with such services by a specified future date.

Utility District: A town board may establish utility districts under Sections 60.23 and 66.0827 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to provide public services within the district. Public services may include sanitary sewer or public water services. The town board governs utility districts. Village boards and the common council of a third or fourth class city may also establish utility districts (Chapter IV).

Village: An incorporated local unit of government. Although there are many statutory provisions that deal with village powers and responsibilities, most of the requirements are set forth in Chapter 61, "Villages" and Chapter 66, "General Municipality Law" of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Villages are typically governed by a village board made up of trustees who are elected at-large. A village president serves as the chief elected official (All Chapters).

Village Powers: Town residents may authorize a town board to exercise village powers at an annual or special town meeting. The town board so authorized may exercise village powers under Chapter 61 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, except those village powers "which conflict with *Statutes* relating to towns and town boards." Under this authority, subject to applicable limitations, the town board may exercise various powers, including "police powers" to regulate for the public health, safety and welfare, and land use powers, such as establishing a plan commission to engage in master/comprehensive planning. Towns with village powers may also enact a subdivision or other land division ordinance, a town zoning ordinance, and a site plan review ordinance (Chapter V).

Vision: An expression of words that helps to provide an overall framework for the development of local comprehensive plans. Visioning statements express the preferred future, key characteristics, and/or expectations for the future desired by each community (Chapters I, III, and VIII).

Waterbody: A generic term for an area of open water, including lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams (Chapter III).

Water Quality Management Area: The area within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable lake, pond, or flowage; within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable river or stream, or a site that is susceptible to groundwater contamination or that has the potential to be a direct conduit for contamination to reach groundwater (from Section 281.16 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*) (Chapters IV and XI).

Watershed: the extent of land where water from rain or snow melt drains downhill into a body of water, such as a river, lake, dam, estuary, wetland, sea or ocean. The drainage basin includes both the streams and rivers that convey the water as well as the land surfaces from which water drains into those channels, separated from adjacent basins by a drainage divide. (Chapters V and XI).

Wetland: An area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation, and which has soils indicative of wet conditions (Chapters I, III, IV, V, VIII, and XI).

Wisconsin Administrative Code: Regulations, commonly referred to as rules, written and promulgated by State agencies to supplement, implement, or interpret laws enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature. The rules are referred to based on the agency that is responsible for administering the rules. For example, “Comm” refers to rules administered by the Department of Commerce; “NR” refers to rules administered by the Department of Natural Resources, and “Trans” refers to rules administered by the Department of Transportation. Portions of the *Administrative Code* that particularly affect planning include Comm 83 (requirements for private onsite waste treatment systems); NR 115 (requirements for shoreland areas in towns and areas annexed to cities and villages after May 7, 1982); NR 116 (floodplain requirements); NR 117 (requirements for shoreland areas in cities and villages); and Trans 233 (requirements for subdivisions abutting State highways). The *Wisconsin Administrative Code* is available on the Legislature’s web page at www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/ (All Chapters).

Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA): The Wisconsin State agency responsible for administration of the comprehensive planning grant program. The WDOA supports other state agencies and programs with services like centralized purchasing and financial management. The department also helps the governor develop and implement the state budget.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR): The Wisconsin State agency dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin’s natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, the laws of the Federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of Wisconsin. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

Wisconsin Statutes: The body of law enacted by the Wisconsin State Legislature. Portions of the *Wisconsin Statutes* that particularly affect planning include Chapter 236 (subdivision requirements); Section 62.23 (zoning and master planning requirements for cities and villages, and towns that have adopted village powers); Section 66.1001 (comprehensive planning requirements); and Chapter 59 (zoning requirements for counties). The *Wisconsin Statutes* are available on the Legislature’s web page at <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html> (All Chapters).

Woodlands: Upland areas delineated and mapped by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission that are at least one acre in area and covered by deciduous or coniferous trees (Chapters I, III, IV, V, VIII and XI).

Zoning: Zoning is a law that regulates the use of property in the public interest. A zoning ordinance divides a community into districts for the purpose of regulating the use of land and structures; the height, size, and placement of structures; and the density of development. A zoning ordinance typically consists of two parts: a text setting forth regulations that apply to each of the various zoning districts, together with related procedural and administrative requirements; and a map delineating the boundaries of zoning districts (Chapters I, III, V, VI, VIII, and XI).

“General zoning” refers to zoning that divides a local government into a variety of residential, commercial, industrial, and other zoning districts. General zoning authority is granted by Sections 62.23 and 61.35 of the *Statutes* for cities and villages, respectively; by Section 60.61 for towns without village powers; and by Section 60.62 for towns that have adopted village powers. “Shoreland zoning” refers to zoning along navigable waters carried out in accordance with Chapter NR 115 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* for county regulation of shorelands in towns, and city and village regulation of shoreland-wetlands under Chapter NR 117 of the *Administrative Code*.