Village of Newburg
Bridging the Past and the Future
1848

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN for the VILLAGE OF NEWBURG



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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 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, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). 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 comprehensive plan for the Village of Newburg is documented in this report. The 14 local governments participating in the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Process 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

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PARTNERSHIP

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 15[1] local units of government, including the Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County proceeded with preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning grant application. On August 6, 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. A grant was awarded in

[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.*

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 commitment among the local government, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC to participate in a coordinated, multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort. The Village of Newburg agreement is available for review at the Village Hall or at the Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management 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. 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 met the procedural requirements set forth in State law, which require adoption and implementation of a 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.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for the development and adoption of a comprehensive plan under the *Wisconsin Statutes* are summarized in this section. All of the requirements were met as part of the Village comprehensive planning process.

Nine Elements of the Comprehensive Plan
This plan contains the following nine elements, which are required by Section 66.1001(2) of the *Statutes*:

1. Issues and opportunities element
2. Land use element
3. Housing element
4. Transportation element
5. Utilities and community facilities element
6. Agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element
7. Economic development element
8. Intergovernmental cooperation element
9. Implementation element

Comprehensive Plan and Ordinance Consistency
Following adoption of the original plan by the Village Board, the Village amended its zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances, as necessary, to bring those ordinances into compliance with the comprehensive plan. Under Section 66.1001 (3), zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances adopted and enforced by the Village of Newburg must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Village Board beginning on January 1, 2010. Recommended changes to the Village zoning and subdivision ordinances are summarized in Chapter XIV. Additional changes to the zoning and subdivision ordinance will be reviewed when they are proposed for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and its updates.

Fourteen Comprehensive Planning Goals
The nine plan elements documented in this plan address the 14 planning goals set forth in Section 16.965(4) (b) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The 14 planning goals are:

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 groundwater 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.

Public Participation Plan

Section 66.1001(4) of the *Statutes* requires that the Village Board 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 workgroup of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee, with assistance from County and UW-Extension staff, developed a recommended public participation plan for the multi-jurisdictional plan and each local government plan. The public participation plan was adopted by resolution of the Newburg Village Board on April 28, 2005. A copy of the resolution is included in Appendix B. The original public participation plan is available for review at the Newburg Village Hall.

Plan Review and Adoption and Review and Adoption of Amendments and Updates

Section 62.23 (the local master planning Statute) and Section 66.1001 (the comprehensive planning Statute) require that the Village Plan Commission recommend to the Village Board a comprehensive plan or plan amendment prior to Village Board adoption of a plan or plan amendment. The plan commission recommendation must be in the form of a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the entire membership of the commission.

Section 66.1001 (4) of the *Statutes* requires that a comprehensive plan or plan amendment be adopted by an ordinance enacted by a majority vote of the full membership of the Village Board. The law further requires that all nine elements be adopted simultaneously, and that at least one public hearing be held prior to adopting the plan. 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 Village; Ozaukee and Washington Counties; the Wisconsin Department of Administration; the regional planning commission (SEWRPC); and the public library serving the Village (The Village of Newburg does not currently house a public library. The Oscar Grady Library in Saukville shall serve as a substitute.)

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 the 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 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 Village Plan Commission had the primary responsibility for reviewing this Village comprehensive plan and those aspects of the multi-jurisdictional plan that relate to the Village. Oversight was provided by the Village Board. The members of the Village Plan Commission and the Village Board are listed on the inside front cover of this report.

A draft of the Village comprehensive plan was prepared for review under the guidance of the Village Plan Commission. The Village Board reviewed the draft plan and the recommendations of the Village Plan Commission. Following revisions made by the Village Board, the plan was adopted by an ordinance of the Village Board in accordance with the requirements of Section 66.1001 (4) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.

The Village also participated in the development of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Ozaukee County by providing comments on draft plan chapters and other materials and by serving on the advisory committee and element workgroups established to develop the County plan. Village representatives on the County advisory committee and workgroups are also listed on the inside front cover of this report.

THE PLANNING AREA

The Village of Newburg planning area encompasses 16,185.95 acres. The Village is located in the northwest portion of Ozaukee County and is bordered on the north by the Town of Fredonia, on the south and east by the Town of Saukville, and on the west by the Town of Trenton.

REPORT FORMAT

This planning report consists of 15 chapters. Following this introductory chapter, Chapters II though V present inventory data. Inventory chapters include: Population and Employment Trends and Projections; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Existing Land Uses, Transportation Facilities and Services, and Utilities and Community Facilities; and Existing Plans and Ordinances. Chapters VI through XII constitute the Village's comprehensive plan. Comprehensive plan key planning element chapters include: Issues and Opportunities; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; and Economic Development. Chapters XIII and XIV include Implementation and Intergovernmental Cooperation elements, respectively. A summary of the plan is provided in Chapter XV.

BENEFITS OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

In addition to the need to address State planning requirements, there are general positive results of thoughtful comprehensive planning from which the Village of Newburg and other participants in the 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.

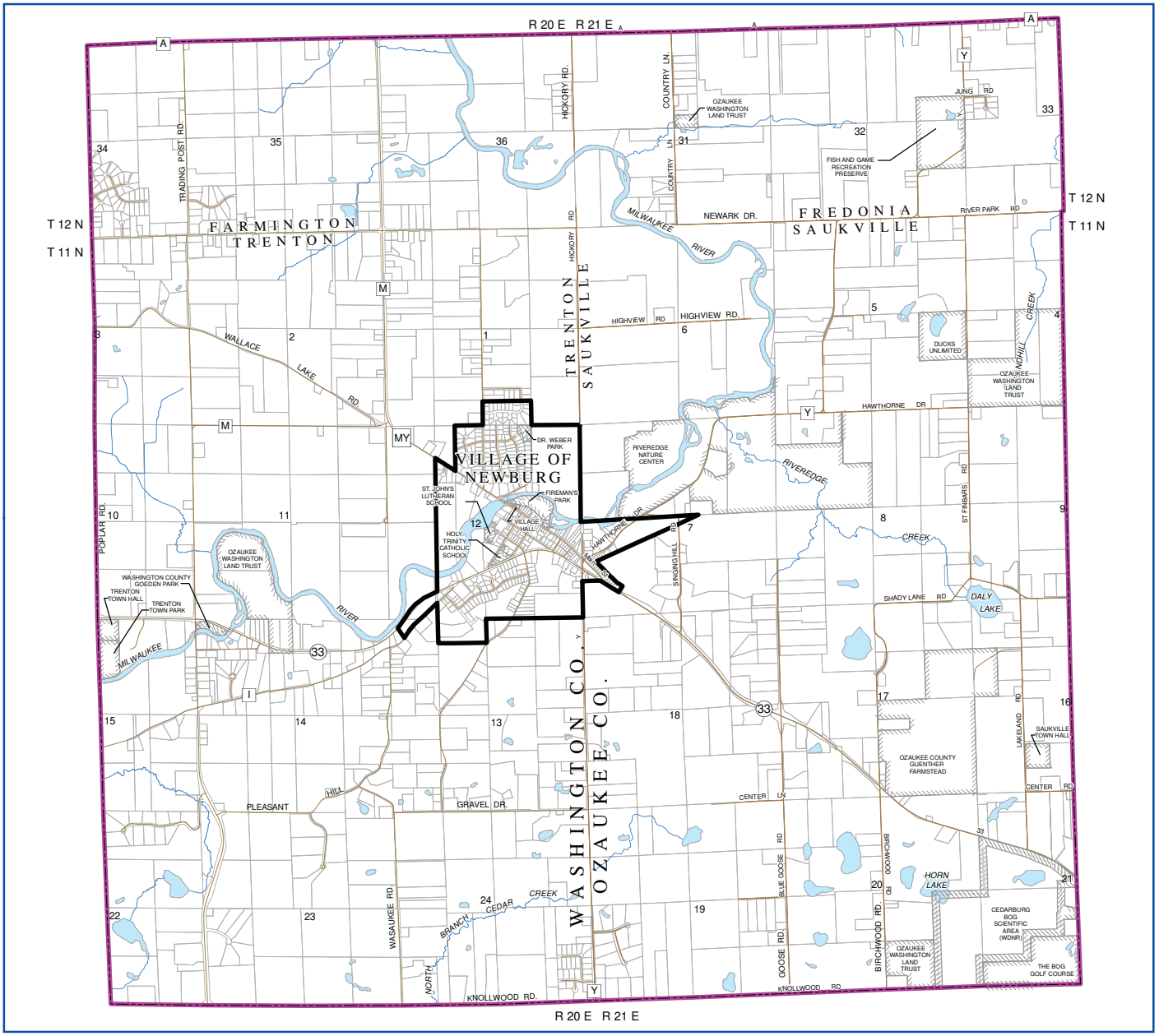
- ***Planning Can Save Money***
  Well-planned, orderly, and phased development patterns are less expensive for a community to provide public services and infrastructure than low density and scattered development patterns.

- ***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, including the Village zoning ordinance and map, subdivision ordinance, and official mapping ordinance, which are required under State law to be consistent with the comprehensive plan. Other possible implementation tools include capital improvements programming, plans for local parks, and other local ordinances, programs, and policies.

THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP I-1

CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT- FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Chapter II

POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD, AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Note: Chapter II and the tables in Appendices C, D, E, F, and H were updated in May 2006 to reflect corrections to U.S. Census Data in the Cities of Cedarburg and Mequon; Village of Grafton; and Towns of Cedarburg, Fredonia, and Grafton.

Note: Maps and figures referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

PART I: EXISTING POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD, AND EMPLOYMENT

Information on the size, characteristics, and distribution of the resident population, households, and employment levels in Ozaukee County and the Village of Newburg 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 Village. Part I of 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 II 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 II-1 and Figure II-1. As shown, 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.

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. The population of each city, village, and town in the Ozaukee County planning area is set forth in Table II-2.

The Village of Newburg was incorporated in 1973. Historical population in the Village from 1980 to 2000 is shown on Table II-3. The Village's population increased between 1980 and 1990 from 95 to 105 residents. Between 1990 and 2000 the population increased more than 10-fold, from 105 residents to 1,119 residents. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Village is 1,162, an increase of 43 residents from 2000.

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 II-4 and Figure II-2. In 2000, about 6 percent of the County population was under the age of 5; about 23 percent of the County population was between the ages of 5 and 19; about 58 percent of the County population was between the ages of 20 and 64; and about 13 percent of the County population was over the age of 65.

The age and gender composition of the Village of Newburg population is set forth by age group in Table II-5. In the Village of Newburg in 2000, children less than 5 years old numbered 113, or about 10 percent of the Village population, while children between the ages of 5 and 19 numbered 251, or about 23 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 664, or about 59 percent of the Village population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 91, or about 8 percent of the population. Compared to the County, there was a higher percentage of the Village's population under the age of 64 and a lower percentage in the 65 and older age group.

Racial Composition

The racial composition of the Ozaukee County population is indicated in Table II-6. The County has a relatively homogenous population. Over 96 percent of the County population, or 79, 621 of the total 82,317 residents in the year 2000, were white.

The racial composition of the Village of Newburg population is set forth in Table II-7. In the Village of Newburg in 2000, over 97 percent, or 1,089 of the total 1,119 residents, were white. The second largest racial group within the Village was individuals of two or more races, which numbered 22 persons or 2.2 percent of the population.

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.

The educational attainment of County residents at least 25 years of age for the County and for each local government in 2000 is set forth in Table II-8. In 2000, nearly 92 percent of County residents, and nearly 89 percent of Village of Newburg residents, at least 25 years of age, had attained a high school or higher level of education. These levels are higher than the overall population of the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region, where 84 percent of the population 25 years of age and older had attained this level of education as of 2000.

As further shown in Table II-8, nearly 68 percent of the population 25 and older in Ozaukee County, and about 50 percent of Village of Newburg residents 25 and older had attended some college or had earned either an associate,

bachelor, or graduate degree, compared to about 32 percent of Region residents. This level of education suggests that residents of the Village, and the County as a whole, are 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

Household Trends

The number of households, or occupied housing units, is important to land use and public facility planning. Households directly influence the demand for urban land as well as the demand for transportation and other public facilities and services, such as public sewer, water, and parks. A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit, which is defined by the Census Bureau as a house, apartment, mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied, or intended to be occupied, as separate living quarters.

Existing Households

The current number of households and the average household size in Ozaukee County and each local government in the Ozaukee County planning area, including the Village of Newburg, are set forth in Table II-9. There were 30,857 households in Ozaukee County in 2000, with 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. There were 398 households in the Village of Newburg in 2000, with an average household size of 2.80 persons, which is higher than the County as a whole. The average household size (the number of people living in each housing unit) is generally higher in areas where the predominant type of housing is single-family homes, as is the case in the Village of Newburg, rather than in areas with a mix of single-family and multi-family housing.

Household Income[1]

The 1999 annual household incomes in Ozaukee County and local governments in the Ozaukee County planning area are set forth in Table II-10, 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 II-10 and shown on Map II-2. The 1999 annual median income for households in the County was $62,745, which is $15,035 more than the annual median household income in the Region of $46,308 in 1999. The 1999 annual median household income in the Village of Newburg was $56,726. Median incomes tended to be lower in the cities and villages than in the towns. This reflects the likelihood that persons with more modest or limited incomes would live in cities and villages, which tend to have a greater range of housing choices.

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 in Table II-11. In 2000, there were 916 households in the County with an annual income under the poverty level.[2] There were 13 households living below the poverty level in the Village of Newburg in 2000. Of these 13 households living below the poverty level, 4 were family households and 9 were non-family households.

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[1] *Households 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.*

[2] *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 II-12.*

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, such as the Village of Newburg. Table II-13 sets 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 for each local government in the Ozaukee County planning area, including the Village of Newburg. Two-person households were the most common type of household in the Village of Newburg. There were 125 households, or 31.4 percent of all households in the Village, in the two-person household category, followed respectively by three-person households at 20.4 percent or 81 households, one-person households at 18.6 percent or 74 households, and four-person households at 16.8 percent or 67 households. Five, six, and seven or more person households combine to make up 51 households, or about 12.8 percent of the total households in the Village of Newburg. 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.

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 II-14. 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. In the year 2000, there were a total of 44,203 employed persons 16 years of age or older residing in the County. The 44,203 workers residing in Ozaukee County make up almost 54 percent of the total population of the County.

The number of employed persons 16 years of age and older by occupation for the Village of Newburg is set forth in Table II-15. There were a total of 639 Village of Newburg residents age 16 and older in the labor force in 2000. Of that number, 616 were employed and 23 were unemployed at the time the Census was taken. About 78 percent of Village residents age 16 years and over were in the labor force, compared to about 70 percent in the County, 68 percent in the Region, and about 69 percent in the State. The occupations of Village of Newburg residents are shown in Table F-6. The largest percentage, about 29 percent, was employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Ranking second were sales and office occupations, which employed about 25 percent of Village residents. About 20 percent of Village workers were employed in management, professional, and related occupation.

Place of Work
Table II-16 indicated 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, or employed Ozaukee County residents worked in Milwaukee County, including the City of Milwaukee. Figure II-4 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.

As shown by Table II-17, about 9 percent of Village of Newburg residents worked in the Village in 2000. About 30 percent of Village residents worked in Ozaukee County and about 40 percent worked in Washington County. The greatest percentage of Village residents, just over 20 percent, worked in the City of West Bend. About 19 percent of Village residents commuted to Milwaukee County, and about 6 percent commuted to Waukesha County for work.

Total Employment Levels[3]

The previous two sections provided information on the employment characteristics of Village of Newburg residents. Total employment in the County, that is, the number of jobs located in Ozaukee County, stood at about 50,770 jobs in 2000, compared to about 35,300 jobs in 1990. About 546 jobs were located in the Village of Newburg in 2000.

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 (this information is not available at the Village level). 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 II-18. 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 II-3. 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 B.

Job distribution in Ozaukee County in 2000 is shown on Map XII-1 in Chapter XII, the 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.

PART II: POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD, AND EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Population Projections for the Village of Newburg Planning Area

The projected population for the Ozaukee County 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. 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 II-19.

[3]*Information on jobs located in Ozaukee County is derived from the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, which compiles its data largely from information collected under State Unemployment Insurance programs.*

Planned urban service areas generally include corporate boundaries of cities and villages and additional contiguous lands needed to accommodate anticipated urban development. The 2000 population for the Village of Newburg urban service area shown on Table II-19 is therefore greater than the 2000 population in the corresponding Village of Newburg 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, this plan does not assume that annexation is a prerequisite to providing public sewer. The Village of Newburg 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 Village and the adjacent towns as part of an agreement.

Table II-20 sets forth population projections for Ozaukee County in five-year increments between 2000 and 2035. The projected 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 II-21 sets forth population projections for the Village of Newburg in five-year increments between 2000 and 2035. The projected 2035 population for the Village of Newburg planning area is 1,900, which is a 70 percent increase over the 2000 population of 1,119.

To ensure that adequate and suitable land is available to accommodate anticipated future population growth in the Village of Newburg, a probable 2035 design year plan population level was selected by the Village Board. In an effort to lessen the uncertainty associated with forecasting a future population level, three 2035 population projections were developed by SEWRPC for consideration by Village officials. These three projections, set forth in Table II-22, 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 plan. The first of these assigned future population to the Village based on civil division boundaries. The second projection assigned future population assuming that areas within the planned Village sewer service area would be annexed by the Village (similar to the urban service area and unsewered area projections for the County planning area set forth in Table II-19), unless a boundary agreement was in place that established future corporate limits. The third projection, also prepared by SEWRPC, was based on population trends experienced in the Village from 1980 to 2005. The "recent trends" analysis used a technique similar to that used by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to prepare its population forecasts, wherein population changes between 1990 and 2005 were weighted more heavily than changes between 1980 and 1990.

Table II-22 sets forth the three alternative population projections for the Village of Newburg and all other local governments in the Ozaukee County planning area. The 2035 regional land use plan envisions a future population range of 1,897 to 3,550 persons for the Village of Newburg sewer service area, while a continuation of recent trends would result in about 1,537 Village residents in 2035, compared to 1,119 residents in 2000. If all of the growth projected for the Village's sewer service area under the regional land use plan occurs within lands now in the Village or annexed to the Village over time, the Village's population would increase by about 778 residents, or by about 70 percent, under the intermediate population projection; and by about 2,431 residents, or over 215 percent, under the high-growth population projection. Under the "recent trends" projection, the Village's population would increase by about 418 residents, or by approximately 37 percent, from the 1,119 residents in the Village in 2000.

The three alternative projections provide a reasonable range for the 2035 population level in the Village. The Plan Commission and Village Board considered the projections, along with local knowledge and expectations regarding anticipated future growth and development and past growth trends, and determined that the Village would base its future land use plan and other comprehensive planning elements on a 2035 population projection of 1,900 persons.

Projected population and age composition by gender for Ozaukee County are set forth in Table II-23 and Figure II-5. Table II-23 shows the number 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. When these percentage changes are applied to the projected 2035 Village of Newburg population the results are:

- Children less than 20 years old number 532, or 28 percent of the population
- Adults age 20 through 44 number 513, or 27 percent of the population
- Adults age 45 through 64 number 380, or 20 percent of the population
- Adults 65 years of age and older number 475, or 25 percent of the population

Household Projections for the Village of Newburg Planning Area

Table II-24 sets forth the population and household projections for communities in the Ozaukee County planning area, including the Village of Newburg. As demonstrated by Table II-24, the Village of Newburg's selected population projection of 1,900 persons would result in approximately 719 households in the Village in 2035, based on an anticipated 2035 average household size of 2.63 persons per household and a group-quartered population of about 10 persons. The group-quartered population is the number of people anticipated to live in assisted living, group homes, or other residential facilities for elderly or disabled residents in 2035. Based on these projections, the number of households would increase by 321, or by about 81 percent, over the planning period.

Table II-25 sets forth the household and average household size projections for the Village of Newburg urban service area. As with the population projections, the number of existing households shown in Table II-25 will not be identical to the number of existing households in the Village of Newburg.

Employment Projections for the Village of Newburg Planning Area

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*, 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.[4]

In 2000, there were 51,191 jobs located in the Ozaukee County 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 II-26 for each urban service area and unsewered areas in the Ozaukee County 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. The employment projection for the Village of Newburg urban service area for the plan year 2035 is 612 jobs. This is an increase of 66 jobs, or 12.1 percent, over the 546 jobs located in the Village of Newburg in the year 2000.

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 Village of Newburg 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.

- The Village of Newburg was incorporated in 1973. The Village's population increased between 1980 and 1990 from 95 to 105 residents. Between 1990 and 2000 the population increased more than 10-fold, from 105 residents to 1,119 residents. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Village is 1,162, an increase of 43 residents from 2000.

- In 2000, 33 percent of the population of the Village of Newburg was under the age of 20; 59 percent of the population was between the ages of 20 and 64; and 8 percent of the population was age 65 and over. Age distribution in the Village 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 398 households with an average size of 2.80 persons per household in the Village of Newburg.

- The 1999 median annual household income for the Village of Newburg was $56,726. Median annual household income has a significant effect on the type, size, and location of housing in the Village.

[4] *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. *The variation from the projection set forth in Technical Report No. 4 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.*

Providing affordable housing to households of all income levels in the Village is addressed in Chapter IX.

- In 2000, 616 Village of Newburg residents 16 years of age and older were employed. The largest percentage, about 29 percent, was employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

- About 50 percent of Village residents have attended some college or attained an associates, bachelor, or graduate degree. About 58 percent of employed Village of Newburg residents 16 years of age and older worked in Ozaukee or Milwaukee Counties in 2000.

- The projected population for the Village of Newburg in 2035 is 1,900 persons. This is a projected increase of 781 persons, or about 70 percent, over the existing 2000 population of 1,119. The projected number of households for the planning area in 2035 is 719. This is a projected increase of 321 households, or about 80 percent, over the 398 households in 2000**.** 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 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 Village population 65 years and older will increase dramatically during the planning period.

Table II-1

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

[a]*Includes Ozaukee County only.*

[b]*Ozaukee County was separated from Washington County in 1853 by the Wisconsin Legislature.*

Source: U. S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table II-2

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

[a]The population figure reflects an adjustment to the original 2000 Census population count.

[b]Includes only that portion of the Village of Bayside located in Ozaukee County.

[c]Includes the entire Village of Newburg.

[d]Includes all of Ozaukee County. Does not include that portion of the Village of Newburg in Washington County.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table II-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

[a]*Includes Ozaukee County only.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table II-6

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

[a]*Includes Ozaukee County only.*

[b]*The Federal government does not consider Hispanic origin to be a race, but rather an ethnic group.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

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

Table II-8

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

Community	Less Than 9th Grade		9th to 12th 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

[a]Table II-4 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

[b]Ozaukee County portion only.

[c]Includes the entire Village of Newburg.

[d]Data 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.

Table II-9

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

[a]Includes only that portion of the Village of Bayside located in Ozaukee County.

[b]Table II-9 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.

[c]Includes the entire Village of Newburg.

[d]Includes 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.

Table II-10

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

[a] *Ozaukee Count portion only.*
[b] *Includes the entire Village of Newburg.*
[c] *Data 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.

Table II-11

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

[a]*Includes entire Village of Newburg.*

[b]*Includes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table II-12

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. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table II-13

HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY CATEGORY FOR COMMUNITIES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000

Community	1-person Households		2-person Households		3-person Households		4-person Households		5-person Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities										
Cedarburg	1,245	28.1	1,479	33.4	656	14.8	677	15.3	298	6.7
Mequon	1,264	16.1	3,050	38.8	1,225	15.6	1,395	17.7	680	8.7
Port Washington	1,073	26.4	1,371	33.7	691	17.0	617	15.2	224	5.4
Villages										
Bayside[a]	3	8.1	19	51.4	3	8.1	7	18.9	5	13.5
Belgium	114	19.6	174	29.9	94	16.2	114	19.5	65	11.2
Fredonia	121	17.3	241	34.4	127	18.1	137	19.5	53	7.6
Grafton[b]	1,002	24.3	1,449	35.1	642	15.6	683	16.6	252	6.1
Newburg[c]	74	18.6	125	31.4	81	20.4	67	16.8	34	8.5
Saukville	382	24.1	503	31.8	282	17.8	293	18.5	92	5.8
Thiensville	501	33.3	569	37.9	209	13.9	153	10.1	58	3.9
Towns										
Belgium	100	18.2	201	36.7	83	15.2	90	16.5	43	7.9
Cedarburg	190	10.0	732	38.6	324	17.1	411	21.7	173	9.1
Fredonia	113	15.4	257	35.4	133	18.3	135	18.6	52	7.2
Grafton[b]	231	15.5	613	41.1	260	17.4	254	17.0	92	6.2
Port Washington	169	26.6	195	30.7	114	17.9	91	14.3	49	7.6
Saukville	80	12.9	257	41.3	100	16.1	102	16.4	56	9.0
Ozaukee County[d]	6,601	21.4	11,128	36.0	4,948	16.2	5,162	16.7	2,194	7.1

Community	6-person Households		7-or-more-person Households		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cities						
Cedarburg	61	1.4	16	0.3	4,432	100.0
Mequon	196	2.5	51	0.6	7,861	100.0
Port Washington	67	1.6	28	0.7	4,071	100.0
Villages						
Bayside[a]	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	100.0
Belgium	17	2.9	4	0.7	582	100.0
Fredonia	18	2.6	4	0.5	701	100.0
Grafton[b]	70	1.7	27	0.6	4,125	100.0
Newburg[c]	10	2.5	7	1.8	398	100.0
Saukville	25	1.6	6	0.4	1,583	100.0
Thiensville	7	0.5	6	0.4	1,503	100.0
Towns						
Belgium	23	4.2	7	1.3	547	100.0
Cedarburg	55	2.9	11	0.6	1,896	100.0
Fredonia	29	4.0	8	1.1	727	100.0
Grafton[b]	30	2.0	12	0.8	1,492	100.0
Port Washington	15	2.4	3	0.5	636	100.0
Saukville	20	3.2	7	1.1	622	100.0
Ozaukee County[d]	634	2.0	190	0.6	30,857	100.0

[a]Includes only that portion of the Village of Bayside located in Ozaukee County.

[b]Table II-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.

[c]Includes entire Village of Newburg.

[d]Includes 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.

Table II-14

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

[a]Occupations are further detailed in Table G-1 in Appendix G.

[b]Total 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.

[c]Includes Ozaukee County only.

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

Table II-16

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

[a]*Includes Ozaukee County only.*

[b]*Table II-11 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.*

[c]*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.*

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

Table II-18

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					
	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
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					
	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	Jobs	Percent of Total	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
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

[a]*Includes all nonmilitary government agencies and enterprises.*

[b]*Includes agricultural services, forestry, commercial fishing, mining, and unclassified jobs.*

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

Table II-19

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

[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 includes those portions of the Newburg urban service area in Washington County.

[d]Areas located outside planned urban service areas.

[e]The 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.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table II-20

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

[a]*Actual 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.

Table II-22

ALTERNATIVE 2035 POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES

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

[a]Projections are based on the regional land use plan. Future populations are assigned to cities, villages, and towns based on 2000 civil division boundaries.

[b]Projections 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.

[c]Projections 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).

[d]Includes the entire Village of Newburg.

[e]Includes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table II-23

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

	Actual Population			Projected Population								
	2000			2005			2010			2015		
Age Group	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

	Projected Population											
	2020			2025			2030			2035		
Age Group	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.

Table II-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
Planning Area[f]	118,186	3,073	2.45[f]	47,019

[a]The 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 II-18.

[b]The 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.

[c]The 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.

[d]Includes only that portion of the Village of Bayside located in Ozaukee County.

[e]Includes the entire Village of Newburg.

[f]Includes all of Ozaukee County and the portion of the Village of Newburg located in Washington County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table II-25

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

[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 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.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table II-26

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.

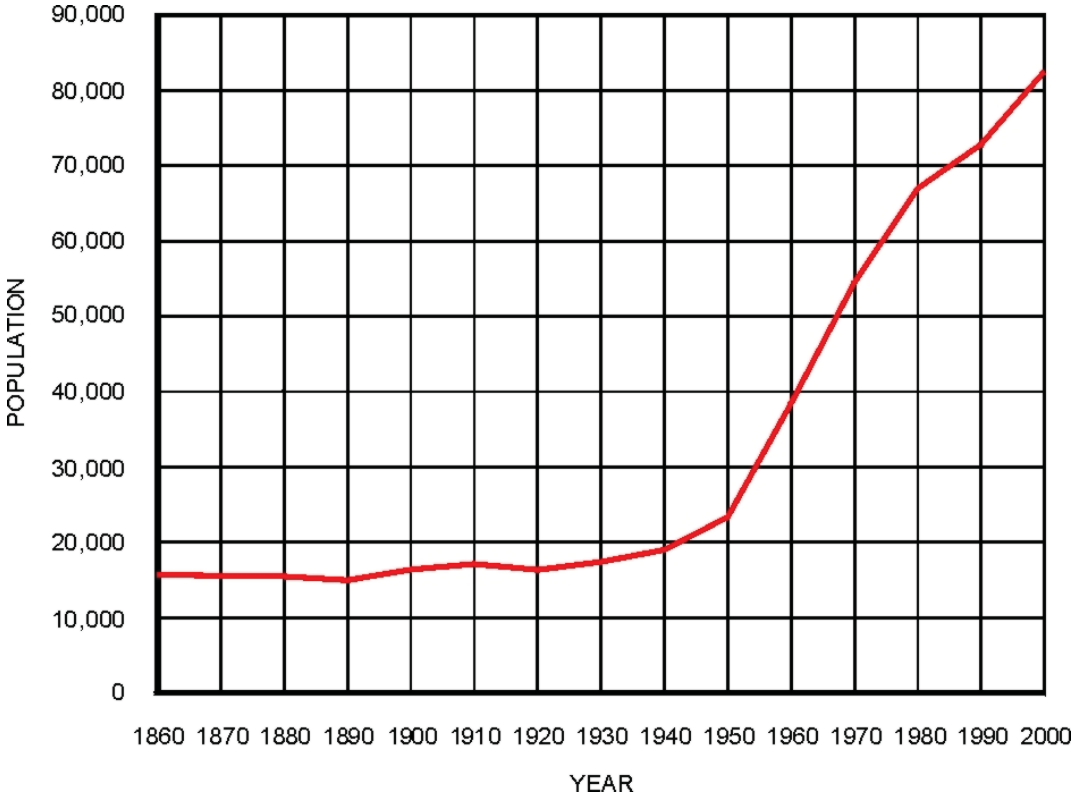
[d]Areas located outside planned urban service areas.

[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.

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure II-1

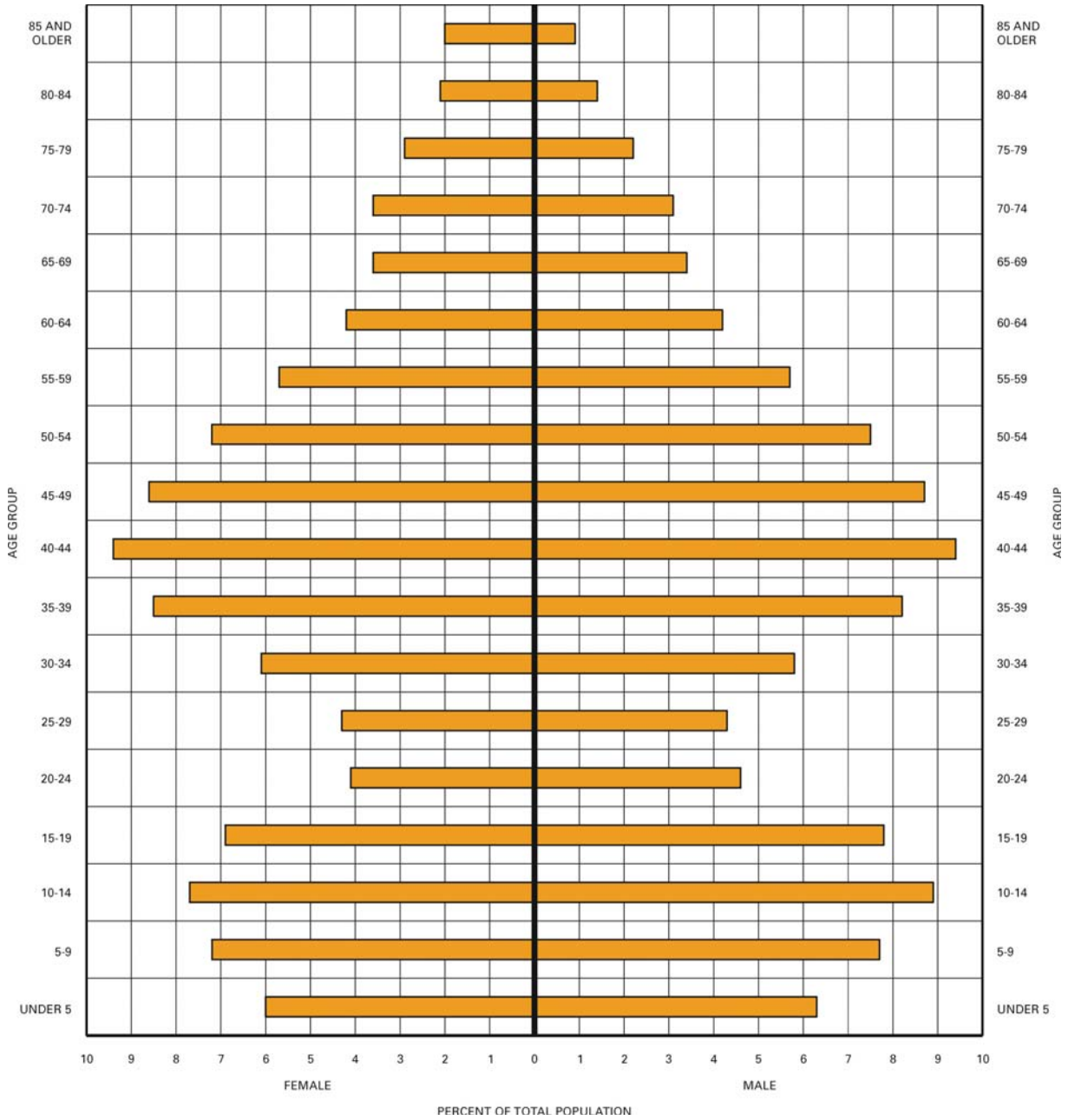
RESIDENT POPULATION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1860-2000



Source: U. S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure II-2

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY RESIDENTS: 2000[a]

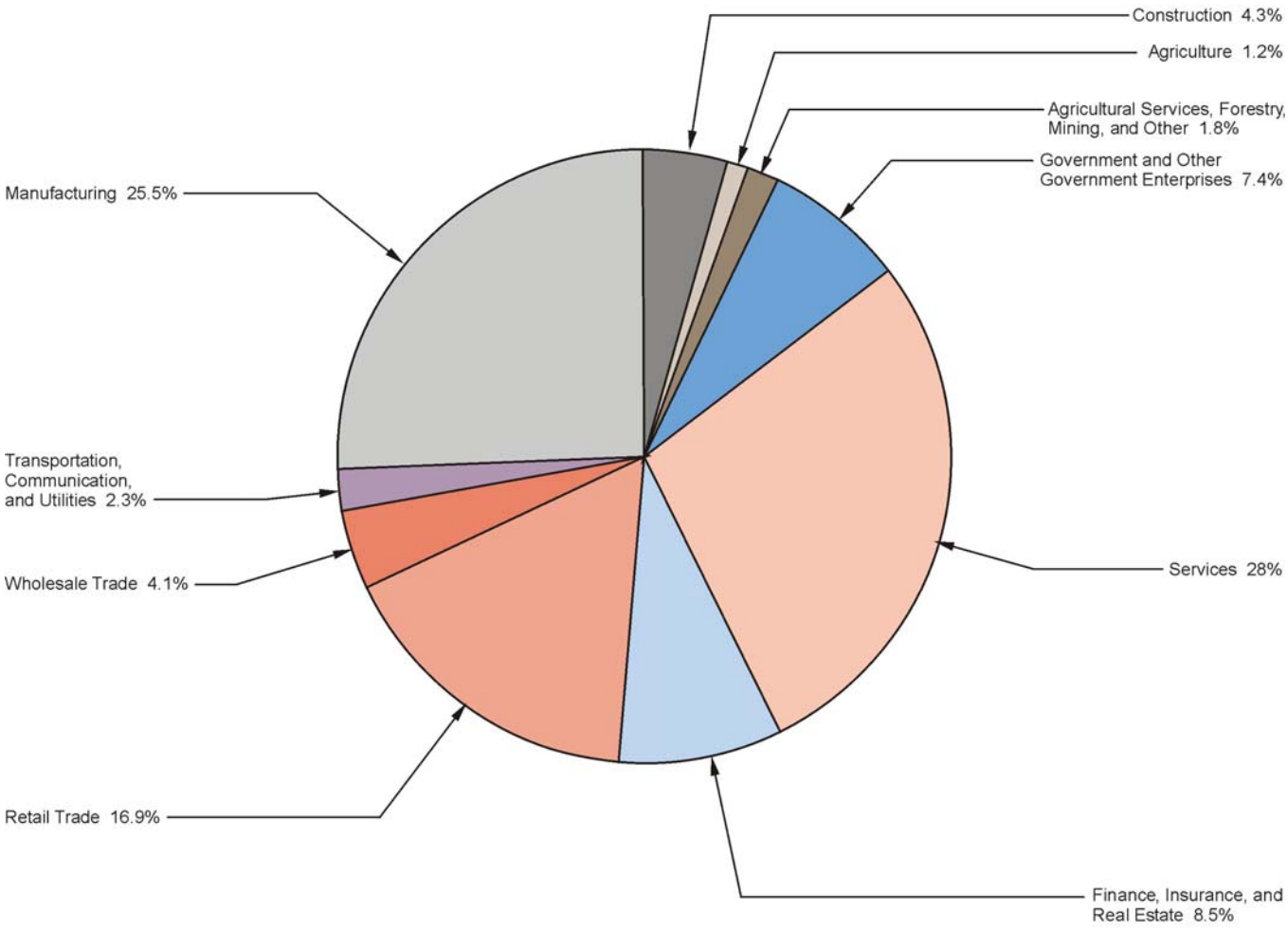


[a]The left side of the graphic shows the percentage of Ozaukee County female residents in 2000 in each of the age groups listed in Table II-2. The right side of the graphic shows the percentage of Ozaukee County male residents in each age group in 2000. For example, the graphic shows that about 6.0 percent of Ozaukee County residents in 2000 were females under five years old.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure II-3

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

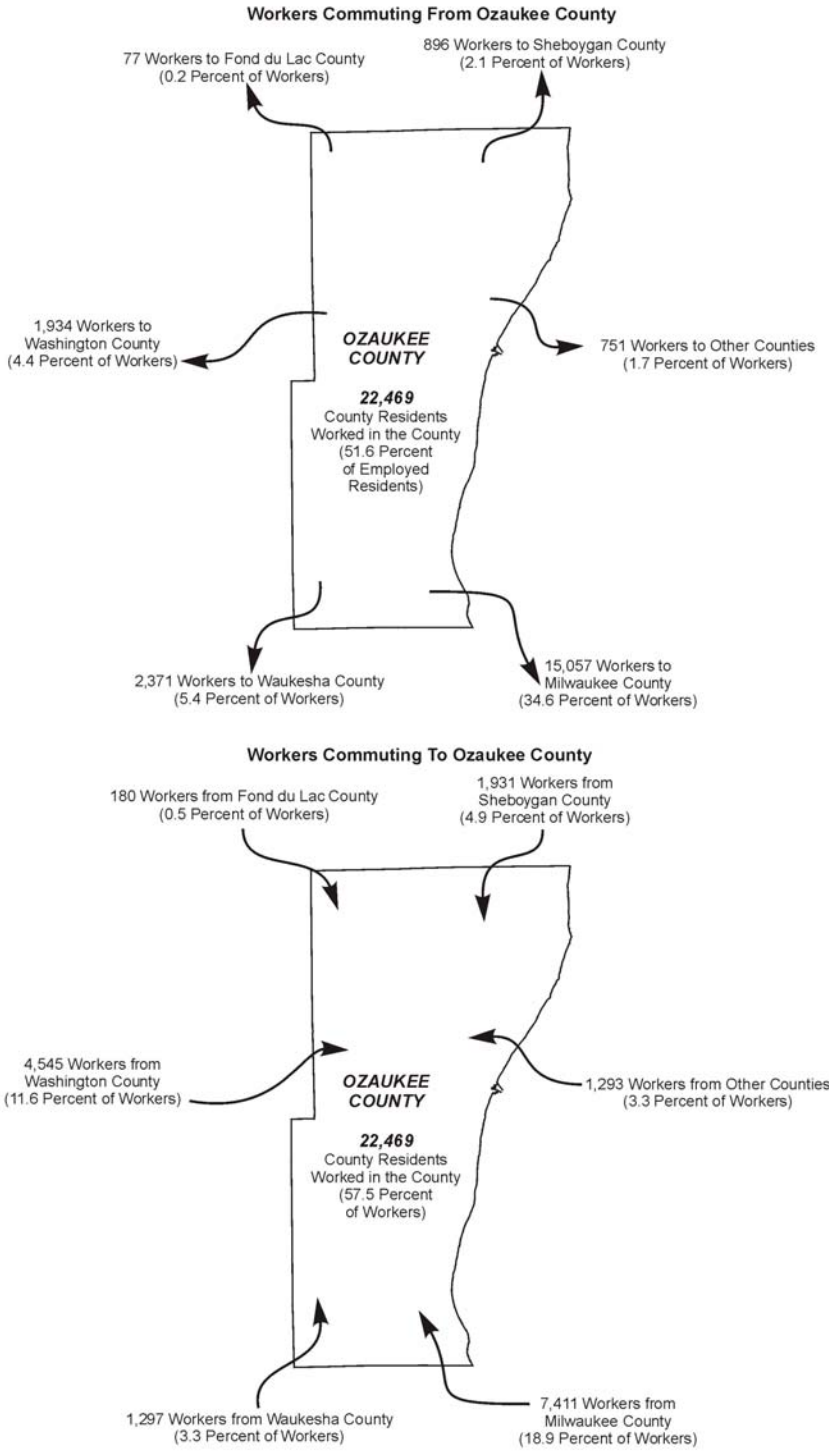


[a]The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industrial classification structure is shown in greater detail in Table G-2 in Appendix G.

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

Figure II-4

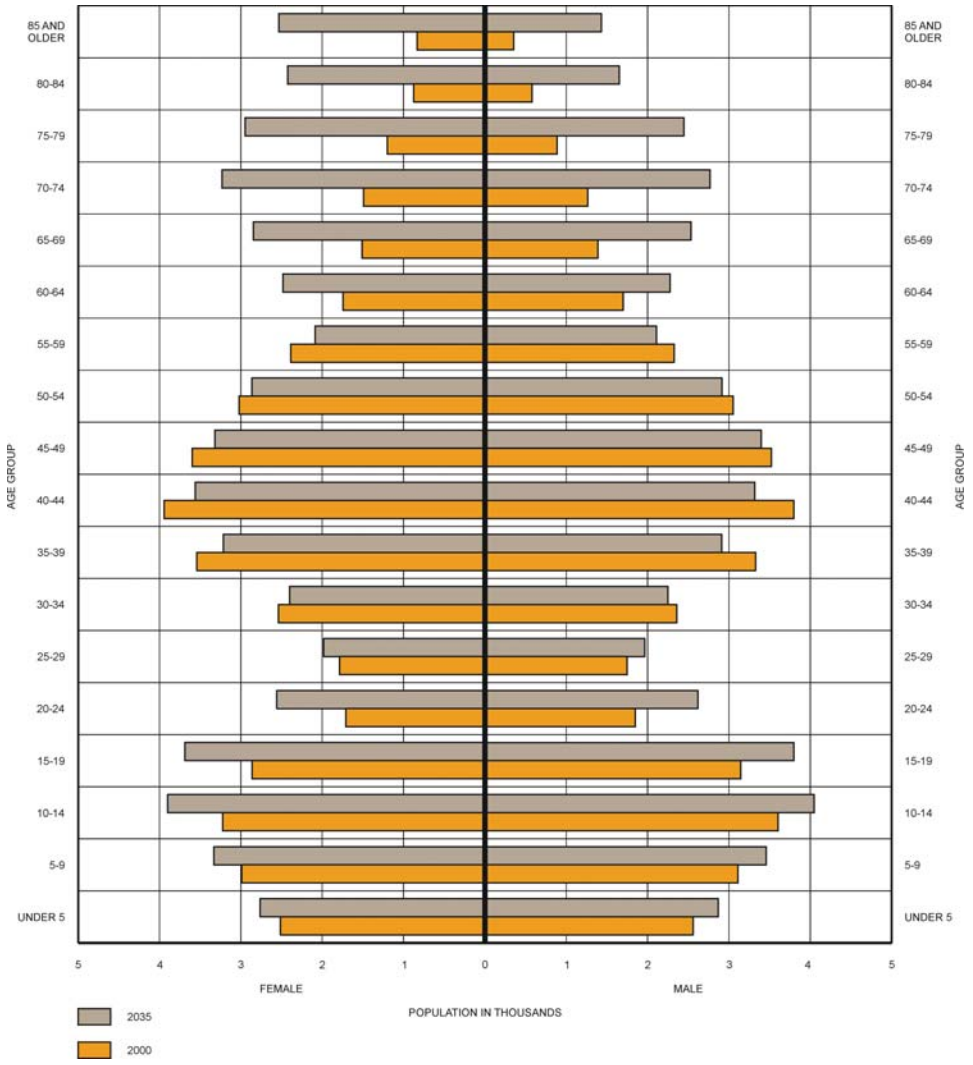
COMMUTING PATTERNS INTO AND FROM OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure II-5

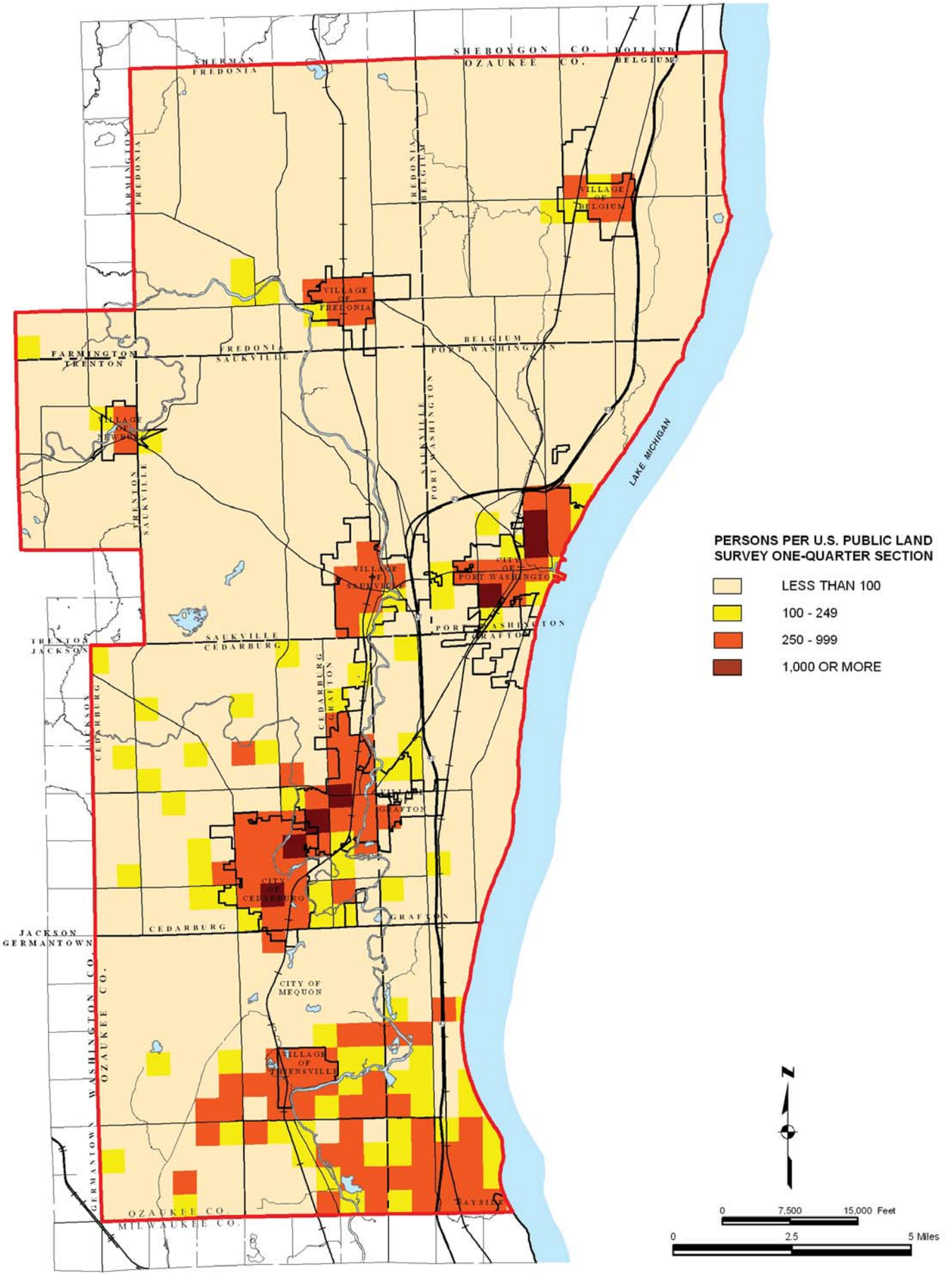
PROJECTED POPULATION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY BY AGE AND GENDER: 2000-2035[a]



[a]The 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.

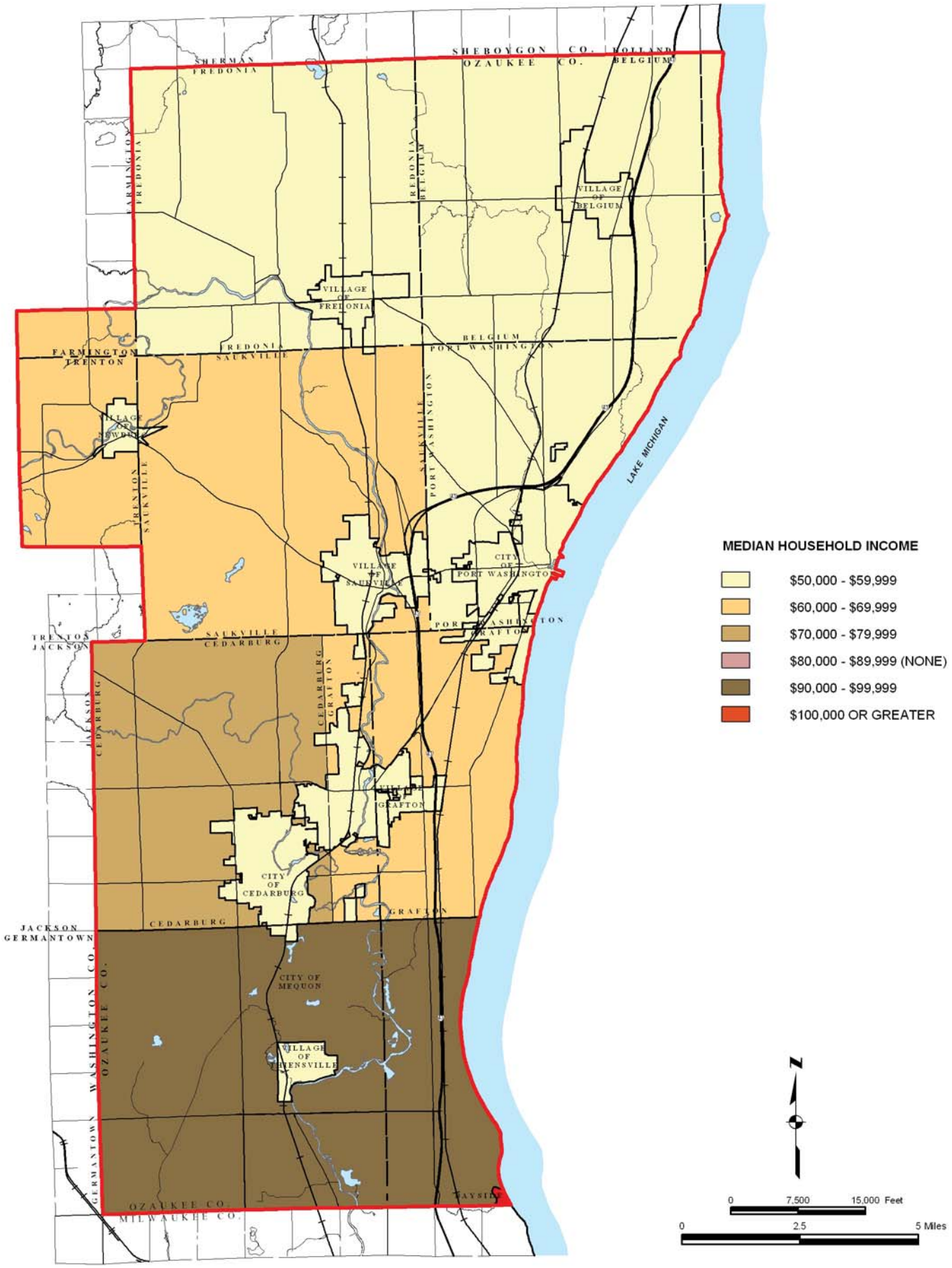
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Map II-1
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



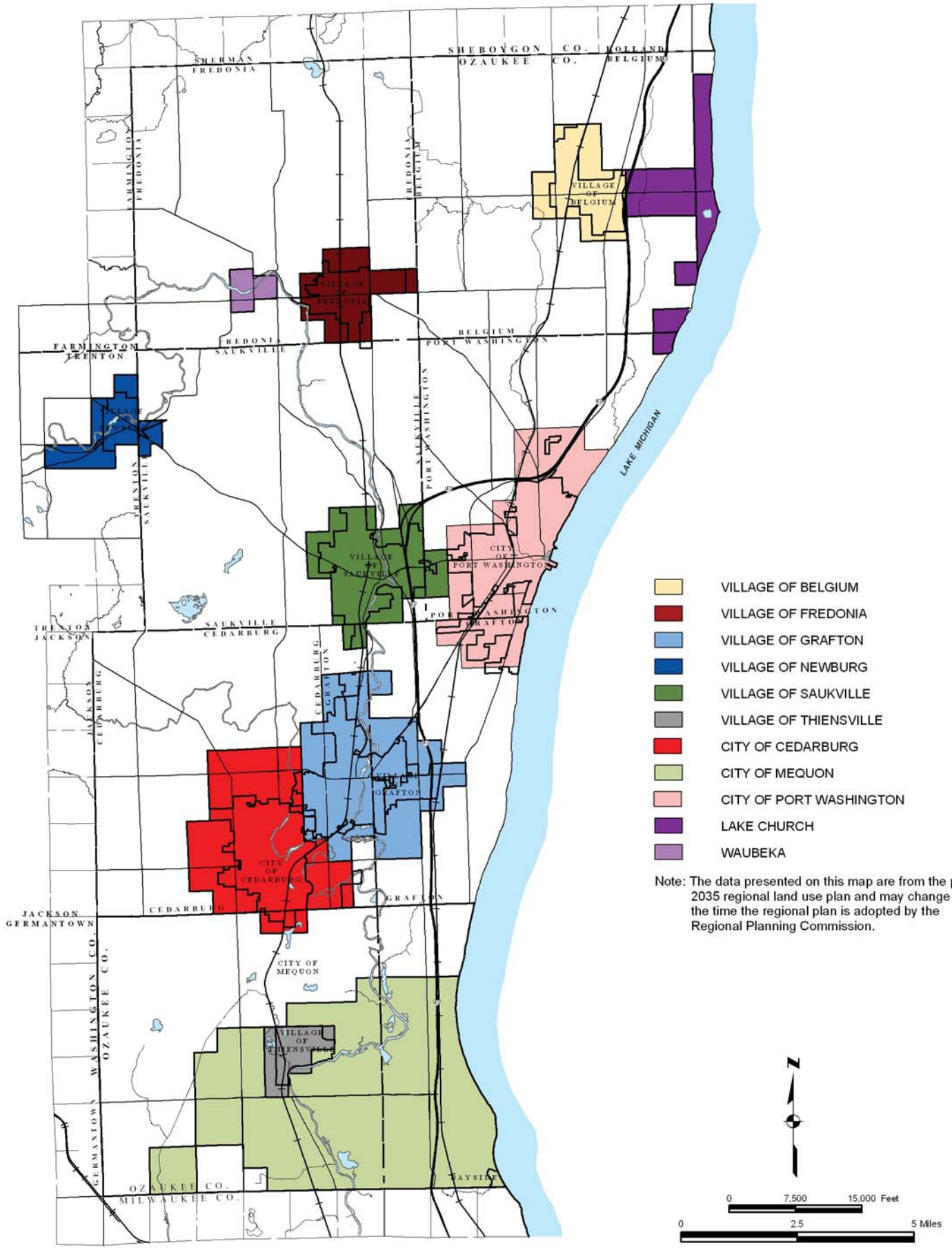
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Map II-2
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY COMMUNITY IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1999



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

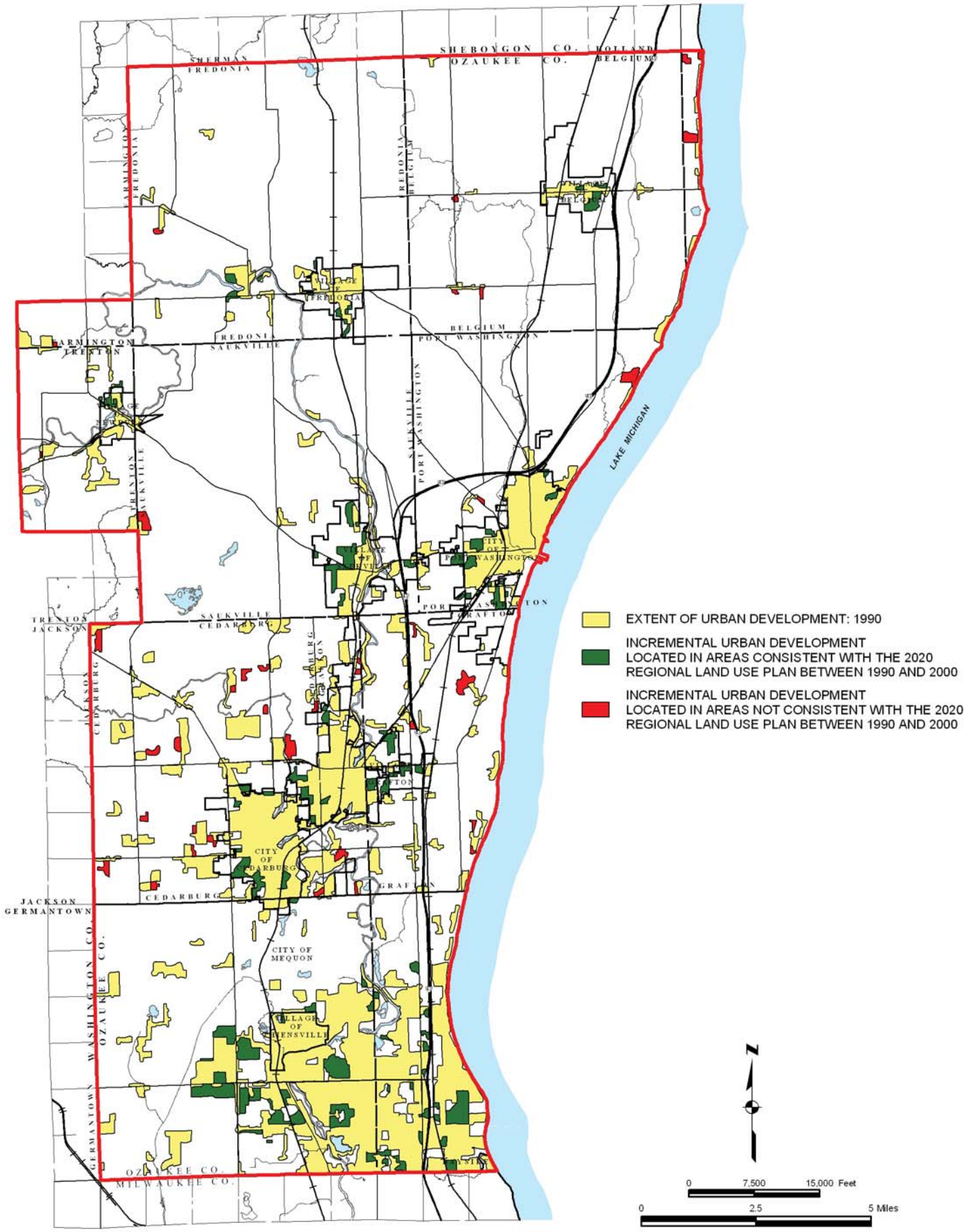
Map II-3
PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



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.

Source: SEWRPC 2035 regional land use plan.

Map II-4
INCREMENTAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1990 - 2000



Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

Appendix C

Table C-1

JOB TYPE BY OCCUPATION AS CATEGORIZED FOR THE 2000 U.S. CENSUS

Occupation by Major Occupational Groups
Management, professional, and related occupations: Management, business, and financial operations occupations: Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers Farmers and farm managers Business and financial operations occupations: Business operations specialists Financial specialists Professional and related occupations: Computer and mathematical occupations Architecture and engineering occupations: 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: Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occupations Health technologists and technicians
Service occupations: Healthcare support occupations Protective service occupations: 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
Sales and office occupations: Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations: Construction and extraction occupations: Supervisors, construction and extraction workers Construction trades workers Extraction workers Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations: Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations: Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers Aircraft and traffic control occupations Motor vehicle operators Rail, water, and other transportation occupations Material moving workers

Table C-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
Wholesale Trade
Wholesale trade-durable goods
Wholesale trade-nondurable goods

Table C-2

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODE STRUCTURE
(continued)

Industrial Classification Groups
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

Chapter III

INVENTORY OF AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Note: Maps referenced in this Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

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. This 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 Village of Newburg 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 the Village of Newburg.[1] Information regarding soil types, agricultural productivity, 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 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 of the resources listed above.

The base years 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. Census Bureau; and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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 and woodlands; in selecting sites for roads, buildings, and other structures; identifying mineral resources; and

[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.*

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 and the Village of Newburg 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 III-1. 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-Martinson-Saylesville association, Houghton-Palms-Adrian association, and Colwood-Boyer-Sisson association.

Ozaukee County Soil Associations

The Kewaunee-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 tile drainage 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-Martinson-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 of 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 County planning area located in Washington County. A Washington County soil survey was issued by the NRCS in June 1971.*

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.

There are three soil types found in the Village of Newburg: the Ozaukee-Martion-Saylesville association, the Casco-Hochiem-Sisson association, and the Hochiem-Sisson-Casco association.

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 III-2 depicts hydric soils in the Village of Newburg planning area, as identified by the NRCS and the County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department. Approximately 40.8 percent of the Village of Newburg planning area is covered by hydric soils (about 5,951 acres), generally associated with stream beds and wetland areas. 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.

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.”

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 (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 III-3 depicts the land evaluation ratings for agricultural soils in the Village of Newburg planning area, grouped by various ranges. Table III-1 shows the land evaluation ratings for agricultural soils in the Ozaukee County planning area.

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 which should be taken into consideration as the Village of Newburg expands in the future.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Topography and Geology

The landforms and physical features of the Village of Newburg and 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 Village is located in the Ozaukee County planning area, which 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 Ozaukee County planning area. Generalized areas of physiographic features and generalized topographic characteristics in 100 foot interval contours are shown on Map III-4. Surface elevations in the County 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 Ozaukee County 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 Ozaukee County 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 Ozaukee County 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 County planning area. Map III-5 depicts the depth to bedrock found in the Ozaukee County 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 aces in Ozaukee County. There are no sites located in the Washington County portion of the planning area. Map III-6 shows the locations of the sites of geological importance. Table III-2 sets forth a description of each site. There are no sites of geological importance located in the Village of Newburg planning area.

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 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 III-3 and depicted on Map III-7. The findings shown in Table III-3 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 III-3 includes bluff height, bluff stability, shoreline recession data, and beach width. The same information is documented in greater detail in the 1995 SEWRPC Lake Michigan shoreline recession and bluff stability report. Bluff stability field research was conduced 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 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, each person in the United States uses an average of 9.5 tons of construction aggregate per year (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 III-8 shows the location of areas that have the potential for commercially workable sources of sand, gravel, clay, and peat in the Ozaukee County planning area. The information was developed by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (WGNHS) in 2006 using a variety of sources, including geologic studies,[3] data from Road Material Survey records collected by 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). Map III-8 shows the areas identified as having the highest potential for significant deposits of gravel and course to moderate sand ("outwash deposits" on Map III-8), and those areas with medium to low potential for sand and gravel ("glacial till" on Map III-8). About 7,107 acres in the Village of Newburg planning area have been identified as areas with high potential for significant deposits of sand and gravel.

Potential Sources of Crushed and Building Stone

Map III-9 shows the location of potential commercially workable sources of stone suitable for crushed or building stone in the Ozaukee County planning area. The information was developed by the WGNHS based on areas underlain by Silurian dolomite 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 Ozaukee County planning area, which are listed in Table III-4 and shown on Map III-10. 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 site 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. As of 2005, there were no active nonmetallic mining operations located in the Village of Newburg.

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 are no registered mining sites in Ozaukee County.

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

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

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 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 in the Ozaukee County planning area were provided with copies of the proposed Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use elements of the County 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 Ozaukee County and the Village of Newburg planning area. The contribution of these resources is immeasurable to economic development, recreational activity, and aesthetic quality of the planning area.

Major Watershed, Subwatersheds, and Subbasins

Map III-11 identifies major watersheds within the Ozaukee County 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, Menominee River watershed, Sheboygan River watershed, and Sucker Creek watershed. The majority of Ozaukee County 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 watersheds are further subdivided into subwatersheds and subbasins. Subwatersheds and subbasins are also shown on Map III-11. The Village of Newburg lies entirely within the Milwaukee River watershed.

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 Ozaukee County planning area, as shown on Map III-12. The Ozaukee County planning area is located entirely east of the subcontinental divide. The local governments within the County planning area, including the Village of Newburg, are therefore not subject to limitations on the use of Lake Michigan water that affect areas west of the divide.

Map III-12 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 III-12 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 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 cover an area of 2,280 acres, or about 1 percent, of the Ozaukee County planning area. As shown in Map III-13, surface water covered about 269 acres of the Village of Newburg planning area in 2000.

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 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.

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 as large dams. Eight dams, or 44 percent of dams in the Ozaukee County 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 Ozaukee County planning area are regulated by the DNR. The location of dams and abandoned dams in the Ozaukee County planning area is shown on Map III-14. The ownership and size characteristics of these dams are set forth in Table III-5. There is one dam located within the Village of Newburg planning area. The Newburg Dam is a large, privately-owned, active dam located on the Milwaukee River.

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 no major lakes located within the Village of Newburg planning area. In addition to major lakes there are 546 minor lakes located within the Ozaukee County planning area. The total surface area of major and minor lakes in the Ozaukee County planning area is 986 acres and 114 acres in the Village of Newburg planning area. The entire eastern side of the Ozaukee County planning area is bounded by Lake Michigan with approximately 25 miles of shoreline.

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 Ozaukee County and 6 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. The Milwaukee River is the major stream located within the Village of Newburg planning area.

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 locate 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 the 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 III-15 and listed on Table III-6. There are 3 public access points in the Village of Newburg planning area.

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.

Floodplains in Ozaukee County and the Village of Newburg planning area were identified as part of the Ozaukee County Flood Insurance Study (FIS)[4] and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map. 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 potion 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, including the Village of Newburg, must update their zoning maps to reflect the new floodplain delineations by December 4, 2007. The new floodplain delineations developed by the DNR encompass 19,399 acres, or about 13 percent of the County and 12 percent of the County planning area.[5] Floodplains encompassed about 2,027 acres of the Village of Newburg planning area in 2007.

Shorelands are defined by the *Wisconsin Statutes* as lands within the following distances 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. 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 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

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

[5] *The Washington County portion of the County planning area was not included in the Ozaukee County Map Modernization Program.*

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 Ozaukee County planning area are shown on Map V-7 in Chapter V of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan.

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, including the Village of Newburg, 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 related 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 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 III-13, 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. Wetlands encompass approximately 29 square miles, or about 11 percent of the Ozaukee County planning area. The wetlands shown on Map III-13 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. Wetlands encompassed 2,301 acres of the Village of Newburg planning area in 2000.

Table III-7 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.[6]

[Note: An updated wetland inventory map for Ozaukee County, conducted by SEWRPC under contract with the DNR, was completed in 2007. The new inventory will include wetlands of ¼ acre or larger. This inventory is reflected on the map entitled: Planned Land Uses in the Ozaukee County Planning Area: 2035 in the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan under the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory 2007 overlay. About 2,588 acres of wetlands were identified in the Village of Newburg planning area by the 2007 updated Wisconsin Wetland Inventory.]

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.[7] 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 III-16. As of 2002, 4 wetland restorations encompassing 1.1 acres had been completed in the Village of Newburg planning area.

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.

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

[7] *There are no wetland mitigation sites located in the Ozaukee County planning area.*

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 9,320,000 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.[8]

The regional groundwater resources report prepared by SEWRPC[9] 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 III-17 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 Region are shown on Map VII-5 in Chapter VII of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan.

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 used 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

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

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

groundwater, represented by soil percolation, and aquifer characteristics. SEWRPC has evaluated the contamination potential of shallow groundwater, which is shown on Map III-18. An evaluation of the contamination potential of deep aquifers is not yet available due to data limitations. Table III-8 sets forth the combination of parameters for contamination potential and the number of acres encompassed by each final contamination potential ranking in the Ozaukee County planning area. The information shown on the map and table applies where contaminants are place 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 upland[10] 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 III-19, woodlands encompassed 1,459 acres, or about 10 percent of the Village of Newburg planning area, in 2000.

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 will be $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 in Ozaukee County, encompassing about 1,677 acres. About 1,305 acres were closed to the public and 372 acres were open to the public, as show on Map III-19.

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 Ozaukee County and the Village of Newburg planning area were reviewed and updated in 2005.

[10] *Lowland woods, such as tamarack swamps, are classified as wetlands.*

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 County planning area, are described in Table III-9.

A total of 11 natural areas, encompassing about of 1,143 acres, have been identified in the Village of Newburg planning area and are shown on Map III-20. Two of the 11 natural areas, Riveredge Creek and Ephemeral Pond State Natural Area, which encompasses 97 acres, and Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area, which encompasses 280 acres, are classified as NA-1 sites. Six of the natural areas, encompassing a total of 741 acres, are classified as NA-2 sites. Three of the natural areas, encompassing a total of 25 acres, are classified as NA-3 sites. All 11 natural areas are more fully described in Table III-9.

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 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 County planning area, and are described in Table III-10. None of these critical species habitat sites were located in the Village of Newburg planning area, as shown on Map III-21.

There are also 30 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the Ozaukee County planning area. There are 70.1 stream miles and 306 lake acres of critical aquatic habitat in the County planning area, which are described in Table III-11. A total of 6 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species have been identified in the Village of Newburg planning area. There are 28 acres and 13.6 stream miles of critical aquatic habitat in the Village planning area, as shown on Map III-21.

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 for the Hines Emerald Dragonfly. Landowners in these areas should contact the DNR 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 Glacial Plains, and Southern Lake Michigan Coastal, which are shown on Map III-22. The Village of Newburg

planning area lies in the Southeast Glacial Plains ecological landscape. 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.[11] Priority natural communities present in Ozaukee County are listed in Table III-12.

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 Initiative. Approved IBAs located in the Ozaukee County planning area include 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 III-23.

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 inventorying 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 streams tributary to the Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan. As shown on Table III-13 and Map III-24, 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.[12] All of the barriers fell into one of three general categories:

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

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[11] *Conservation actions for each Species of Greatest Conservation need are set forth in the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan, available at www.dnr.wi.go/org/land/er/wwap.*

[12] *An individual summary of suspected barriers and potential habitats in each stream is included in the North 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 original field notes from the 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 widespread 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 III-25.

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 widely found in Ozaukee County include Purple Loosestrife and Reed Canary Grass, as shown on Map III-26. Figure III-1 includes a statewide list of invasive plant species.

Purple Loosestrife is a perennial 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 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 Village of Newburg planning area in 2000 are shown on Map III-27.

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 combined 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 III-27, the primary environmental corridors in the Village of Newburg planning area are located along rivers and streams, around several lakes, and in large wetland areas. In 2000, there were 3,997 acres of primary environmental corridors located in the Village of Newburg of the planning area. Secondary environmental corridors are located chiefly along the smaller perennial streams and intermittent streams in the planning area. About 208 acres 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 603 acres of the planning area in 2000. Table III-7 sets forth selected natural resource land coverage areas, including environmental

corridors, in Ozaukee County in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. A map of planned environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the Village planning area for 2035 is presented in Chapter VII.

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 2005 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 11,515 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 protect the natural resources of a site. Information on park and open space sites in the Village of Newburg is provided in the following sections.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Ozaukee County

Park and open space sites owned by Ozaukee County in 2007 are listed in Table III-14 and shown on Map III-28. The County owned 14 park and open space sites encompassing 1,204 acres. There were no County parks located in the Village of Newburg in 2005.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by the State of Wisconsin

Park and open space sites owned by the State of Wisconsin in the Ozaukee County planning area in 2007 are listed in Table III-15 and shown on Map III-28. In 2007, there were 11 State owned park and open space sites encompassing 2,938 acres in Ozaukee County.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has acquired large areas of park and open space lands in the County 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 III-28 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. There were no Wisconsin DNR sites located within the Village of Newburg as of 2005.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sites

Table III-15 and Map III-28 identify five open space sites in the Ozaukee County planning area owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which encompass 517 acres. None of these were located in the Village of Newburg in 2005.

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 was one park and open space sites owned by the Village in the Village of Newburg in 2005. This site was Dr. Weber Park, which encompassed 3 acres, as shown on Table III-16. Map III-29 shows the location of park and open space sites owned by the local government and public schools in the Village of Newburg.

Private and Public Interest Resource Oriented Park and Open Space Sites
In 2005, there were 3 privately owned park and open space sites encompassing a total of 17 acres located in the Village of Newburg, as shown on Map III-29 and Table III-16. These sites included the 11-acre Fireman's Park site, the 3-acre Holy Trinity Catholic School site, and the 3-acre St. John's Lutheran School site.

An additional 17 sites, encompassing 1,460 acres in the Ozaukee County planning area, 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 III-17 and shown on Map III-30. None of these sites were located in the Village of Newburg in 2007.

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 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. As shown in Map III-31 and Table III-18, there were no conservation easements located in the Village of Newburg.

Climate
Its midcontinental location gives Ozaukee County and the Village of Newburg planning area 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 planning area 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 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 planning area 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 III-19 sets forth the temperature and precipitation characteristics of Ozaukee 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 the 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 dependent. 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 now show the six-county nonattainment area in the Region is meeting ozone standards. As a result, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is requesting that the EPA reclassify the six-county ozone nonattainment area in the Region as an attainment area. 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 Village of Newburg and Ozaukee County have important recreational and educational value. Cultural resources 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 Village of Newburg and Ozaukee County. 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 in that 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 quality of life in the Village and County.

Historical Resources

National and State Registers of Historic Places

In 2005, there were 32 historic places and districts in the Ozaukee County planning area listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places, as set forth in Table III-20 and shown on Map III-32. There were no historic places in the Village of Newburg listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historical Places.

In most cases, a historic place or district is listed on both the National Register and on the State Register. After the 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 in the Ozaukee County planning area, 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 Wisconsin 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 located in the Ozaukee County planning area. The 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 Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi. Users do not have to register or pay a fee to access the website.

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 which have been designated as local landmarks by local governments. Local landmarks are set forth in Table III-21 and Map III-33. None of these local landmarks are located in the Village of Newburg. 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. The Village of Newburg has not established a landmark or historic preservation commission.

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 Preservation 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 III-34, there were 12 historical markers in Ozaukee County as of 2006. The title and location of each marker is set forth in Table III-22. None of these historical markers were located in the Village of Newburg.

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. Various historical markers are located along the Trail. 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 III-34.

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 shipwrecks described later in this section.

Additional Historic Sites in Ozaukee County

The HEDCR Workgroup, CAC, and CPB members have identified several additional 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 III-23 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 III-24 and shown on Map III-35, 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 aforementioned 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. 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.

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 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 of Map IV-11 in Chapter IV of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan 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. 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 Duchy of Luxembourg. Phase I of the construction will include the Roots and Leaves Museum, which is scheduled to be finished in August 2007 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 lost 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 into 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 Village of Newburg and 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 Ozaukee 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 form disturbance, throughout Wisconsin. There are six such catalogued 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 III-36. 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.[13]

The field notes and plat maps of the 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 III-37.

[Note: 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 Ozaukee County 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 archaeological significance, historical records and information, educational facilities, or gallery and performance facilities, which are

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

summarized on Table III-25. The Village of Newburg does not have a local historical society; however, the resources of the Ozaukee County Historical Society, itself affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, are available to Village residents.

As shown in Table III-25, most of the historical societies in the Ozaukee County 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 Nation 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[14], 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. Other museums located in the Ozaukee County 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 the Village of Newburg and 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 III-26. 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.

Table III-27 lists the cultural events that took place in the Village of Newburg and 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, such as the Newburg Fire Department Picnic and Parade, 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 III-28. 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 Village of Newburg. Information regarding soil types, agricultural productivity, topography and geology, nonmetallic mining resources, water resources, forest resources, natural areas and critical species habitat sites, environmental

[14] *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.*

corridors, park and open space sites, historical resources, and archeological resources is included in this chapter. The planning recommendations set forth in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element chapter are directly related to the inventory information presented in this chapter. Inventory findings include:

- There are three soil types found in the Village of Newburg: the Ozaukee-Martion-Saylesville association, the Casco-Hochiem-Sisson association, and the Hochiem-Sisson-Casco association.

- Approximately 40.8 percent of the Village of Newburg planning area is covered by hydric soils (about 5,951 acres), generally associated with stream beds and wetland areas. Although hydric soils are generally unsuitable for development, they may serve as important locations for the restoration of wetlands, as wildlife habitat, and for stormwater detention.

- The U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has created a land evaluation and site analysis (LESA) system to help identify 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 rated soils into groups ranging from the best suited to the worst suited for cropland use. 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.

- Surface elevations in the Ozaukee County 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.

- There are no sites of geological importance located in the Village of Newburg planning area.

- As of 2005, there were no active nonmetallic mining operations located in the Village of Newburg.

- In 2000, there were 269 acres of surface water and 2,301 acres of wetlands in the Village of Newburg planning area.

- In 2007, there were 2,588 acres of floodplains in the Village of Newburg planning area.

- The Village of Newburg lies entirely within the Milwaukee River watershed.

- There is one dam located within the Village of Newburg planning area. The Newburg Dam is a large, privately-owned, active dam located on the Milwaukee River.

- There are three major inland lakes located entirely or partially within the Ozaukee County planning area. There are no major lakes located within the Village of Newburg planning area and 114 acres of lakes and ponds. The Milwaukee River is the major stream located within the Village of Newburg.

- Woodlands are defined as upland 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. Woodlands encompassed 1,459 acres of the Village of Newburg planning area 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.

- 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. A total of 11 natural areas, encompassing about of 1,143 acres, have been identified in the Village of Newburg 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. A total of 6 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species have been identified in the Village of Newburg planning area. There are 28 acres and 13.6 stream miles of critical aquatic habitat in the planning area.

- 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 Specie 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 IBS 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.

- In 2000, about 3,997 acres in the Village of Newburg planning area were located within primary environmental corridors. There were 208 acres encompassed by secondary environmental corridors in the Village planning area. There were 603 acres encompassed by isolated natural resource areas within the Village planning area.

- There were no County parks located in the Village of Newburg in 2005.

- There were no Wisconsin DNR sites located within the Village of Newburg in 2005.

- There was one park and open space sites owned by the local government in the Village of Newburg in 2005. This site was Dr. Weber Park, which encompassed 3 acres.

- In 2005, there were 3 privately owned park and open space sites encompassing a total of 17 acres located in the Village of Newburg. These sites included the 11 acre Fireman's Park site, the 3 acre Holy Trinity Catholic School site, and the 3 acre St. John's Lutheran School site.

- 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 in 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. In 2005, there were no historic places in the Village of Newburg listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historical Places.

- 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.

- The Village of Newburg does not have a local historical society; however, the resources of the Ozaukee County Historical Society, itself affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, are available to Village residents.

Table III-1

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.

Table III-2

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGIC SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005[a]

Number on Map III-6	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 phylloc arid 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

Table III-2

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005
(continued)

Number on Map III-6	Site Name	Classification Code[b]	Site Area (acres)	Location	Ownership	Description
11	Little Menomonee River Reef District	GA-2	1	T9N, R21E, Sections 19, 20, 30 City of Mequon	Private	Siluian 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.

Table III-3

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

Shoreline Analysis Reach (see Map III-12)	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

[a]*Includes a portion of Milwaukee County.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table III-4

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

Number on Map III-10	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

[a] *The 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.*

[b] *Totals do not include acreages from the Mill Valley/Dawson site.*

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

Table III-5

DAMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Number on Map III-14	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

[a]A 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 (DNR) and SEWRPC.

Table III-6

PUBLIC ACCESS TO SURFACE WATERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map III-15	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

Table III-6

PUBLIC ACCESS TO SURFACE WATERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006
(continued)

Number on Map III-15	Body of Water	Park Name	Canoe Launch	Motorboat Launch	Fishing Facilities
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
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	Unnamed Tributary to Onion River	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No	No	No

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Table III-7

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 III-8

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 III-23)	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
--	--	--	--	158,557	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

Table III-9

NATURAL AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005[a]

Number on Map III-20	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 (*Pterospora andromedea*). 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 (*Aster furcatus*), 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 drain-age 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. Historic-ally a site of scientific research

Table III-9

NATURAL AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005 (continued)

Number on Map III-20	Area Name	Classification Code[b]	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
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 (*Plaintago cordata*), as well as the State-designated threatened snow trillium (*Trillium nivale*) and forked aster (*Aster furcatus*)
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
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, Girl Scouts of Milwaukee Area, Inc., 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 hard-woods 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, bass-wood, 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	- -

Table III-9

NATURAL AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005 (continued)

Number on Map III-20	Area Name	Classification Code[b]	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
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 (*Jeffersonia diphylla*), 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
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 (plus14 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 (*Lithospermum latifolium*), 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

Table III-9

NATURAL AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005 (continued)

Number on Map III-20	Area Name	Classification Code[b]	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
33	Ulao 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 (*Aster furcatus*), 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 hard-woods of mixed composition and having history of disturbance. Many openings in canopy allow dense undergrowth. Extends north into Sheboygan County
40	Beekeeper Bog	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 5 Town of Fredonia	Ozaukee County 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

Table III-9

NATURAL AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005 (continued)

Number on Map III-20	Area Name	Classification Code[b]	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
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.

Table III-10

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

Number on Map III-21	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	Private	8	American gromwell (*Lithospermum latifolium*) (R)
2	Pecard Sedge Meadow (CSH-P)	T9N, R22E, Section 19 City of Mequon	Private	16	Yellowish gentian (*Gentiana alba*) (T)
3	Eastbrook Road Woods (CSH-P)	T9N, R22E, Section 19 City of Mequon	Private	9	Forked aster (*Aster furcatus*) (T)
4	Cedarburg Woods—West (CSH-P)	T10N, R21E, Section 22 Town of Cedarburg	Private	5	Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*) (R)
5	Cedar-Sauk Upland Woods (CSH-P)	11N, R21E, Section 33 Town of Saukville	Private	44	American gromwell (*Lithospermum latifolium*) (R)
6	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve (CSH-P)	T11N, R22E, Section 29 Town of Port Washington	Ozaukee County	13	Forked aster (*Aster furcatus*) (T)
7	Harrington Beach State Park Old Fields (CHS-B)	T12N, R22E, Section 24 Town of Belgium	Department of Natural Resources	395	Upland sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) (R)
- -	Total – Seven Sites	- -	- -	490	- -

[a] *Inventory conducted in 1994; ownership information updated in 2005.*

[b] *CSH-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.*

Table III-11

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

Number on Map III-21	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[f] 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

Table III-11

CRITICAL AQUATIC HABITAT SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005[a] (continued)

Number on Map III-21	Lakes[g]	Size (Acres)	Rank[b]	Description and Comments
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 - Eight lakes	306 acres	- -	- -

[a]*Inventory conducted in 1994; ownership information updated in 2005.*

[b]*AQ-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.*

[c]*Lake or stream is located partially within Ozaukee County. Number refers to acreage or stream miles located within the County.*

[d]*Based 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.*

[e]*Stream located in Washington County. Stream miles located within Washington County.*

[f]*Based 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.

Table III-12

NATURAL COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005

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
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
Dry Cliff	Peregrine Falcon
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 Egart 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
Ephemeral Pond	Blanding's Turtle Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander Hoary Bat Northern Long-eared Bat Pickerel Frog Red-shouldered Hawk Rusty Blackbird

Table III-12

NATURAL COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005 (continued)

Natural Community	Species of Greatest Conservation Need[a]
Ephemeral Pond (continued)	Silver-haired Bat Solitary Sandpiper Yellow-crowned Night Heron
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
Great Lakes Beach	Caspian Tern Common Tern Dunlin Piping Plover Whimbrel
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
Lake Michigan	Bald Eagle Banded Killifish Caspian Tern Common Tern Greater Redhorse Horned Grebe Lake Sturgeon Mudpuppy
Shrub Carr	American Woodcock Black-billed Cuckoo Blanding's Turtle Blue-winged Warbler

Table III-12

NATURAL COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005 (continued)

Natural Community	Species of Greatest Conservation Need[a]
Shrub Carr (continued)	Butler's Garter Snake Eastern Red Bat Four-toed Salamander 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

Table III-12

NATURAL COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005 (continued)

Natural Community	Species of Greatest Conservation Need[a]
Submergent Marsch	Bald Eagle Blanding's Turtle 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

Table III-12

NATURAL COMMUNITIES IDENTIFIED AS ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005 (continued)

[a]*Species 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.

Table III-13

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

[a]Classified as intermittent if any observed reach lacked base flow or greater discharge during field inspection.

[b]Flow completely lost to groundwater infiltration in some reaches during field investigation.

[c]Observed stream discharge was approximately half bankfull capacity following September 11 – 12 precipitation.

[d]The only water observed during field inspection were small standing pools.

[e]Flow was interstitial in some reaches where the channel has been lost due to excessive sedimentation.

Source: Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc.

Table III-14

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

Number on Map III-28	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	125
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	7
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	--	1,204
	Washington County		
15	Goeden Park	T11N, R20E, Section 14, Town of Trenton	4
--	Subtotal – One Site	--	4
--	Total 15 Sites	--	1,208

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Table III-15

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

Number on Map III-28	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 – Ten Sites	--	2,667
	University of Wisconsin Sites		
26	Cedarburg Bog UWM Field Station	T11N, R21E, Section 30, Town of Saukville	271
--	Subtotal – One 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
32	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Armin O. Schwengal Memorial Wildlife Protection Area)	T12N, R22E, Section 8, Town of Belgium	262
--	Subtotal – Five Sites	--	517
--	Total – 15 Sites	--	3,405

Source: SEWRPC.

Table III-17

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

Number on Map III-30	Name	Owner	Location	Size (acres)
65	Fairy Chasm	The Nature Conservancy	City of Mequon	20
66	Mequon Nature Preserve	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	City of Mequon	550
67	Cedarburg Environmental Study Area	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Cedarburg	40
68	Maier Cottage	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Cedarburg	1
69	Huiras Lake	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Fredonia	108
70	MacLaurin Woods	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Fredonia	5
71	Kurtz Woods	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Grafton	31
72	Kurtz Woods Outlot	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Grafton	15
73	Bratt Woods	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	Town of Grafton	18
74	Riveredge Nature Center	Riveredge Nature Center	Town of Saukville	344
75	Nature Conservancy Site	The Nature Conservancy	Town of Saukville	24
76	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	City of Port Washington	31
77	MMSD “Greenseams” Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	73
78	MMSD “Greenseams” Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	66
79	MMSD “Greenseams” Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	20
80	MMSD “Greenseams” Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	29
81	MMSD “Greenseams” Site	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District	City of Mequon	85
Total	--	--	--	1,460

[a]*Includes 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.

Table III-18

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

Number on Map III-31	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 4 – Town of Fredonia	214
24	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 6 – 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 6 – Town of Fredonia	23
33	DNR Easement	T12N R21E Section 6 – 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.

Table III-19

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°)	27.1	31.0	40.0	50.7	61.9	72.1	78.1	77.1	69.8	58.6	45.3	32.3
Average Daily Low (F°)	11.1	15.2	25.2	34.8	44.0	53.3	60.5	59.7	52.3	41.6	30.4	17.2
Average Precipitation (Inches)	1.25	1.03	1.97	2.96	2.68	3.07	3.35	3.79	3.75	2.38	2.16	1.95
Average Snowfall (Inches)	10.8	8.5	7.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	8.4

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and SEWRPC.

Table III-20

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

Number on Map III-32	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.

Table III-21

LOCAL LANDMARKS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005[a]

Number on Map III-33	Local Government	Site Address / Historic Name
1	City of Cedarburg	Bridge Road Bridge
2	City of Cedarburg	Immanuel Heritage Cemetery
3	City of Cedarburg	N57 W6406 Center Street
4	City of Cedarburg	Founders Park
5	City of Cedarburg	Immanuel Windmill
6	City of Cedarburg	W66 N695 Madison Avenue
7	City of Cedarburg	W62 N718 Riveredge Drive
8	City of Cedarburg	W62 N732 Riveredge Drive
9	City of Cedarburg	W61 N819-831 Sheboygan Road
10	City of Cedarburg	W65 N733 St. John Avenue
11	City of Cedarburg	N94 W5142 Thornapple Lane
12	City of Cedarburg	W61 N338 Washington Avenue
13	City of Cedarburg	W61 N358 Washington Avenue
14	City of Mequon	13165 N. Cedarburg Road / Jonathan Clark House
15	City of Mequon	14053 N. Wauwatosa Road / John Reichert Farmhouse
16	City of Mequon	12116 N. Wauwatosa Road / Jahn Homestead (Tax Key # 1401511024.00)
17	City of Mequon	12116 N. Wauwatosa Road / Jahn Homestead (Tax Key # 1401511019.00)
18	City of Mequon	6006 W. Mequon Road / Thoreau School
19	City of Mequon	8414 W. County Line Road / Little Meadowmere Farm
20	City of Mequon	1901 W. Pioneer Road / William Vocke Barn (Octagon)
21	City of Mequon	9022 W. County Line Road / John Guidinger House
22	City of Mequon	8519 W. Donges Bay Road / Ehrenfried Hahmann House
23	City of Mequon	11011 N. Grandville Road / Gottlieb Hilgendorf House
24	City of Mequon	8440 W. Donges Bay Road / Phillip Klumb House
25	City of Mequon	3330 W. Freistadt Road / Fredrick Schwecke House
26	City of Mequon	8812 W. Donges Bay Road / George Berckas House
27	City of Mequon	10011 W. Heather Drive / August Ernst House
28	City of Mequon	707 W. Pioneer Road / Mathias Hoyer House
29	City of Mequon	7405 W. Donges Bay Road / Carl Schaefer House
30	City of Mequon	11401 W. Mequon Road / Ludwig Hilgendorf House
31	City of Mequon	11333 N. Cedarburg Road / Mequon Town Hall
32	City of Mequon	12351 N. Granville Road / Lindenwood School
33	City of Mequon	11312 N. Cedarburg Road / Yankee Settlers Cottage

Table III-21

LOCAL LANDMARKS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005
(continued)

Number on Map III-33	Local Government	Site Address / Historic Name
34	City of Mequon	11312 N. Cedarburg Road / Yankee Settlers Cottage
35	City of Mequon	10839 N. Wauwatosa Road / Andreas Geidel House
36	City of Mequon	4228 W. Bonniwell Road / Bigelow School
37	City of Mequon	7525 W. Bonniwell Road / Bonniwell School
38	City of Mequon	12740 N. River Road / Holstein School
39	City of Mequon	10649 W. Donges Bay Road / Franklin School
40	City of Mequon	7426 W. Donges Bay Road / Sunnyside School
41	City of Mequon	12510 N. Wauwatosa Road / John O'Brien House
42	City of Mequon	11550 N. Wauwatosa Road / Jacob Voight House
43	City of Mequon	800 W. Dandelion Lane / Christoph Blaubach House
44	Village of Thiensville	101 Green Bay Road / former Village Hall and Firehouse
45	Village of Thiensville	106 – 108 Green Bay Road
46	Village of Thiensville	109 – 113 Green Bay Road
47	Village of Thiensville	118 Green Bay Road / site of original Thien Home
48	Village of Thiensville	119 – 125 Green Bay Road / site of former Memmler Hotel
49	Village of Thiensville	122 Green Bay Road / site of former Old Mill
50	Village of Thiensville[b]	130 Green Bay Road
51	Village of Thiensville[b]	136 Green Bay Road / site of first bank in the Village
52	Village of Thiensville	143 Green Bay Road
53	Village of Thiensville	146 Green Bay Road / site of former Zimmerman General Store and Residence
54	Village of Thiensville	149 Green Bay Road
55	Village of Thiensville	150 Green Bay Road
56	Village of Thiensville	151 Green Bay Road
57	Village of Thiensville	153 – 155 Green Bay Road / site of first telephone exchange
58	Village of Thiensville	154 – 156 Green Bay Road
59	Village of Thiensville	157 Green Bay Road / site of Gierach Blacksmith
60	Village of Thiensville	161 Green Bay Road
61	Village of Thiensville[b]	162 Green Bay Road / site of Fireman's Hall
62	Village of Thiensville	163 Green Bay Road
63	Village of Thiensville	166 Green Bay Road
64	Village of Thiensville	165 – 169 Green Bay Road
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
66	Village of Thiensville	171 – 175 Green Bay Road
67	Village of Thiensville	177 Green Bay Road / Hadler's Harness Shop
68	Village of Thiensville	183 – 185 Green Bay Road
69	Village of Thiensville	184 – 186 Green Bay Road / former residence and business of Henry Mohrhusen

Table III-21

LOCAL LANDMARKS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005
(continued)

Number on Map III-33	Local Government	Site Address / Historic Name
70	Village of Thiensville	192 – Green Bay Road
71	Village of Thiensville	193 – Green Bay Road
72	Village of Thiensville	200 Green Bay Road / site of former residence of pioneer William Carbys
73	Village of Thiensville	101 Main Street, North / site of former Oscar Bublitz General Store
74	Village of Thiensville	105 – 107 Buntrock Avenue
75	Village of Thiensville	417 Main Street / Blaser Residence
76	Village of Thiensville[b]	105 Main Street / site of former Commercial House
77	Village of Thiensville	106 – 108 Main Street / site of former Bartlet Funeral Home
78	Village of Thiensville	114 – 118 Main Street / former Maas Residence
79	Village of Thiensville	121 – 123 Main Street / site of former John Bublitz General Store
80	Village of Thiensville	127 Main Street
81	Village of Thiensville	130 Main Street
82	Village of Thiensville	133 Main Street / site of Thiensville Lumber Company
83	Village of Thiensville[b]	136 Main Street / site of first auto repair garage
84	Village of Thiensville	140 Main Street
85	Village of Thiensville	159 – 163 Main Street
86	Village of Thiensville	167 – 169 Main Street
87	Village of Thiensville	174 Main Street
88	Village of Thiensville	175 Main Street
89	Village of Thiensville	177 – 179 Main Street
90	Village of Thiensville	178 – 182 Main Street
91	Village of Thiensville	184 – 190 Main Street
92	Village of Thiensville	185 Main Street
93	Village of Thiensville	192 Main Street
94	Village of Thiensville	201 Main Street
95	Village of Thiensville	207 Main Street
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

[a]Local landmarks designated by the Town of Cedarburg will be incorporated into the table when the information is provided by the Town.

[b]This site location has not been confirmed with the Village of Thiensville. The site will be added to Map III-37 upon final confirmation with the Village.

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

Table III-22

HISTORICAL MARKERS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

Number on Map III-34	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 III-23

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.

Table III-24

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

Number on Map III-35	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.

Table III-25

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
Saukville Area Historical Society	P.O. Box 80015, Village of Saukville

[a]*The County Archives Research Center will be relocating to the Interurban Depot in 2007.*

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

Table III-26

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 12th 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 13th 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 13th 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

[a]*The list is based on information provided to the Ozaukee County Tourism Council and may not be exhaustive.*

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Table III-27

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

Local Government	Event[a]	Date[b]
City of Port Washington	Polar Bear Dip	January 1st
Town of Belgium	Candlelight Ski-Hike in Harrington Beach State Park	1st Saturday in January
City of Cedarburg	Cure for Cabin Fever Antique Show	3rd Weekend in January
City of Cedarburg	Winter Festival	2nd Weekend in February
Town of Belgium	Candlelight Ski-Hike in Harrington Beach State Park	1st Saturday in February
City of Cedarburg	Cedar Creek Winery Open House	3rd Weekend in February
City of Cedarburg	You Gotta Have Art	3rd Saturday in February
City of Cedarburg	Irish Eve	March 17th
City of Cedarburg	Wearable Art Show	4th Weekend in March
City of Cedarburg	Wearable Art Show	4th Saturday in February
City of Cedarburg	Spring Fever Antique Show	End of March/Beginning of April
City of Port Washington	Marina Opens	April 1st
City of Port Washington	Annual American Legion Smelt Fry	April 13th-14th
Village of Grafton	Grafton Down River Canoe Race	Last Sunday in April
Village of Belgium	Community Rummage Sale	2nd Saturday in May
Village of Newburg	Newburg Lioness Brat Fry	2nd Saturday in May to October
City of Port Washington	Navigating the Arts	2nd Saturday in May
Village of Saukville	Crossroads Rendezvous	3rd Weekend in May
Village of Fredonia	Community Rummage Sale	3rd 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	1st Saturday in June
City of Cedarburg	Stone and Century House Tour	1st Weekend in June
Town of Belgium	Harrington Beach State Park Open House	1st Sunday in June
Village of Thiensville	Lion's Fest	2nd Weekend in June
City of Mequon	Annual Flea Market at Logemann Community Center	2nd Saturday in June
Village of Grafton	Lion's Club Chicken Fry at Veteran's Memorial Park	2nd Sunday in June
Waubeka	National Flag Day Ceremony	2nd 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	3rd 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 4th of July Celebration	End of June/Beginning of July
Village of Thiensville	Family Fun Before the 4th	Saturday before July 4th
City of Port Washington	Great Lakes Sport Fishing Derby	July 1st-3rd
City of Cedarburg	Cedarburg Music Festival	July 3rd
City of Cedarburg	4th of July Hometown Celebration, Parade, & Picnic	July 4th
Village of Saukville	4th of July Parade and Picnic	July 4th
City of Port Washington	Independence Day Celebration	July 4th
Village of Grafton	GALA in the Park Concerts	Thursdays in July & August
City of Port Washington	Garden Walk	2nd Saturday in July
City of Mequon	Gathering on the Green with MSO and Milwaukee Ballet	2nd Saturday in July
City of Mequon	Concerts on the Green	Wednesdays in July & August

Table III-27

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

Local Government	Event[a]	Date[b]
City of Port Washington	Fish Day	3rd Saturday in July
City of Cedarburg	Maxwell Street Day	3rd Sunday in July
Town of Saukville	Antique Tractor & Machinery Show at Pioneer Village	3rd Weekend in July
City of Port Washington	Summer Theater	4th Weekend in July
Town of Belgium	Candlelight Hike at Harrington Beach State Park	4th Sunday in July
City of Port Washington	Kids From Wisconsin	July 25th
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	1st Week in August
City of Port Washington	Maxwell Street Sidewalk Sale	1st Saturday in August
Village of Grafton	Astro Wings Model Aircraft Special Olympics Fun Fly-In	1st Saturday in August
Town of Saukville	French & Indian War Event	1st Weekend in August
City of Port Washington	Maritime Heritage/At the Lakefront Summer Festival	2nd Weekend in August
City of Port Washington	Clipper Cup Sailboat Race	2nd Friday in August
Town of Saukville	Pioneer Village Art & Quilt Show	2nd Saturday in August
Village of Belgium	Luxembourg Fest & Parade	2nd Weekend in August
Village of Newburg	Newburg Lion's and Lioness Club Car Show and Village Wide Rummage Sale	3rd 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	1st Weekend in September
City of Cedarburg	Maxwell Street Day	1st Sunday in September
City of Port Washington	Labor Day Celebration	1st Monday in September
Village of Grafton	A Grand Night Out in Grafton	2nd Friday in September
Village of Fredonia	Celebrate Fredonia	2nd Saturday in September
Village of Saukville	Saukville Family Fun Day	2nd Saturday in September
Village of Saukville	Saukville Car-Truck-Cycle Show	2nd Sunday in September
Village of Saukville	September 11th Memorial	September 11th
City of Cedarburg	Wine & Harvest Festival	3rd Weekend in September
Village of Grafton	Blues Festival at Lime Kiln Park	4th 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	1st Sunday in October
Town of Saukville	Last Weekend Pioneer Village Open to Public	1st Weekend in October
City of Cedarburg	Gallery Walk Night	2nd Friday in October
City of Cedarburg	Ozaukee County Arts Weekend	2nd Weekend in October
City of Mequon	Ozaukee Humane Society Walk for Animals	2nd Saturday in October
Village of Fredonia	Fredonia Fire Department Open House	3rd Sunday in October
City of Mequon	Haunted Hayride	October 25th
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 1st
Village of Newburg	Homemade Holiday Craft Fair	2nd Weekend in November
City of Cedarburg	Festive Friday Eves	Fridays in November & December
Village of Grafton	Community Christmas Tree Lighting	3rd 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 29th – December 3rd
City of Cedarburg	Silverbell Marketplace	1st Weekend in December
Village of Thiensville	Christmas Tree Lighting	1st Friday in December
City of Port Washington	Christmas Parade	1st Friday in December
Village of Grafton	GALA Holiday Family Evening	1st Saturday in December
Village of Saukville	Christmas Tree Lighting	1st Sunday in December

Table III-27

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

Local Government	Event[a]	Date[b]
City of Port Washington	Christmas on the Corner	2nd Saturday in December
City of Mequon	Live Nativity at Christ Church	3rd & 4th 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.

Table III-28

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Organization	Meeting Place
Rotary Clubs	
Cedarburg-Grafton	1221 Wauwatosa Rd., Cedarburg 1312 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton
Mequon-Thiensville Sunrise	10823 N. River Rd., Mequon
Port Washington-Saukville	100 N. Franklin St., Port Washington
Thiensville-Mequon	4100 Highland Rd., Mequon 10823 N. River Rd., Mequon
Ozaukee County 4H Clubs	
Lindenwood	Lindenwood School 12351 Granville Rd., Mequon
Town & Country	Youth Building-Oz. Co. Fairgrounds W67 N866 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
Covered Bridge	Youth Building-Oz. Co. Fairgrounds W67 N866 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
Decker's Corners	Youth Building-Oz. Co. Fairgrounds W67 N866 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
Fairway	Immanuel Lutheran Church W61 N498 Washington Ave
Cloverleaf	Grafton Elementary School 1800 Washington Ave., Grafton
Knellsville	First Congregational Church 131 N. Webster, Port Washington
Lakeview	Saukville Town Hall 3762 Lakeland Road
Waubeka	Americanism Center Hwy I, Waubeka
Holy Cross	Holy Cross Church Hall Belgium
Jay Road	Belgium Legion Hall 655 Park St., Belgium
Myraneers	Trenton Town Hall
Little Kohler	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	Cedarburg Cultural Center W63 N546 Washington Ave., Cedarburg
Grafton Junior Women's Club	Various-Contact PO Box 182, Grafton
Lions Clubs	
Cedarburg Lions Club	Klug's Creekside Inn N58 W6194 Columbia Rd., Cedarburg
Grafton Lions Club	Rose Harms Post American Legion Hall 1540 13th Ave., Grafton
Newburg Lions Club	West Bend Lakes Golf Club, 1241 STH 33 E., Tenton
Newburg Lioness Club	Newburg Fire Department, 508 Main St, Newburg
Port Washington Lions Club	Nisleit's Country Inn 3704 Highland Rd., Port Washington
Port Washington Kiwanis	Various

Table III-28

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA (continued)

Organization	Meeting Place
Grafton Jaycees	Various
Grafton Area Life Arts	Contact PO Box 298, Grafton
Mequon-Thiensville Optimist Club	Various
Boy Scout Troops	
Troop 806	Belgium
Troop 830	Cedarburg
Troop 835	Cedarburg
Troop 836	Cedarburg
Troop 877	Fredonia
Troop 797	Grafton
Troop 817	Grafton
Troop 839	Grafton
Troop 840	Grafton
Troop 842	Grafton
Troop 837	Port Washington
Troop 855	Port Washington
Troop 875	Port Washington
Troop 868	Saukville
Troop 852	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.

#129563 v1 - OZ CO CP FIG VII-1
NMA/BRM
7/20/07

Figure VII-1

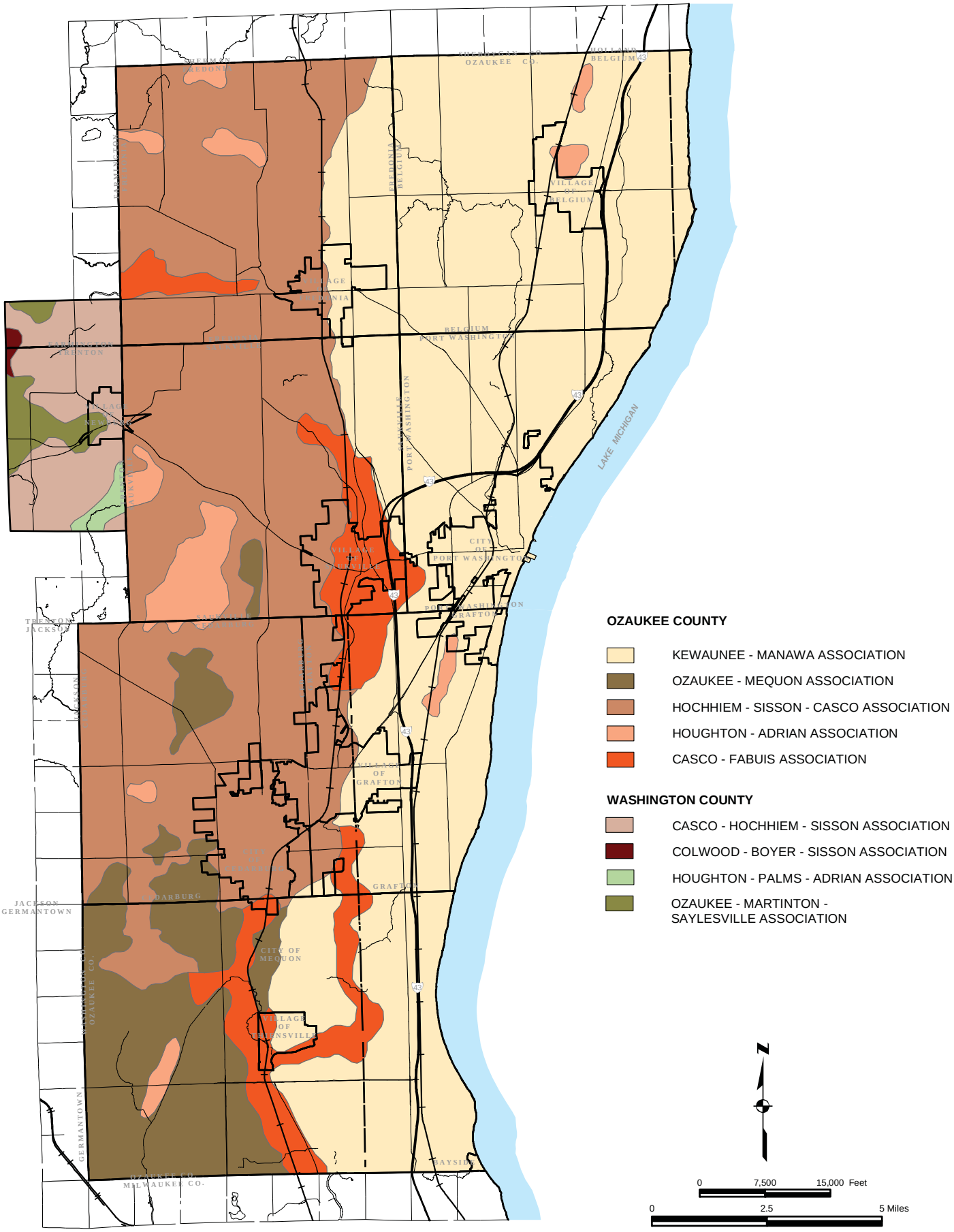
INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES IN WISCONSIN: 2007

- Autumn Olive
- Amur Honeysuckle
- Amur Maple
- Aquatic Forget-Me-Not
- 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
- 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
- Garden Forget-Me-Not
- Garden-Heliotrope
- Giant Hogweed
- Garlic Mustard
- 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
- 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 Goldenrod
- Tartarian Honeysuckle
- Tree-of-Heaven
- Viola
- Virginia Waterleaf
- Watercress
- Water Chestnut
- Wayfaring Tree
- White Clover
- White Sweet-Clover
- White Mulberry
- White Snakeroot
- Wild Parsnip
- White Poplar
- Willows
- Wineberry
- Wintercreeper
- Wood Nettle
- Yellow Sweet-Clover
- Yellow Hawkweed
- Yellow Water Flag

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

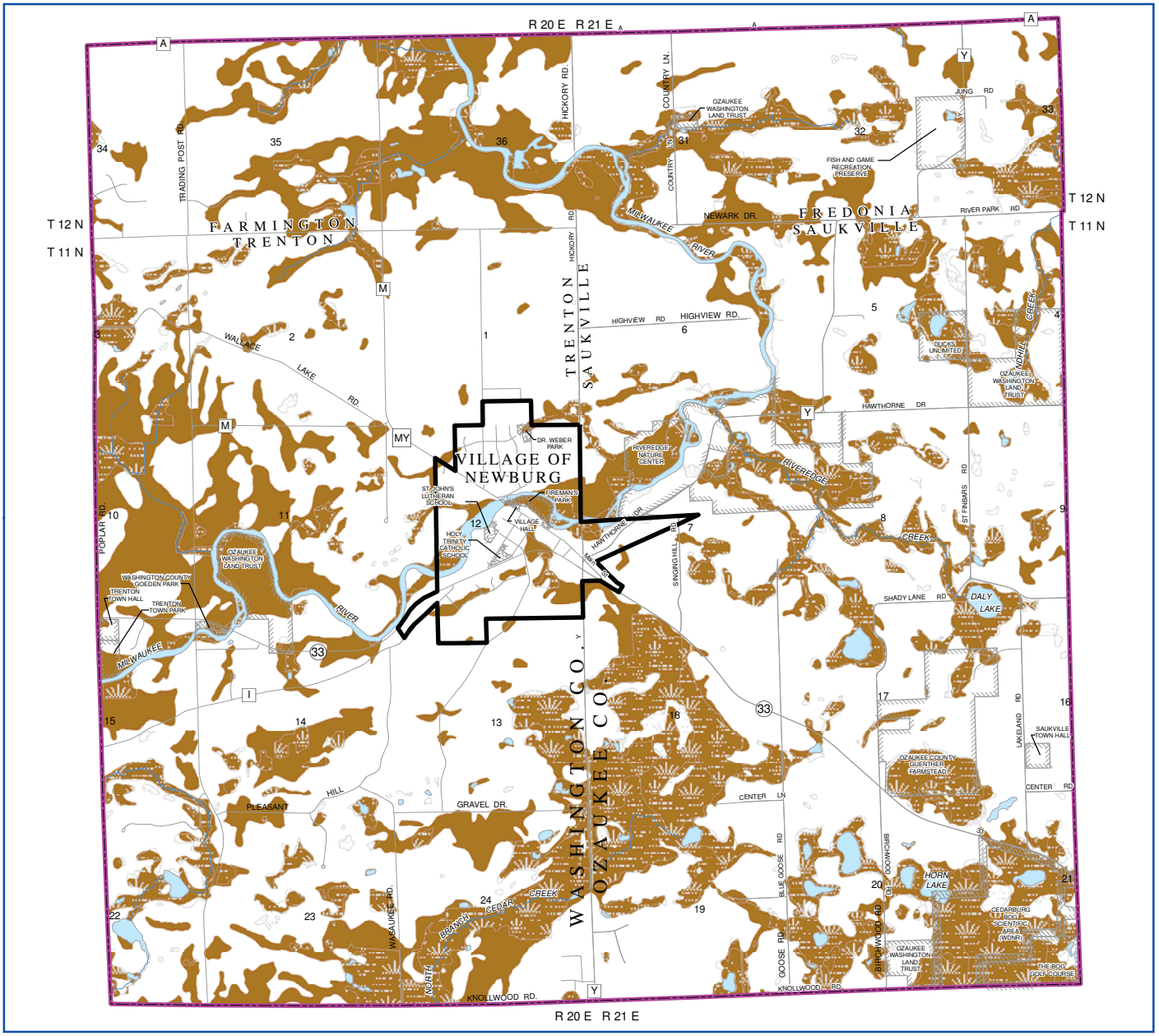
Map III-1

GENERAL SOIL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

HYDRIC SOILS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-2

SATURATED (HYDRIC) SOILS

WETLANDS - 2007

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

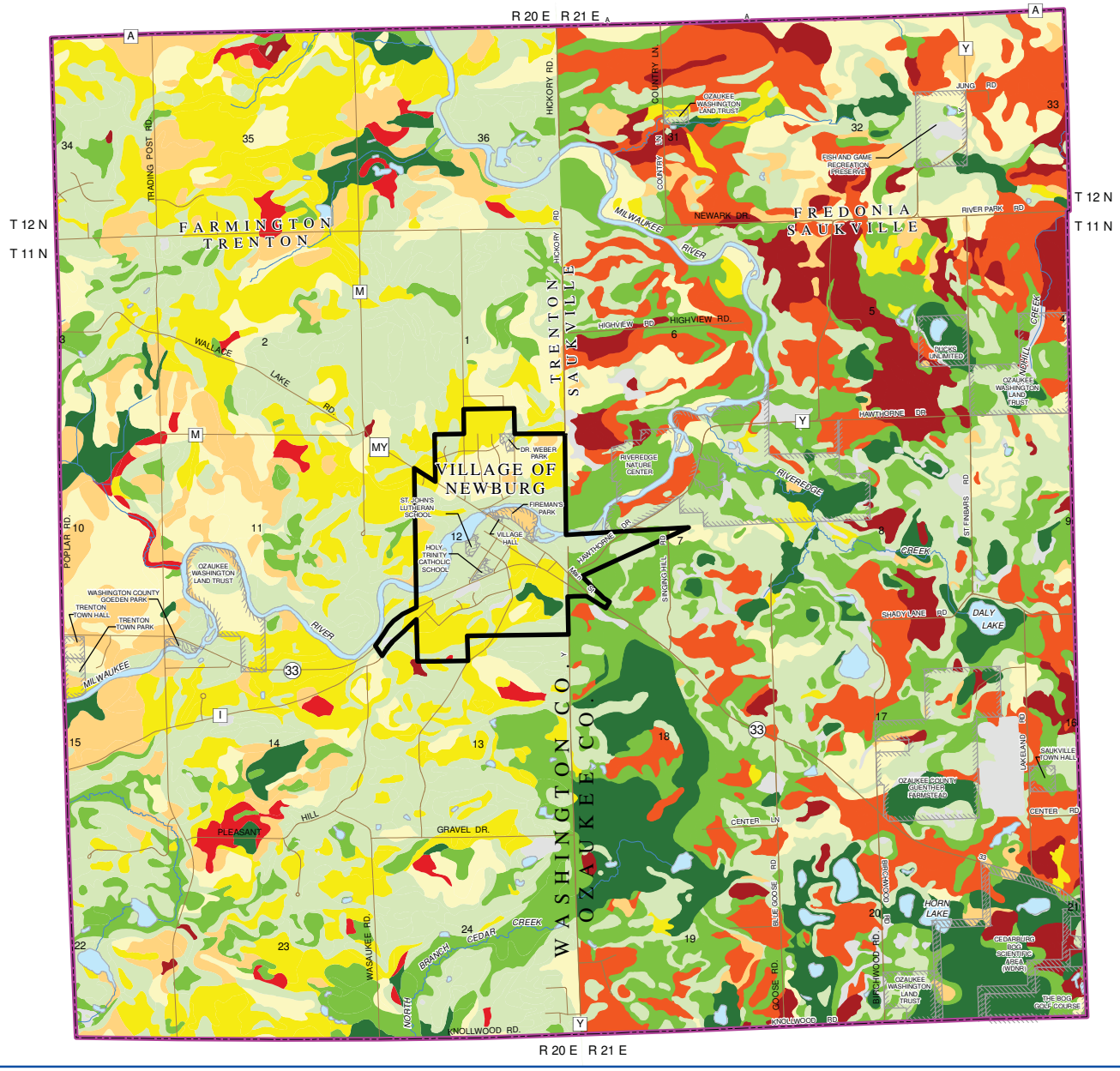
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT. FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

LAND EVALUATION RATING FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-3

95 - 100	69.9 - 60
94.9 - 90	LESS THAN 60
89.9 - 85	NO RATING
84.9 - 80	SURFACE WATER
79.9 - 75	VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
70 - 74.9	

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

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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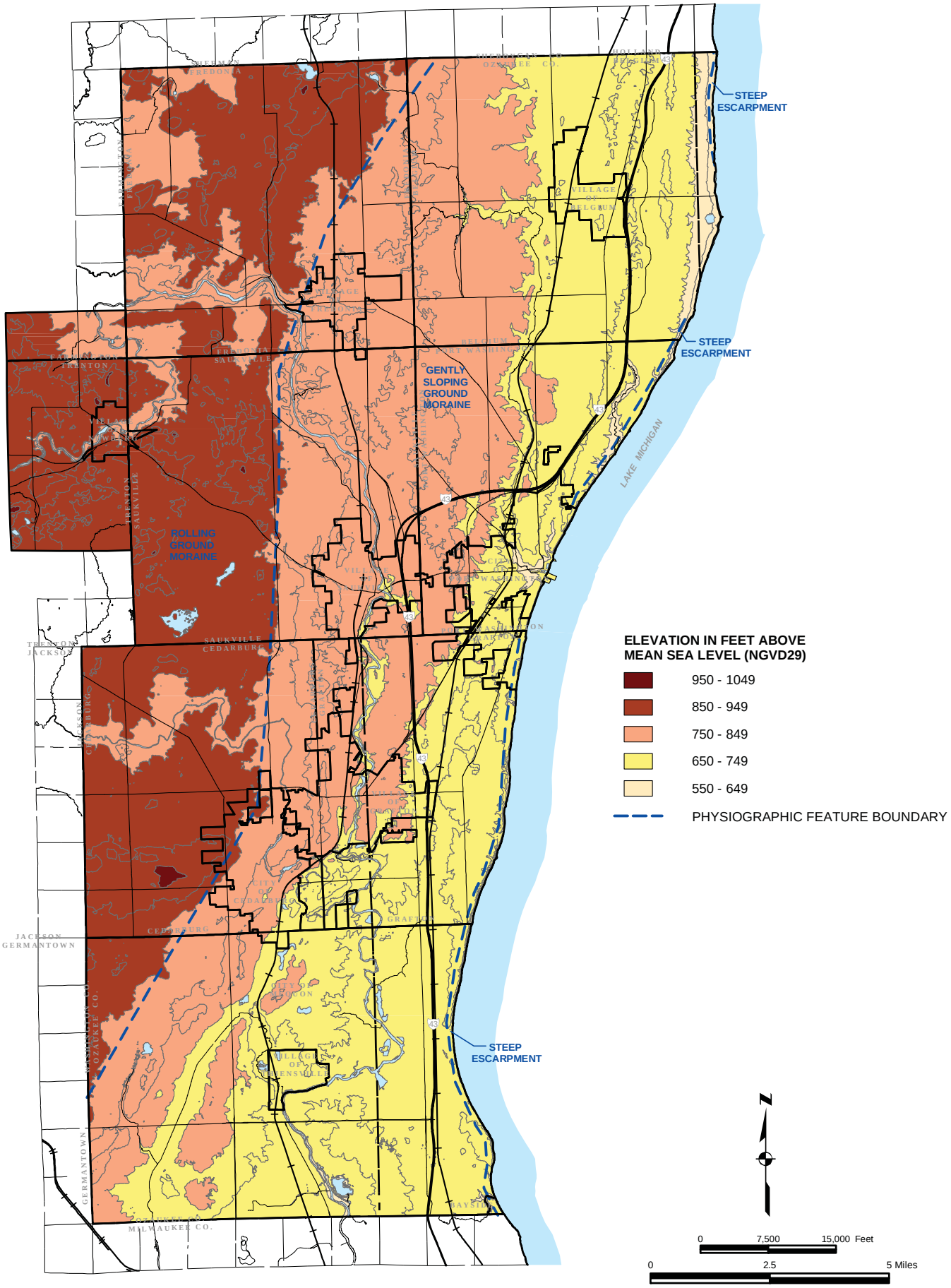
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT: FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map III-4

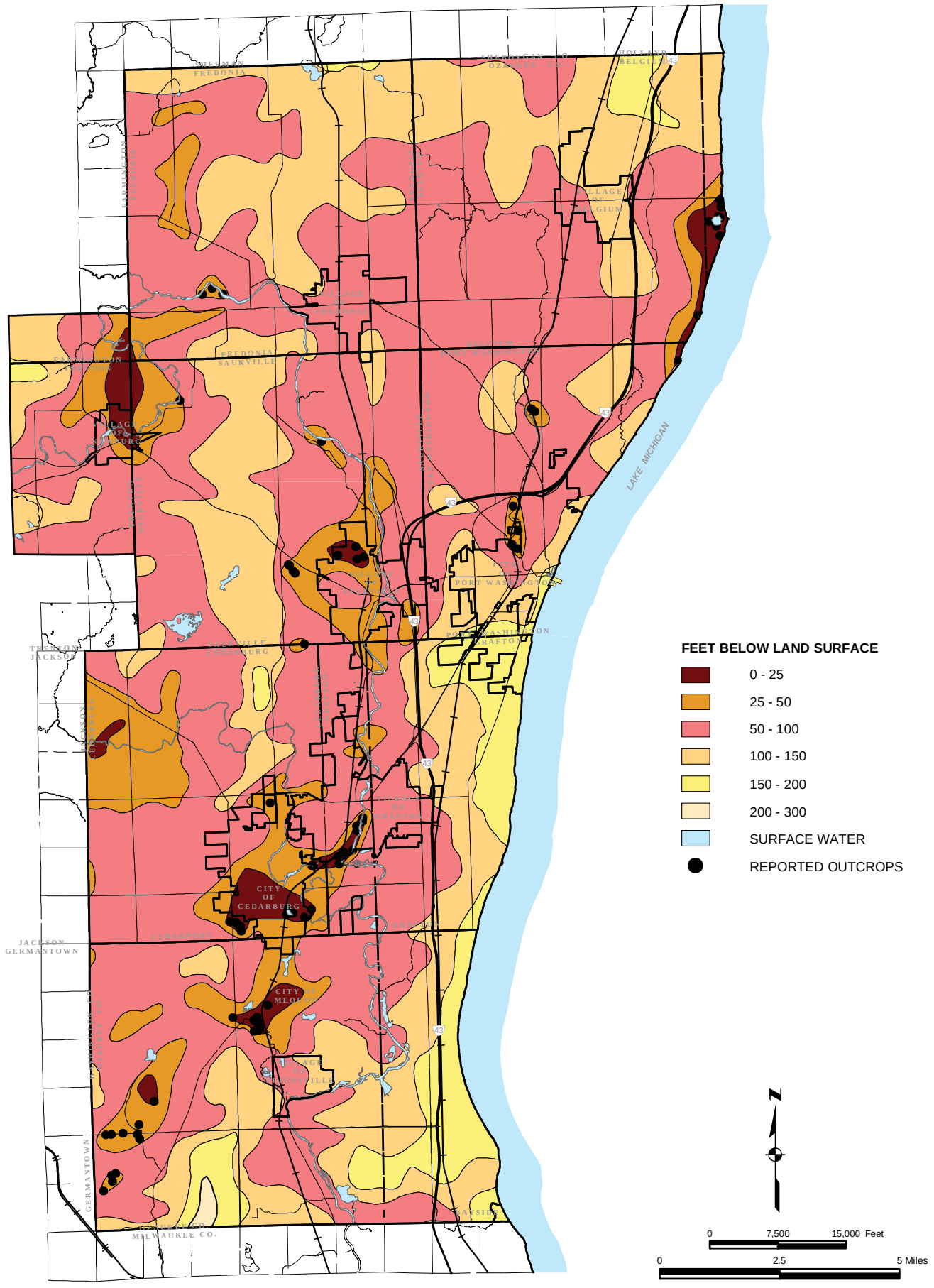
PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND GENERALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

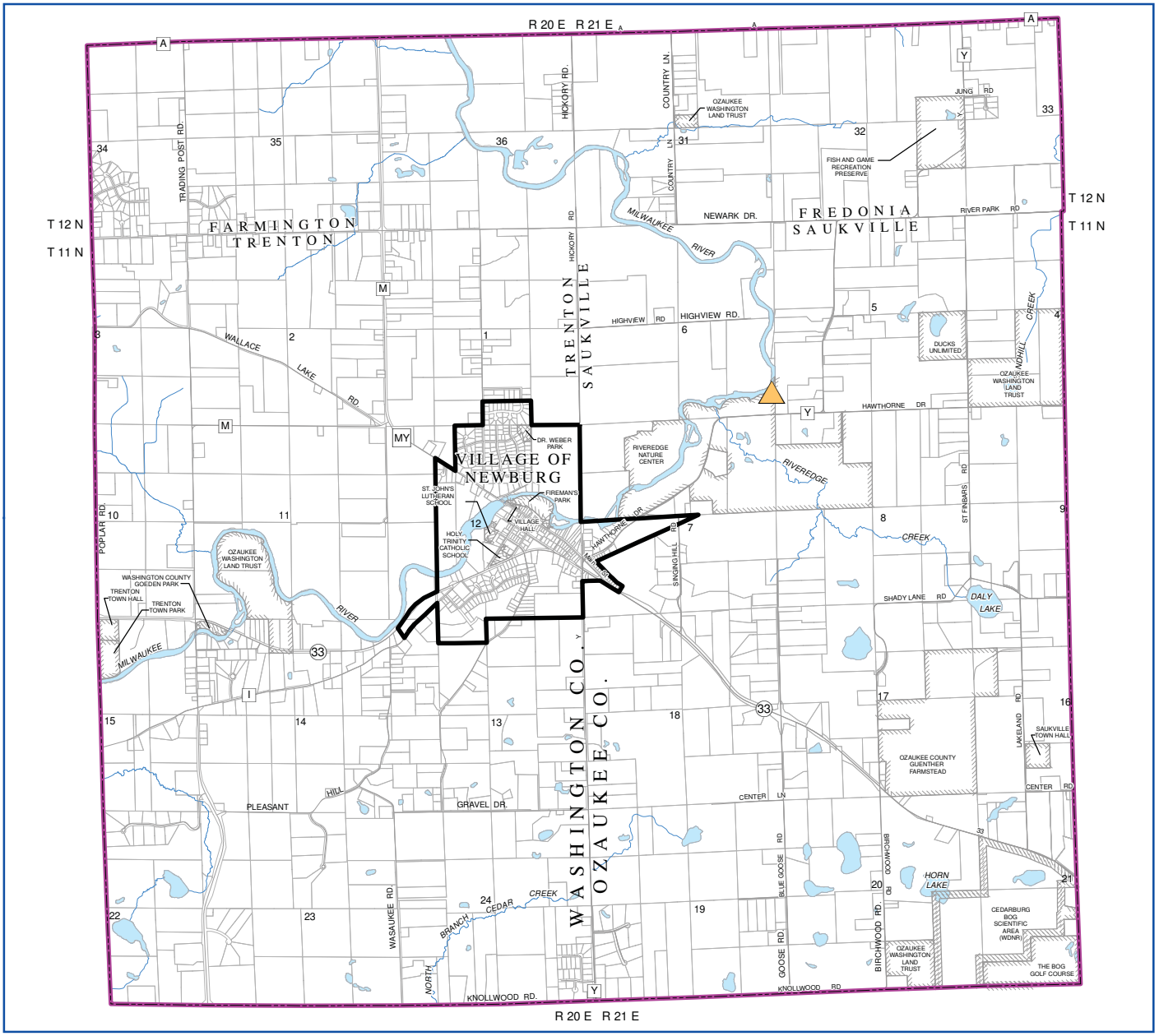
Map III-5

GENERALIZED DEPTH TO BEDROCK IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



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

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-6

▲ SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITE

▭ VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

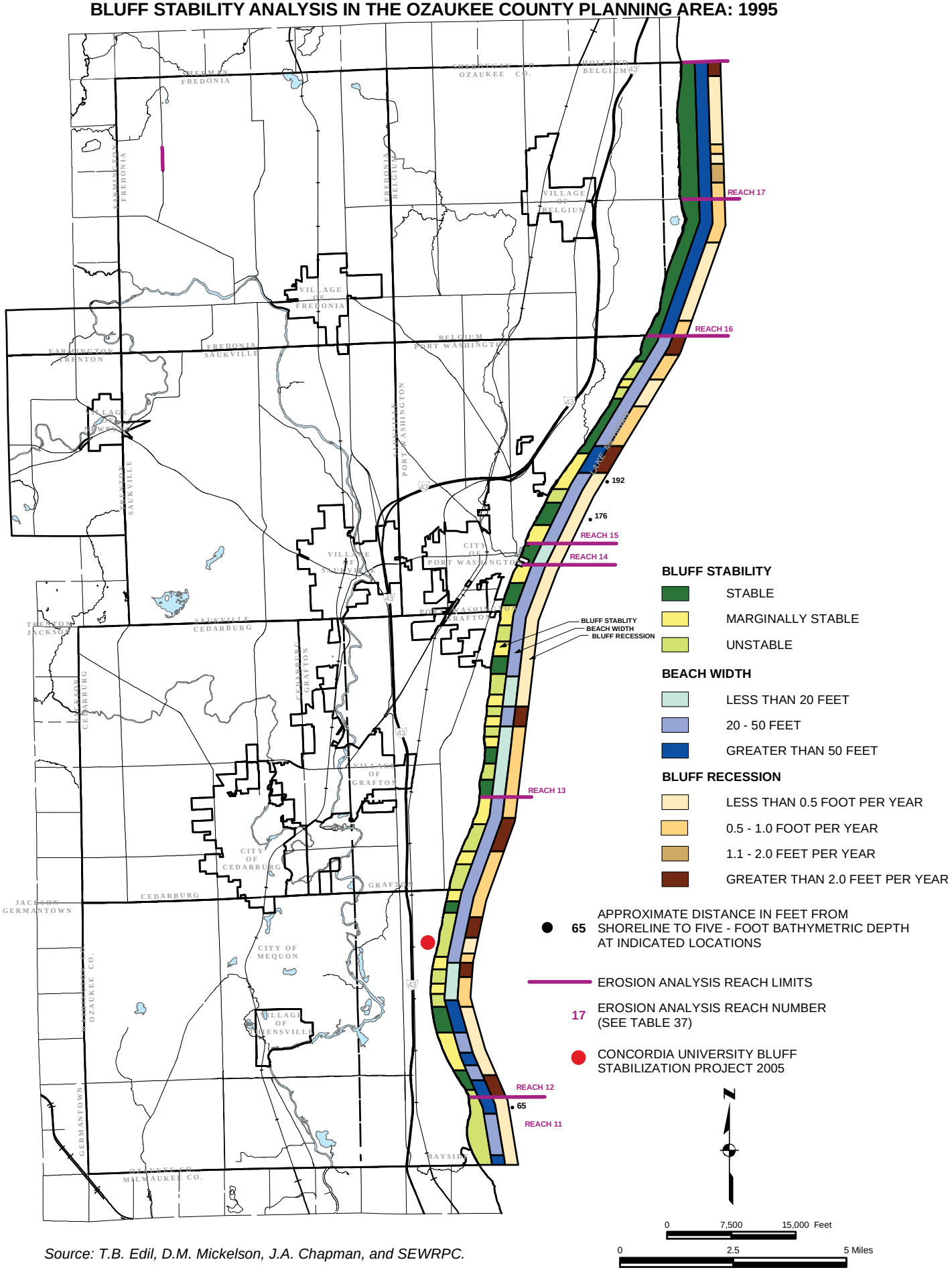
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT- FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map III-7

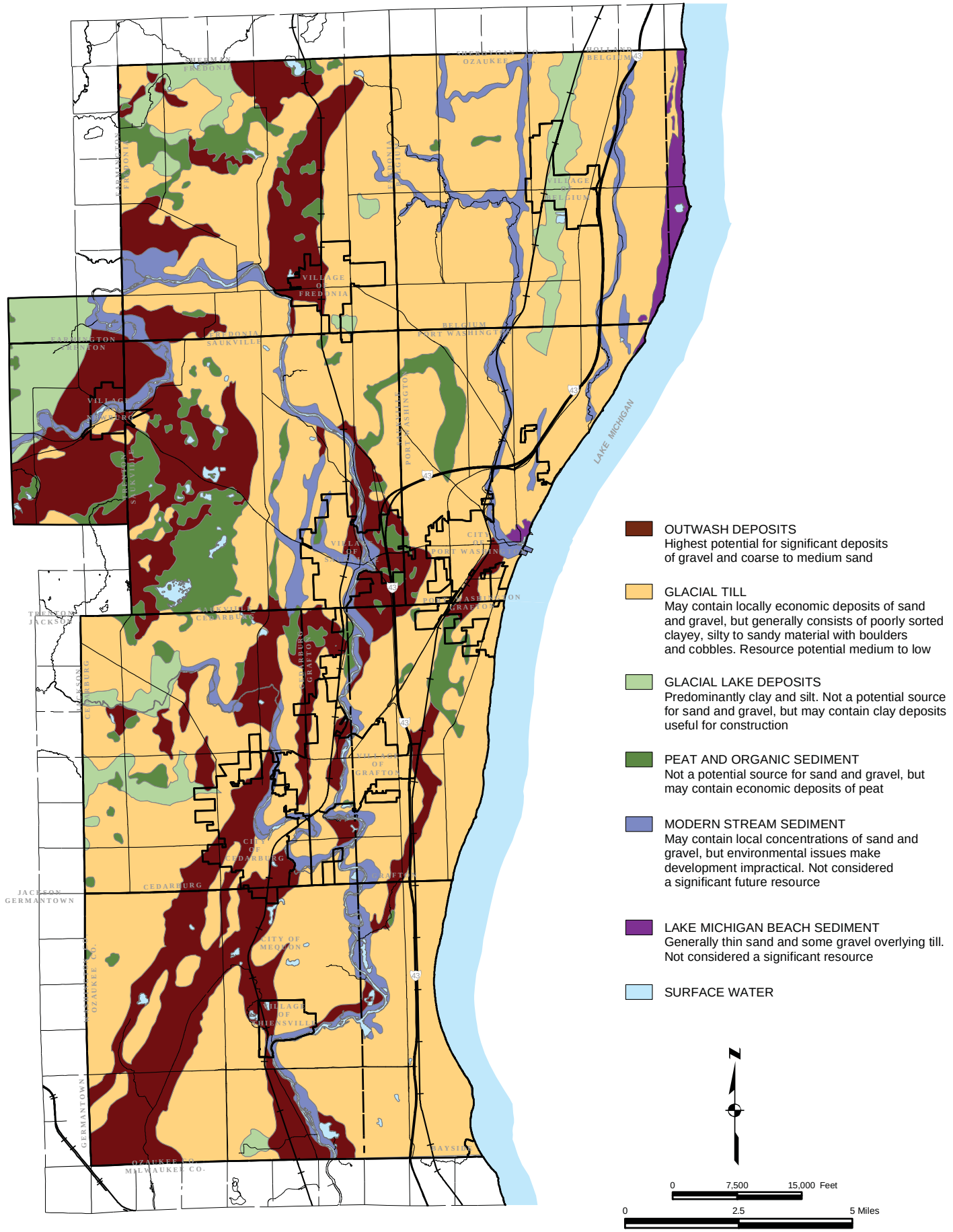
SUMMARY OF LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE EROSION AND BLUFF STABILITY ANALYSIS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1995



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

Map III-8

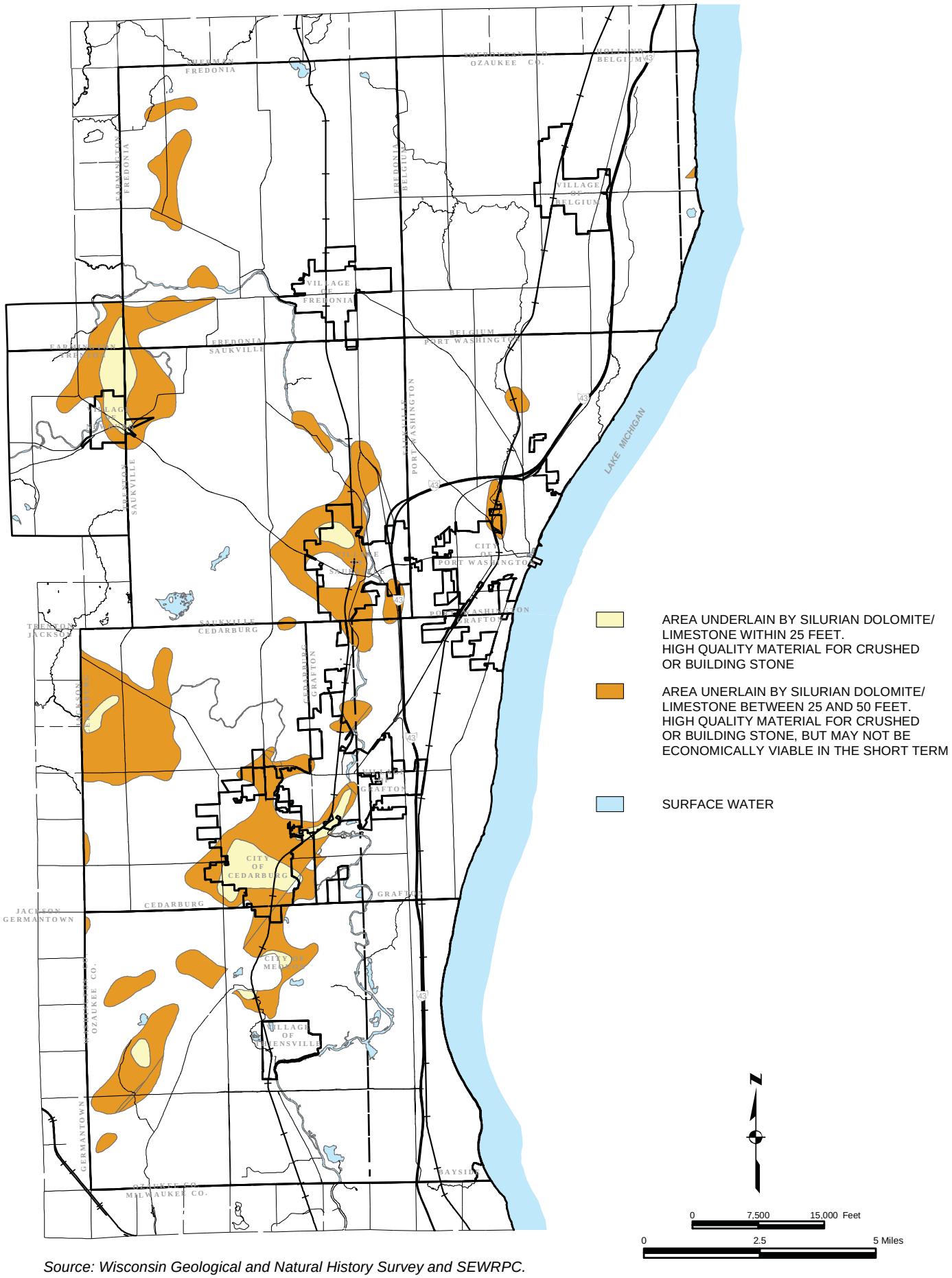
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY AND PEAT IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



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

Map III-9

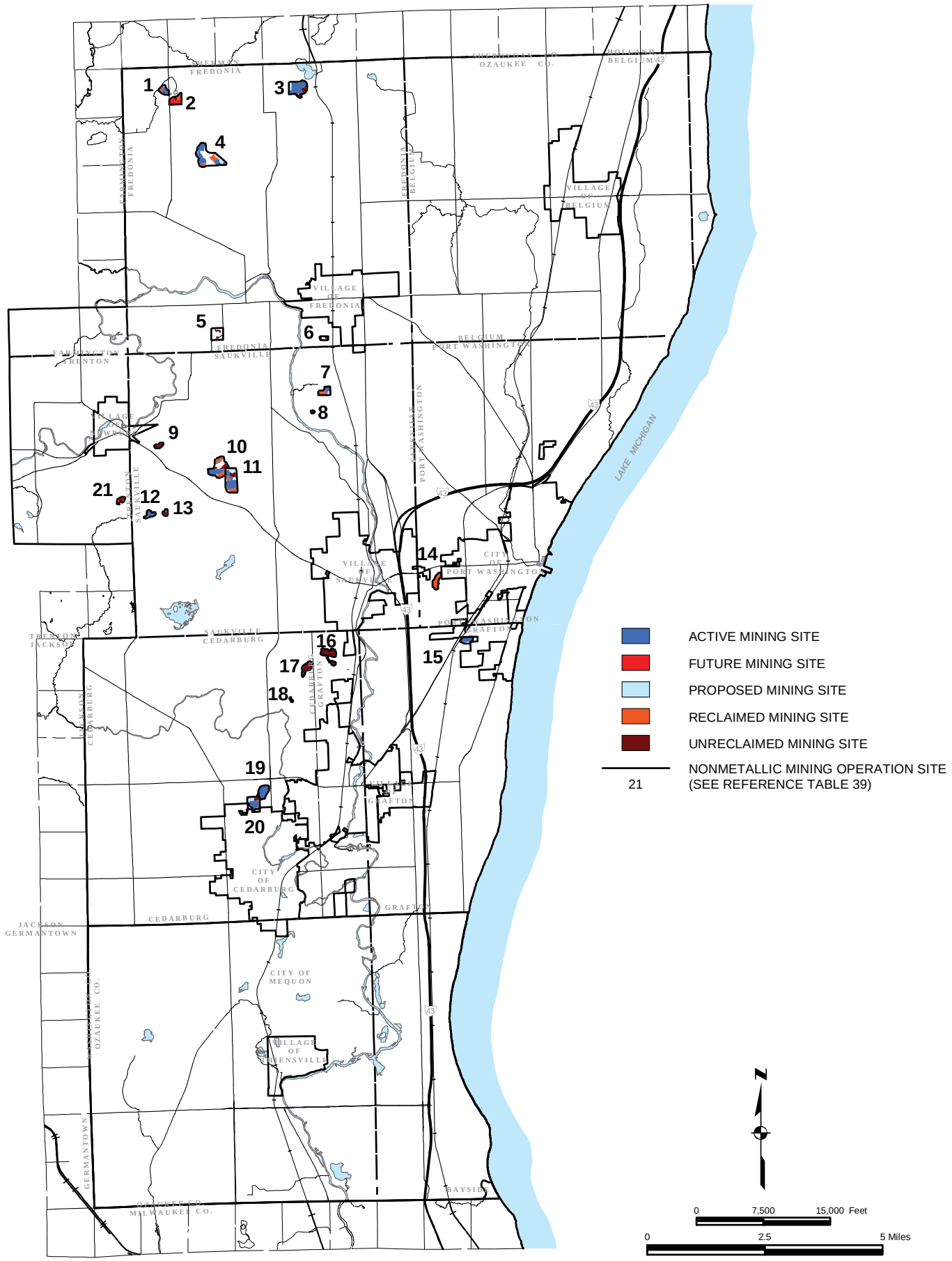
AREAS WITH POTENTIAL AS SOURCES OF CRUSHED OR BUILDING STONE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



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

Map III-10

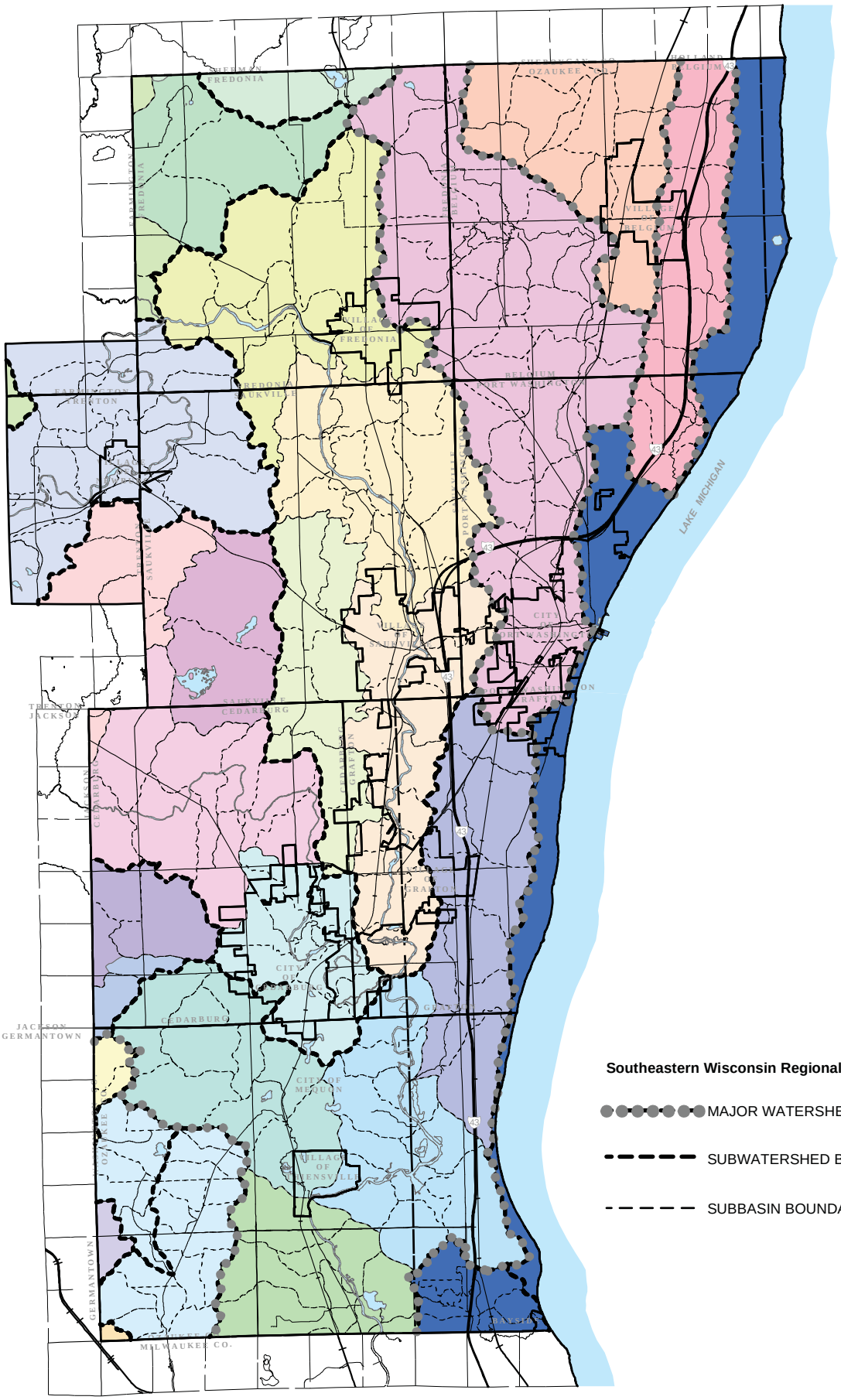
NONMETALLIC MINING SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



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

Map III-11

WATERSHED FEATURES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Basins

- Cedarburg
- Cedarburg Bog
- Direct Drainage Lake Michigan
- Fredonia
- Germantown
- Grafton
- Horns Corners
- Huiras Lake
- Lower Jackson Marsh
- Mequon
- Middle Menomonee South
- Mole Creek
- North Branch Cedar Creek
- North Branch; North Branch
- Onion River
- Pigeon Creek
- Sauk Creek
- Silver Creek
- Sucker Creek
- Trenton
- Trinity Creek
- Ulao Creek
- Upper Little Menomonee
- Upper Menomonee North
- Upper Menomonee South
- Upper South

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commision Boundaries

- MAJOR WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- SUBWATERSHED BOUNDARY
- SUBBASIN BOUNDARY

N

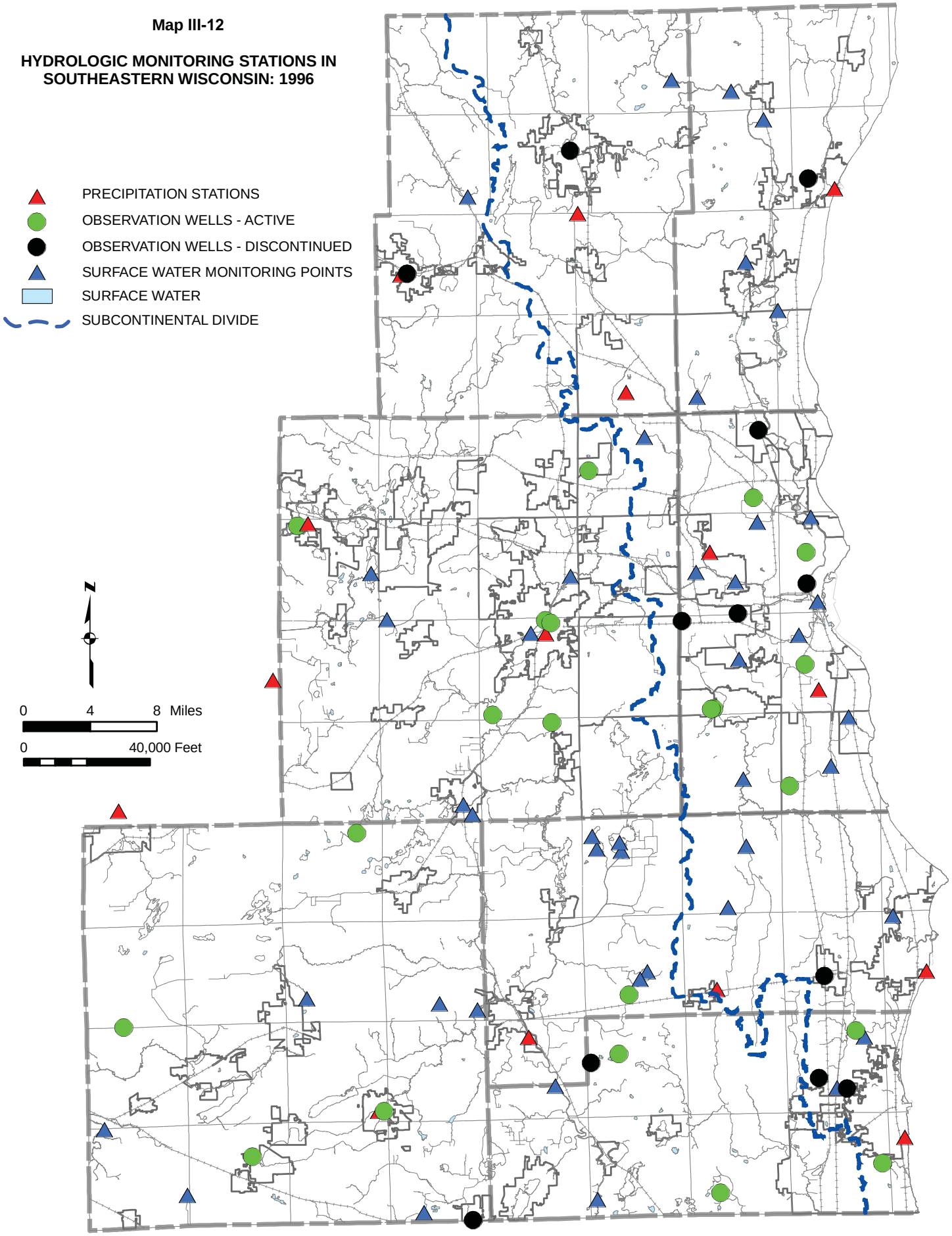
0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

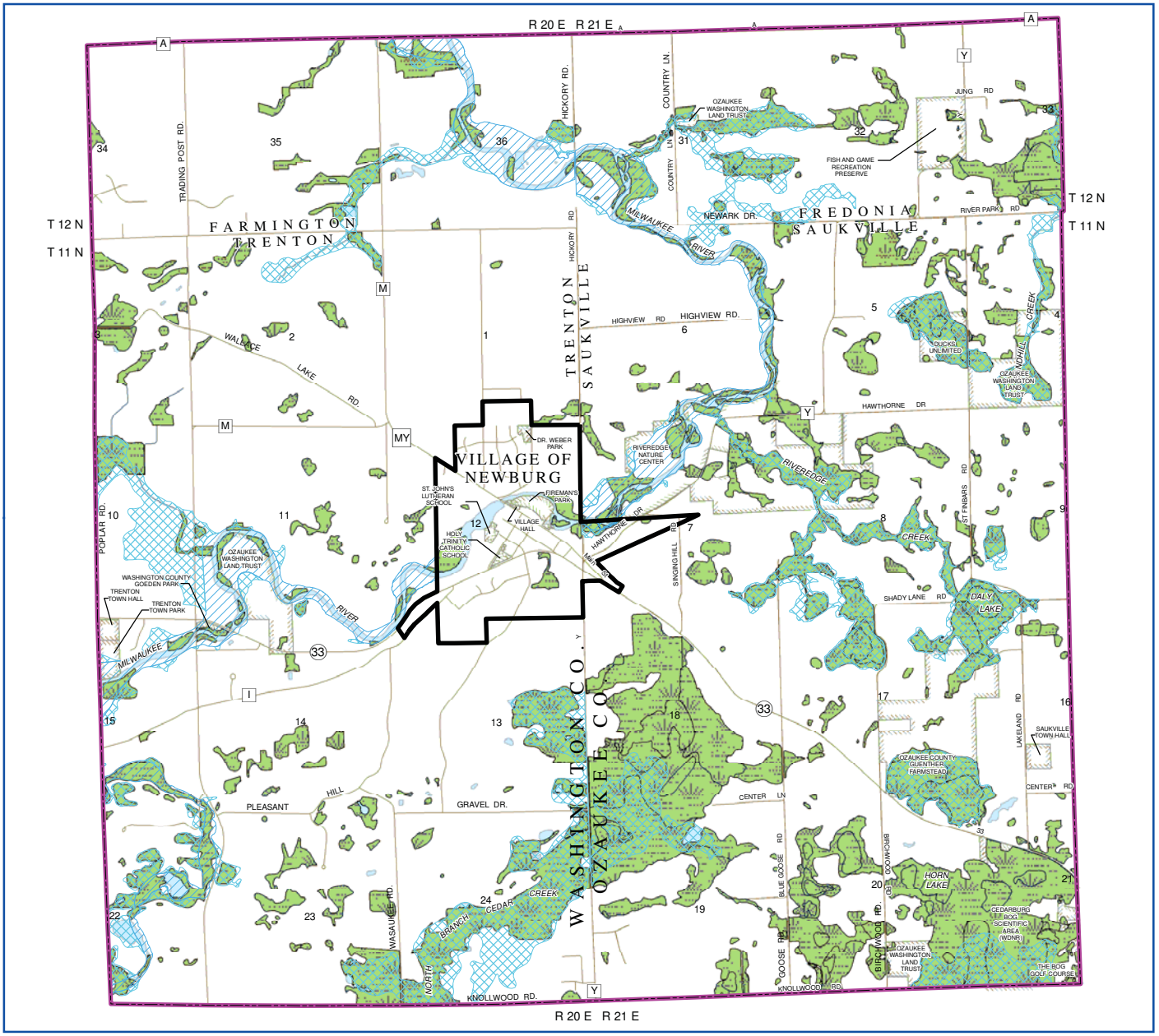
Map III-12

HYDROLOGIC MONITORING STATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN: 1996



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

SURFACE WATERS, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAINS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-13

WETLANDS - 2007

SURFACE WATER

100 - YEAR FLOODPLAIN
(1% annual chance flood)

FLOODWAY

FLOODFRINGE

INTERMITTENT STREAM OR WATERCOURSE

CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

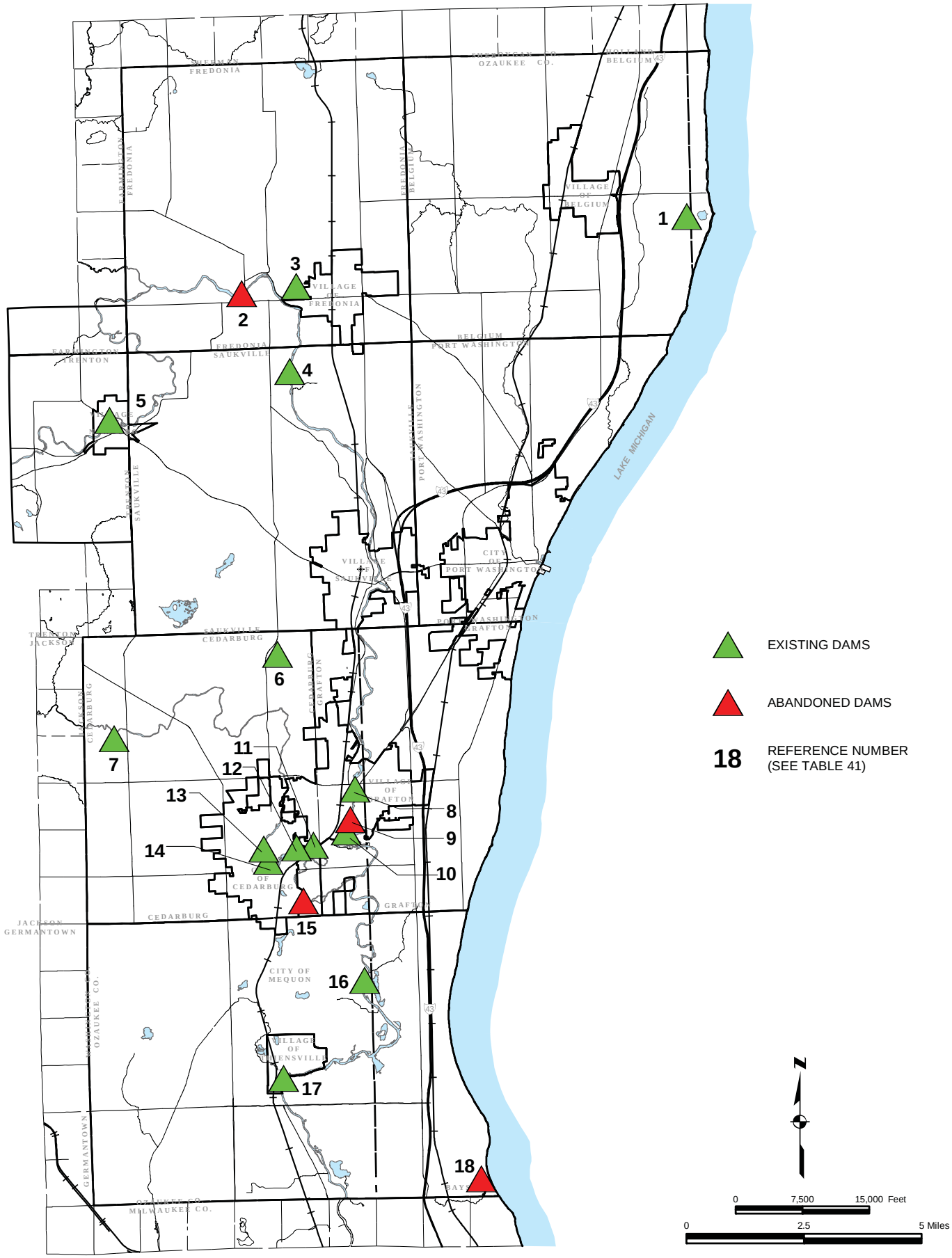
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT: FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map III-14

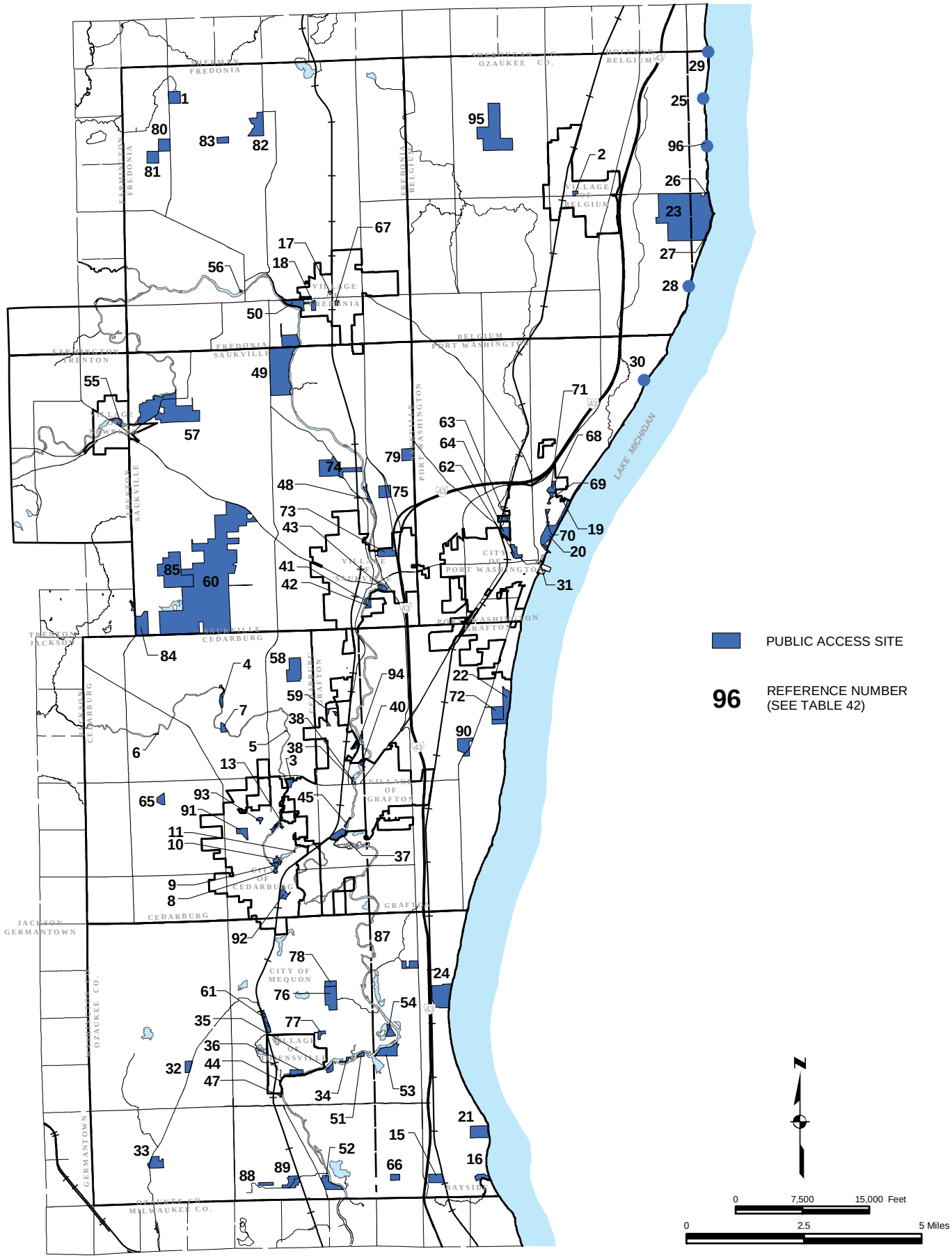
DAMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map III-15

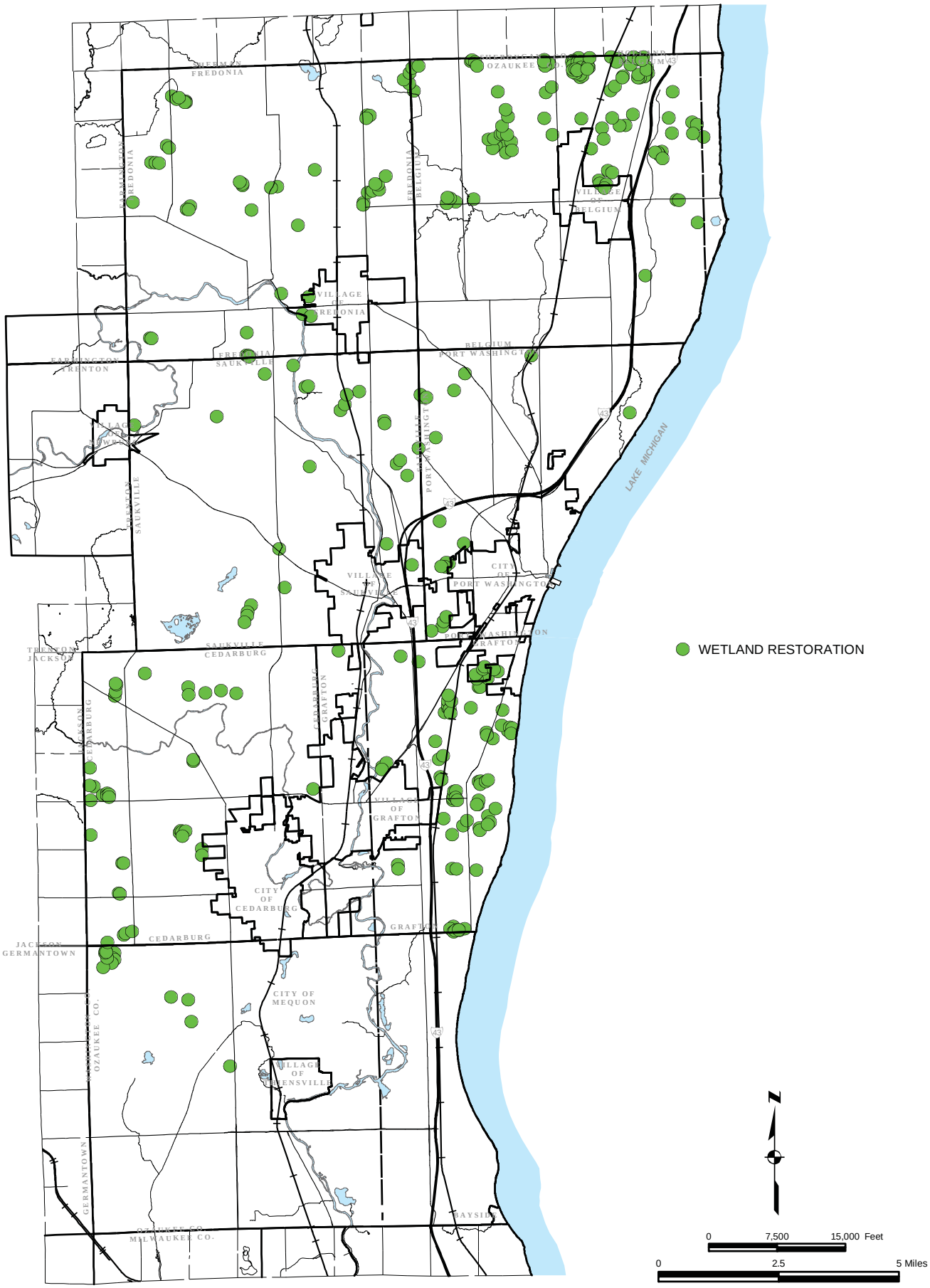
SITES PROVIDING PUBLIC ACCESS TO SURFACE WATERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006



Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department and SEWRPC.

Map III-16

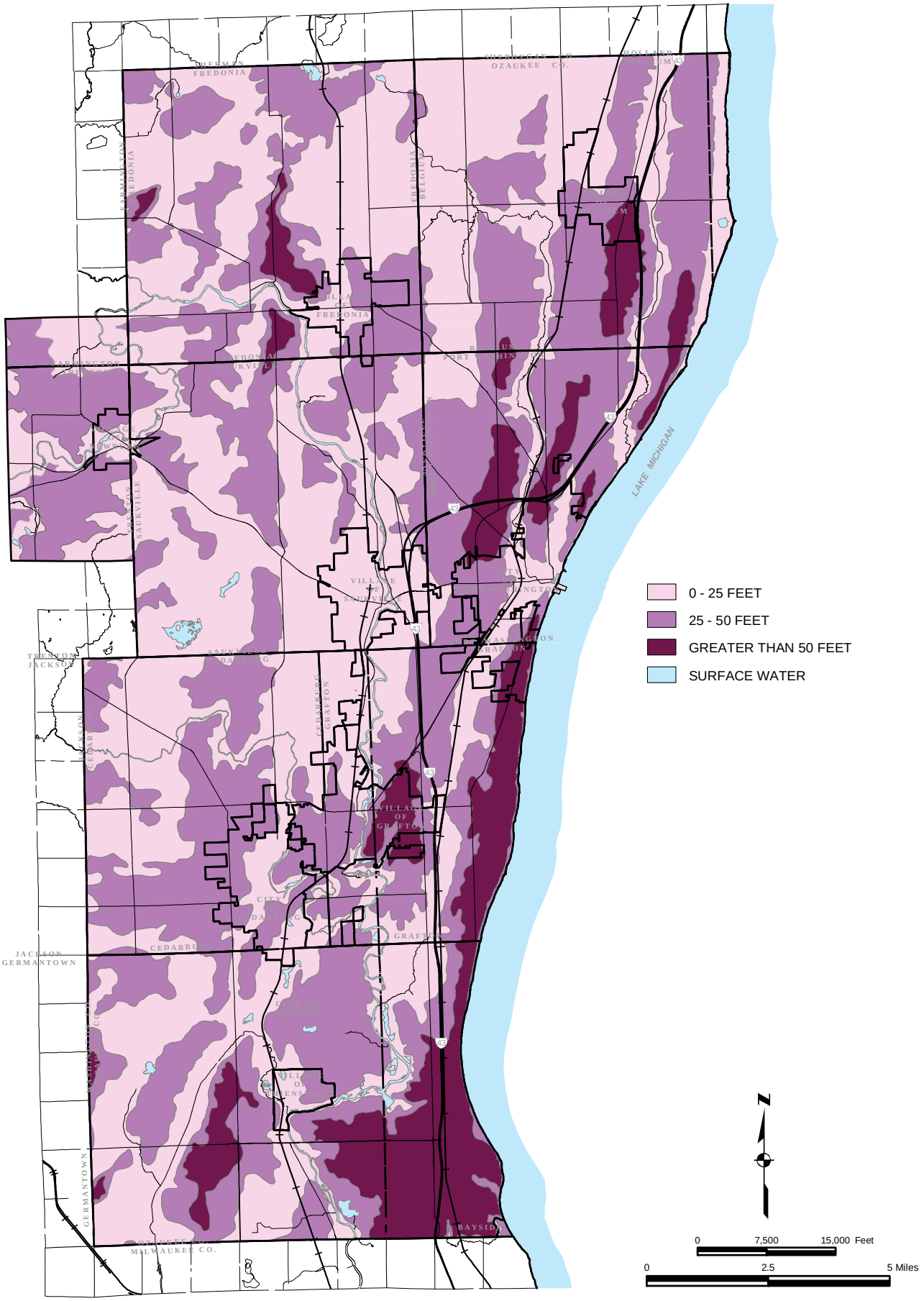
WETLAND RESTORATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2002



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Map III-17

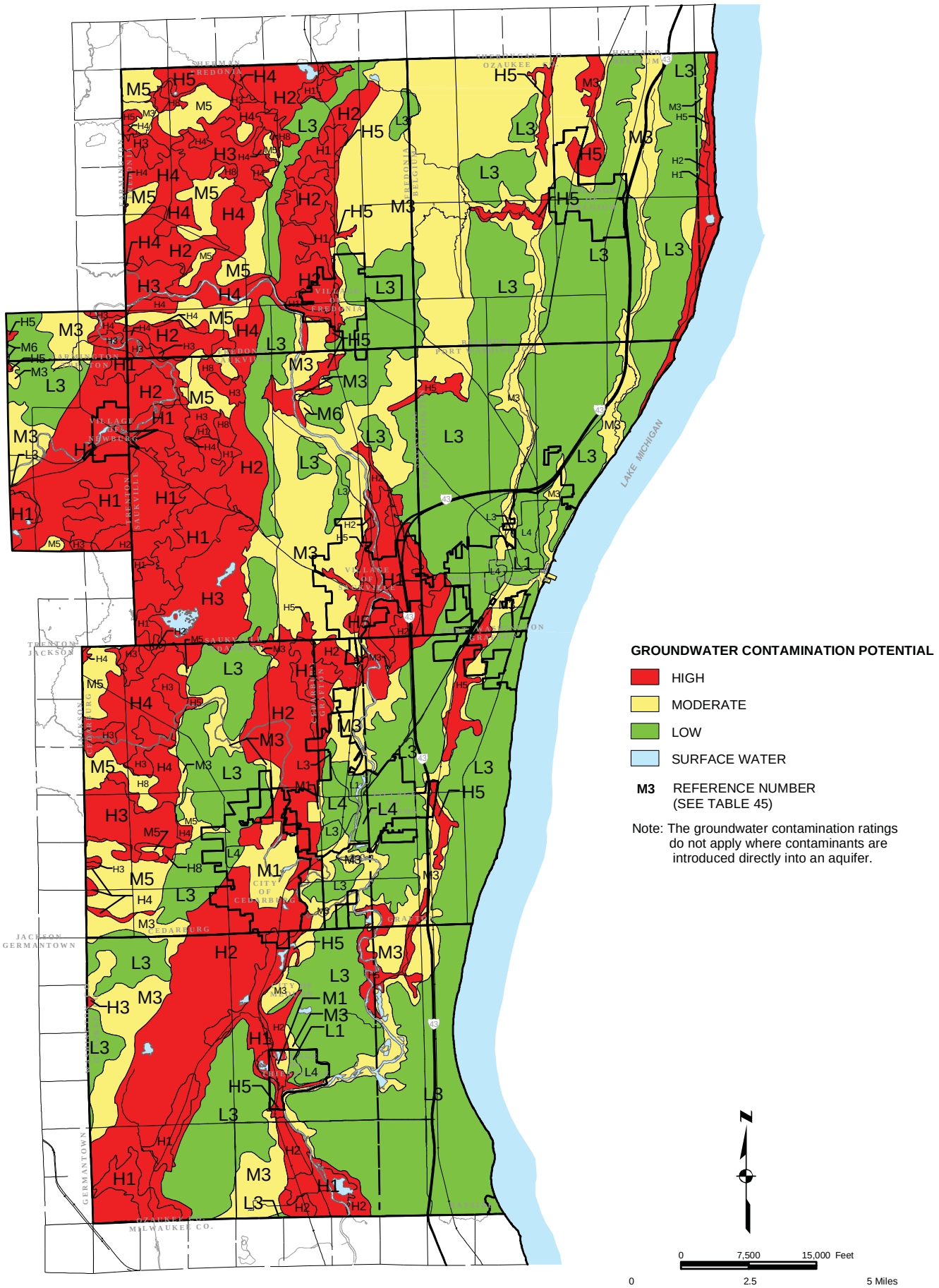
DEPTH TO SHALLOW WATER TABLE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

Map III-18

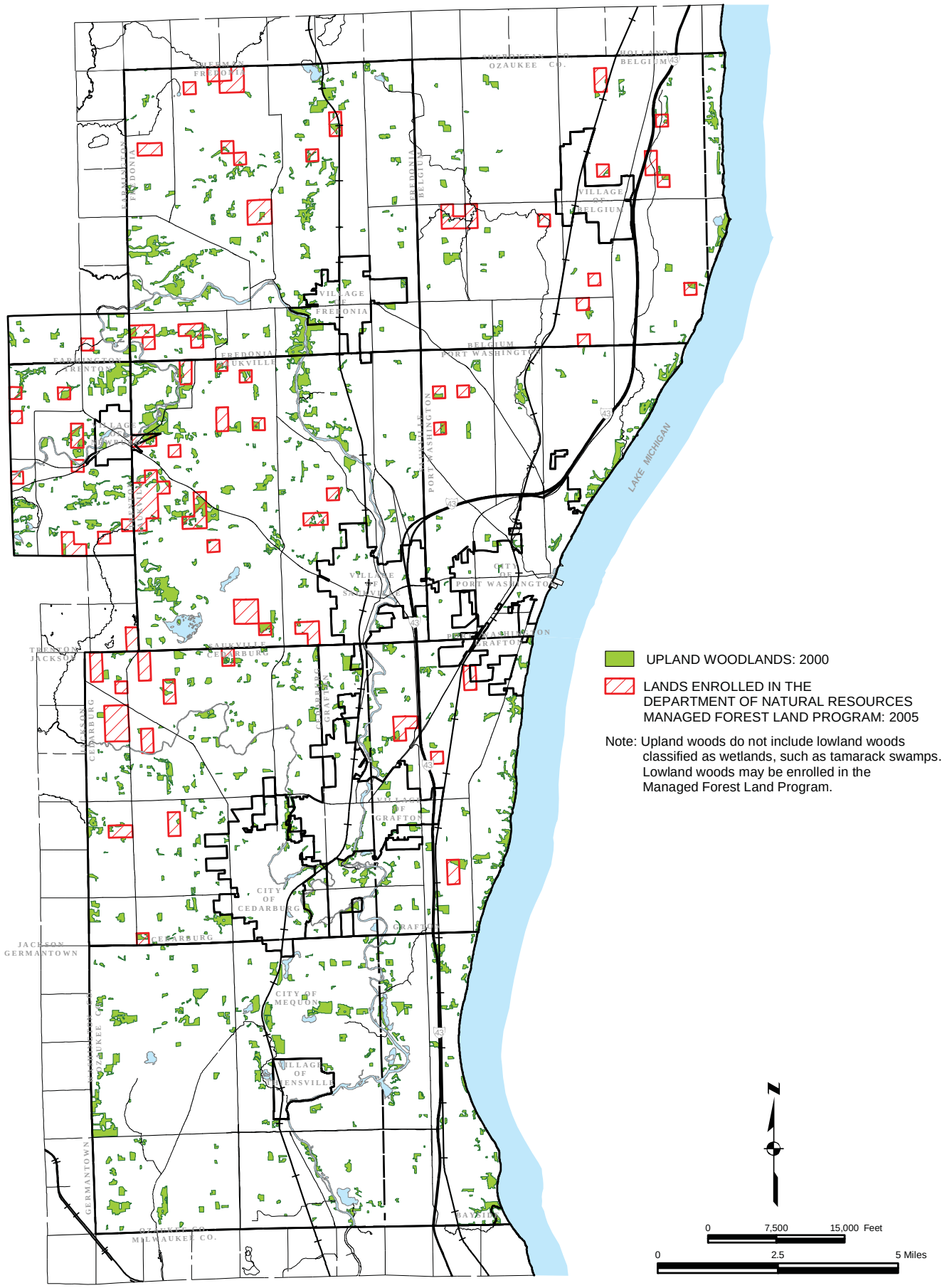
POTENTIAL FOR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

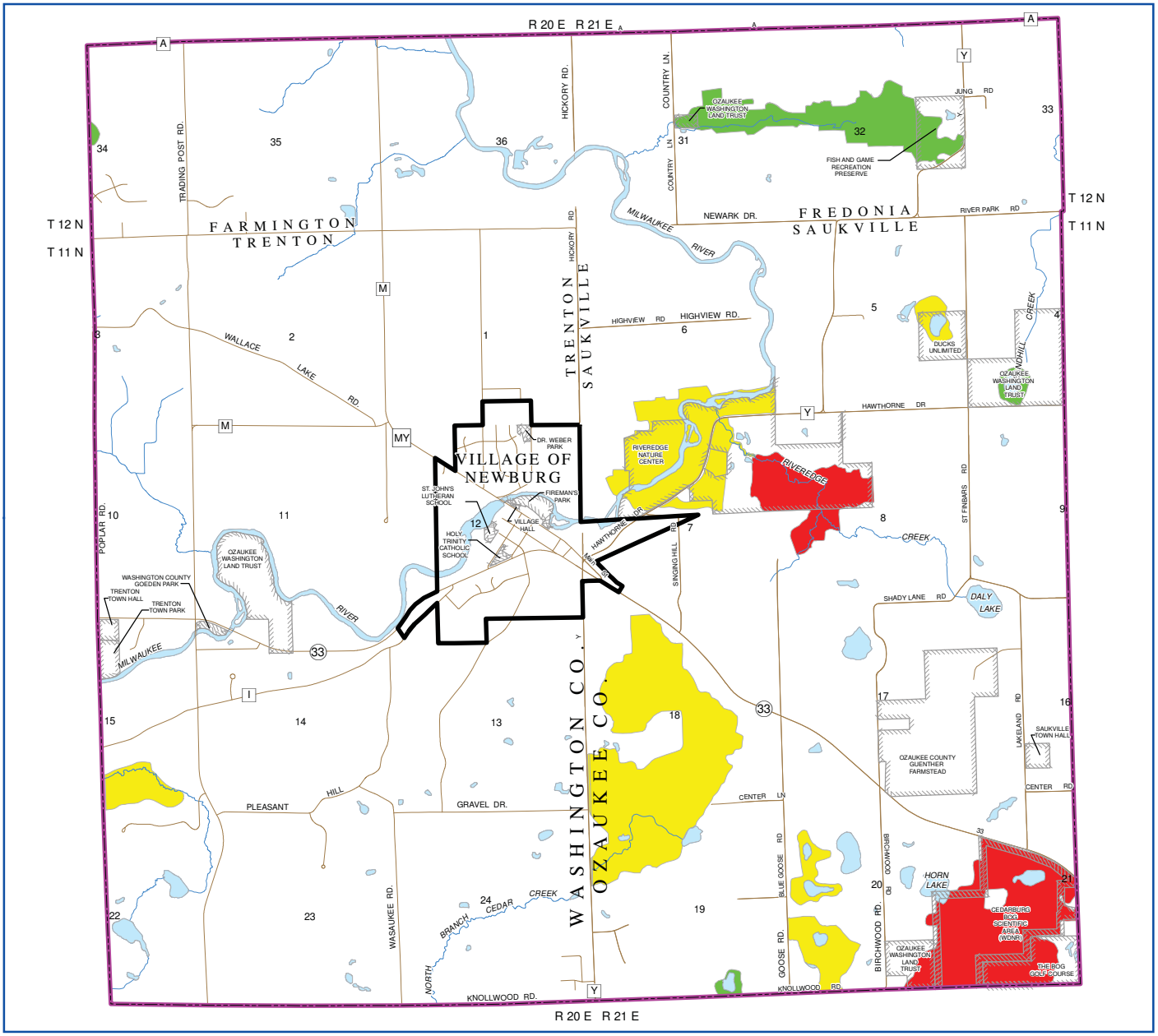
Map III-19

WOODLANDS AND MANAGED FOREST LANDS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



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

NATURAL AREAS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-20

- NATURAL AREAS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE (NA-1)
- NATURAL AREAS OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-2)
- NATURAL AREAS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-3)
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

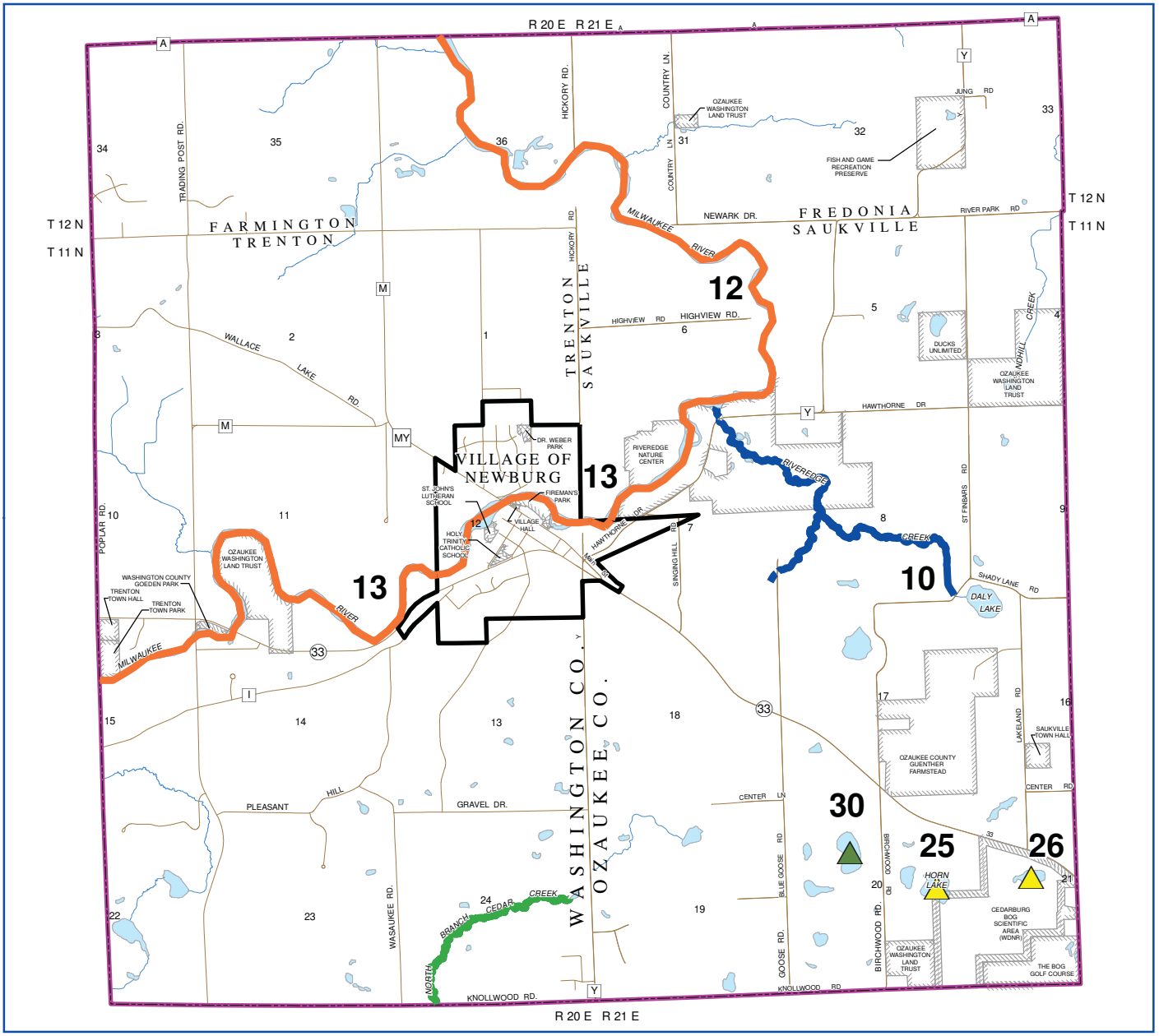
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COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT- FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES AND AQUATIC HABITAT SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-21

- AQUATIC AREAS OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-2)
- AQUATIC AREAS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-3)
- CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

24 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III-23)

- AQUATIC RIVERS OR STREAMS OF STATEWIDE OR GREATER SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-1)
- AQUATIC RIVERS OR STREAMS OF COUNTYSIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-2)
- AQUATIC RIVERS OR STREAMS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-3)

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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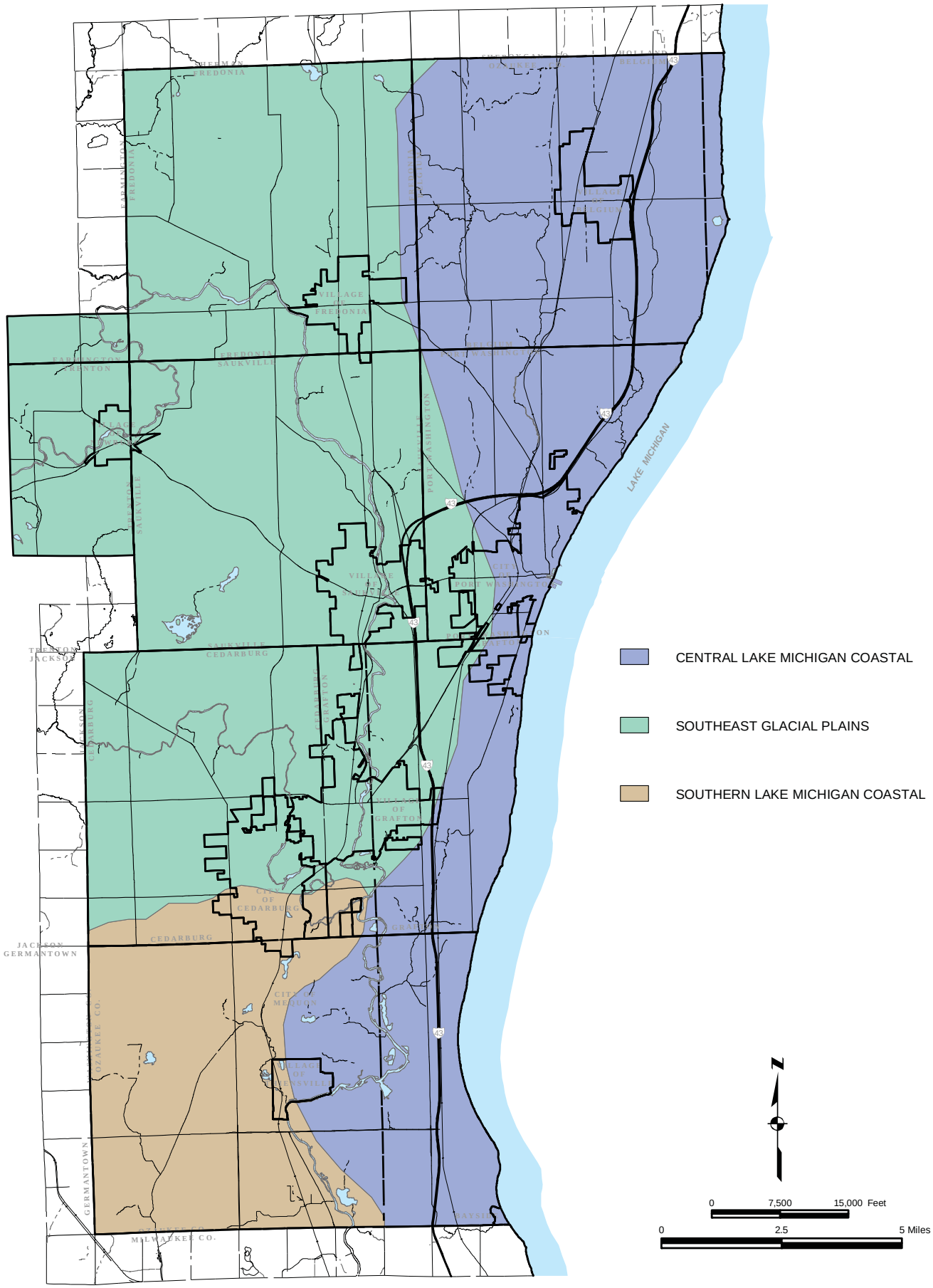
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT- FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map III-22

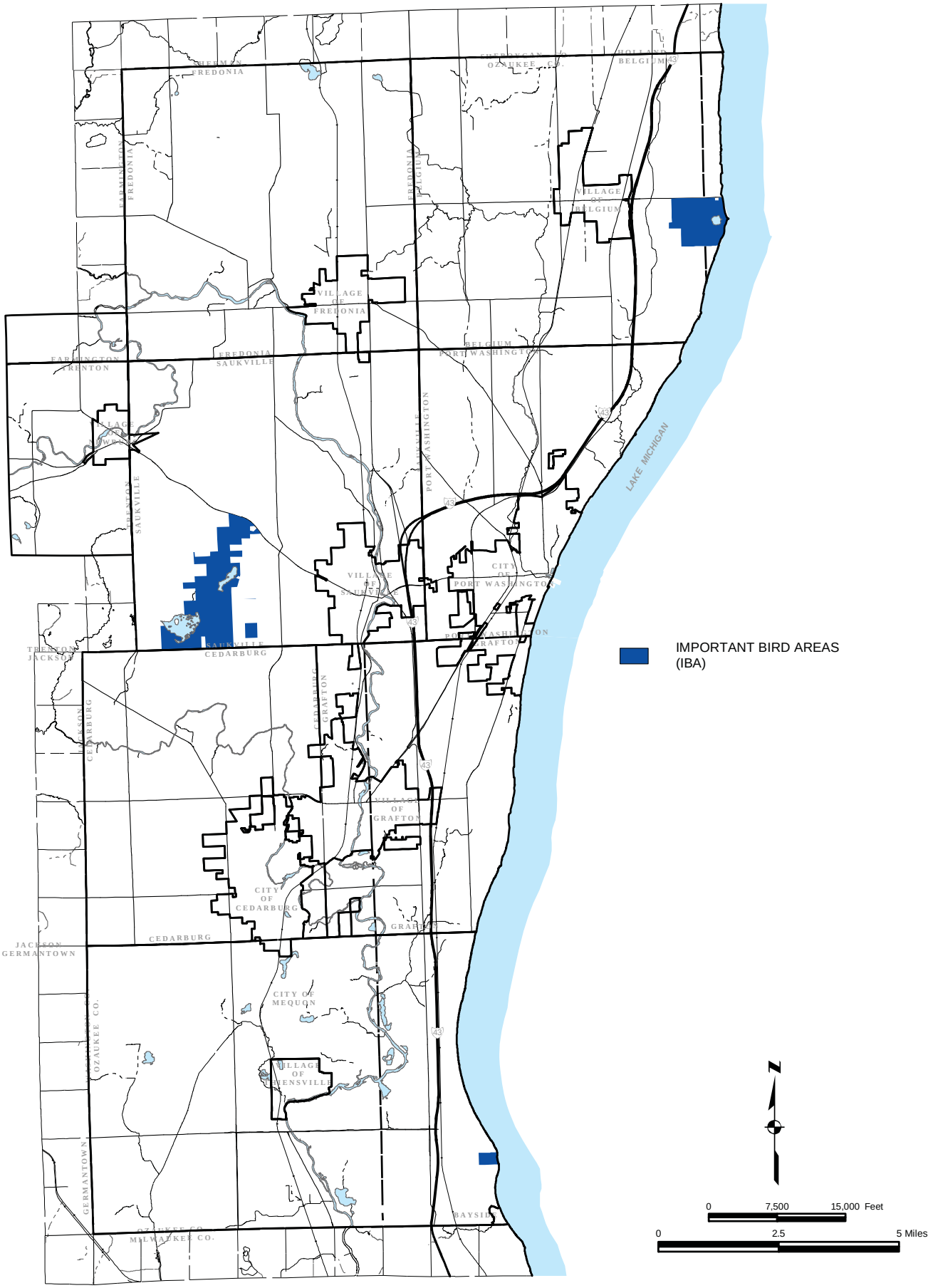
ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map III-23

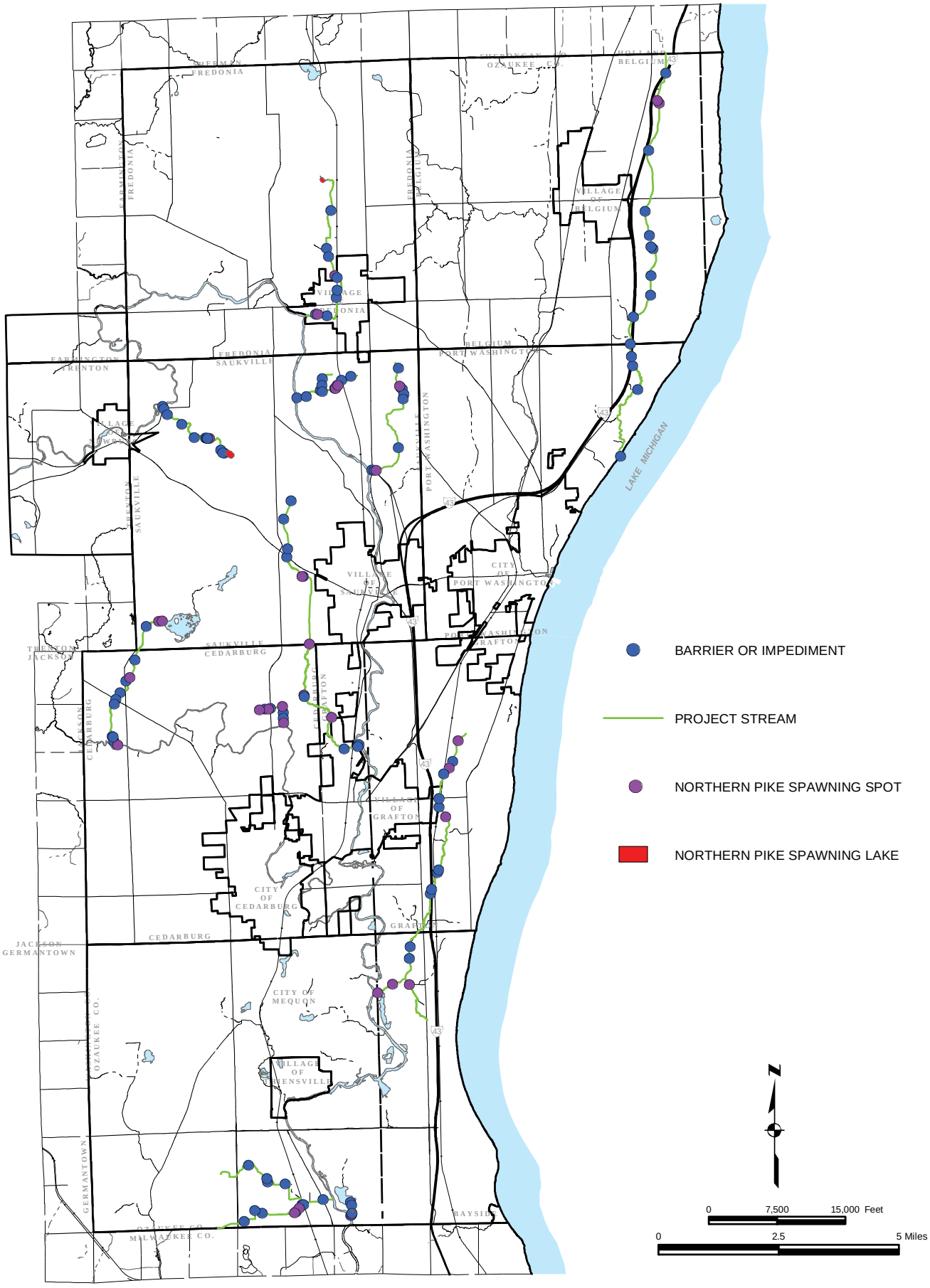
IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS (IBA) LOCATED IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



Source: Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative and SEWRPC.

Map III-24

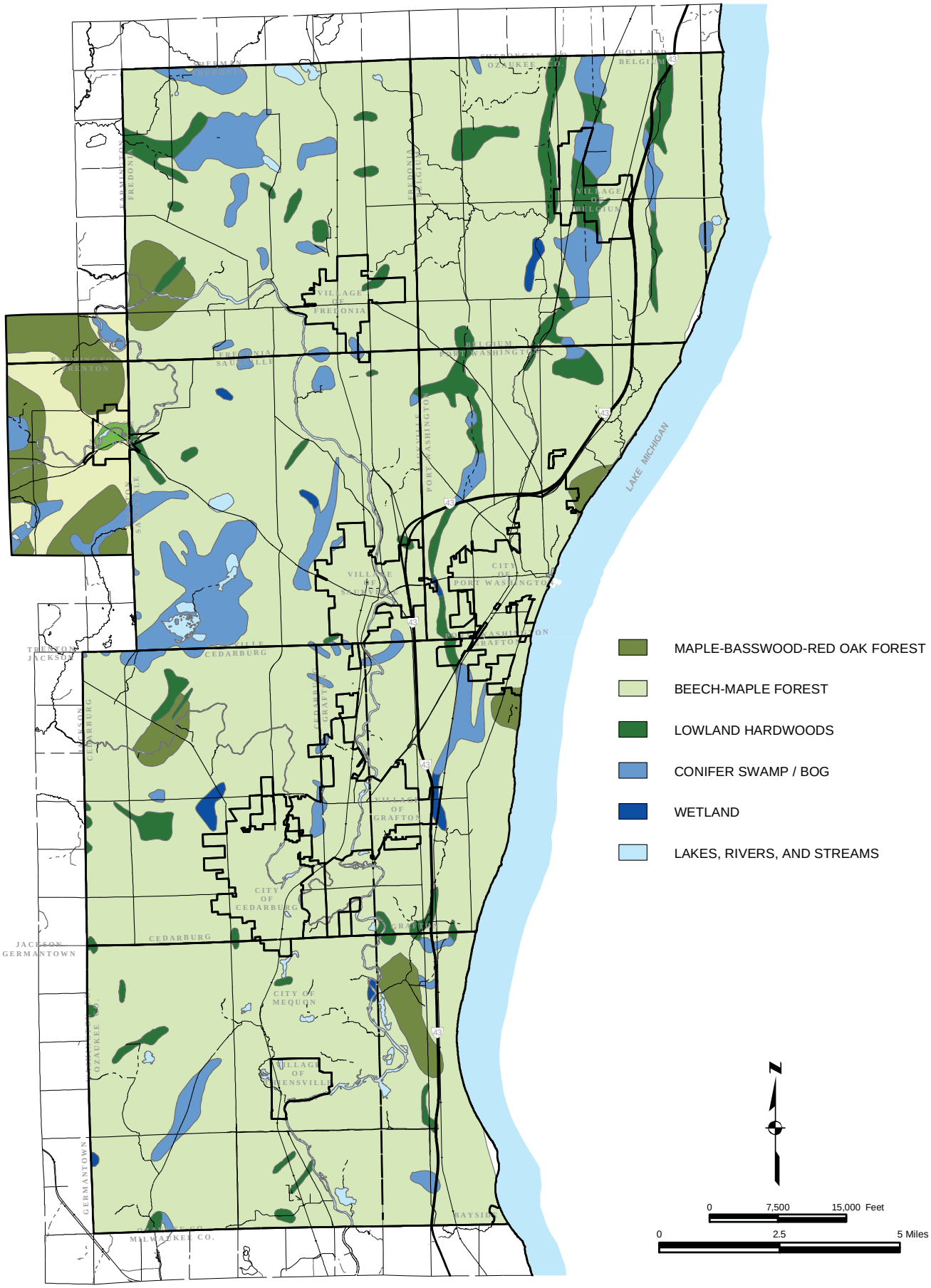
STREAM PASSAGE IMPEDIMENTS LOCATED IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006



Source: Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc., Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Map III-25

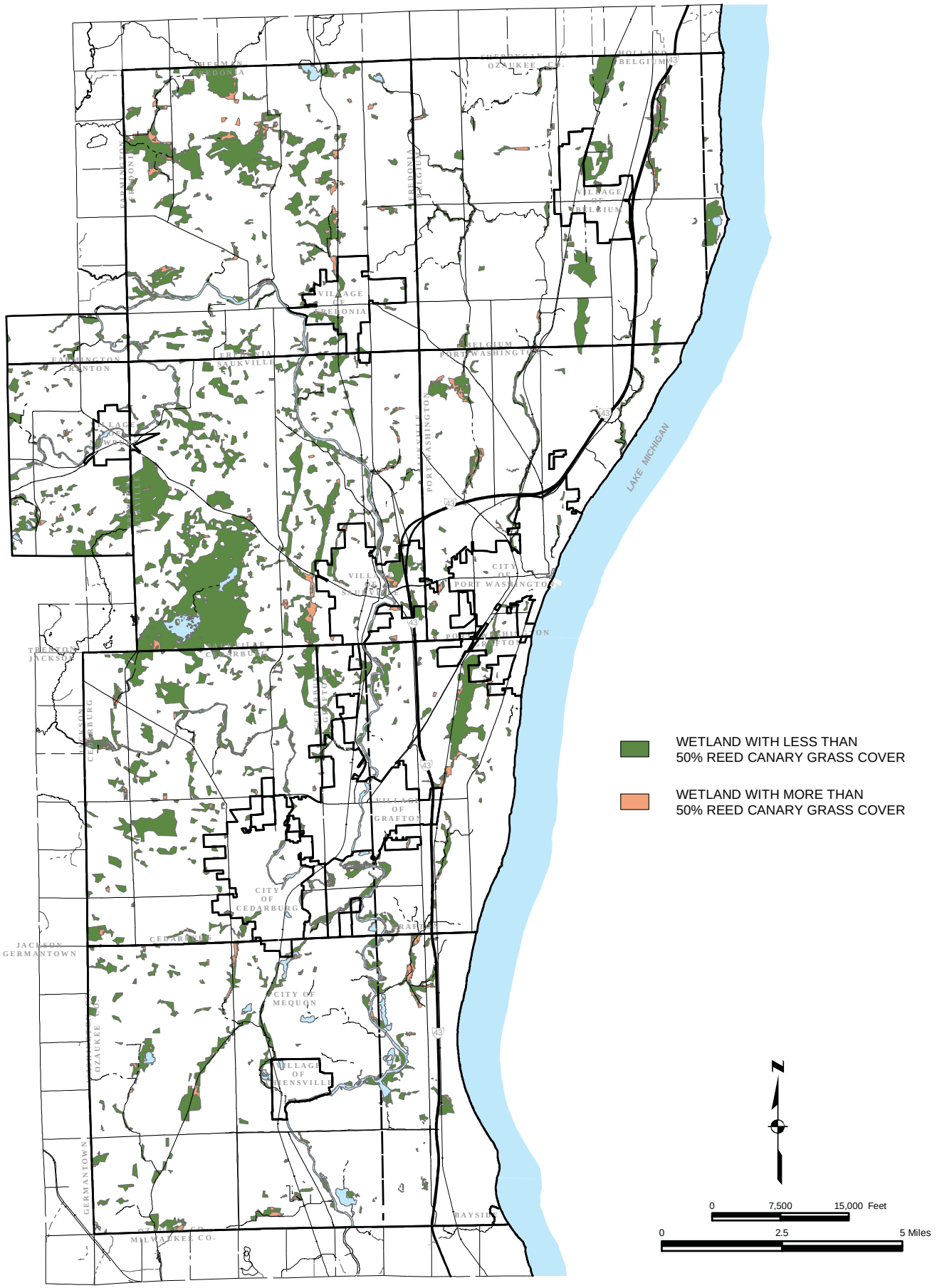
PRE-SETTLEMENT VEGETATION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1836



Source: SEWRPC.

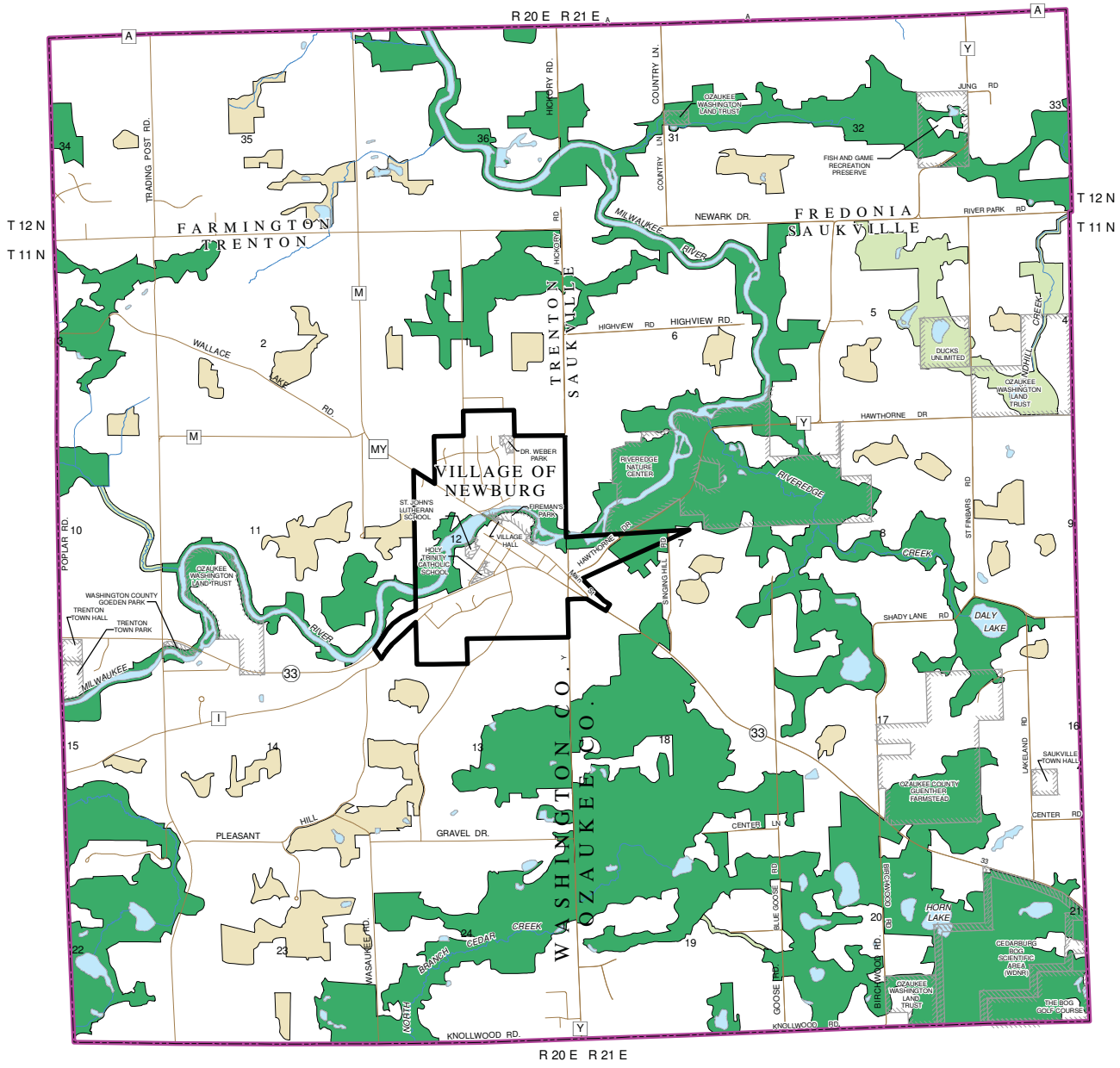
Map III-26

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES FOUND IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2000



MAP III-27

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

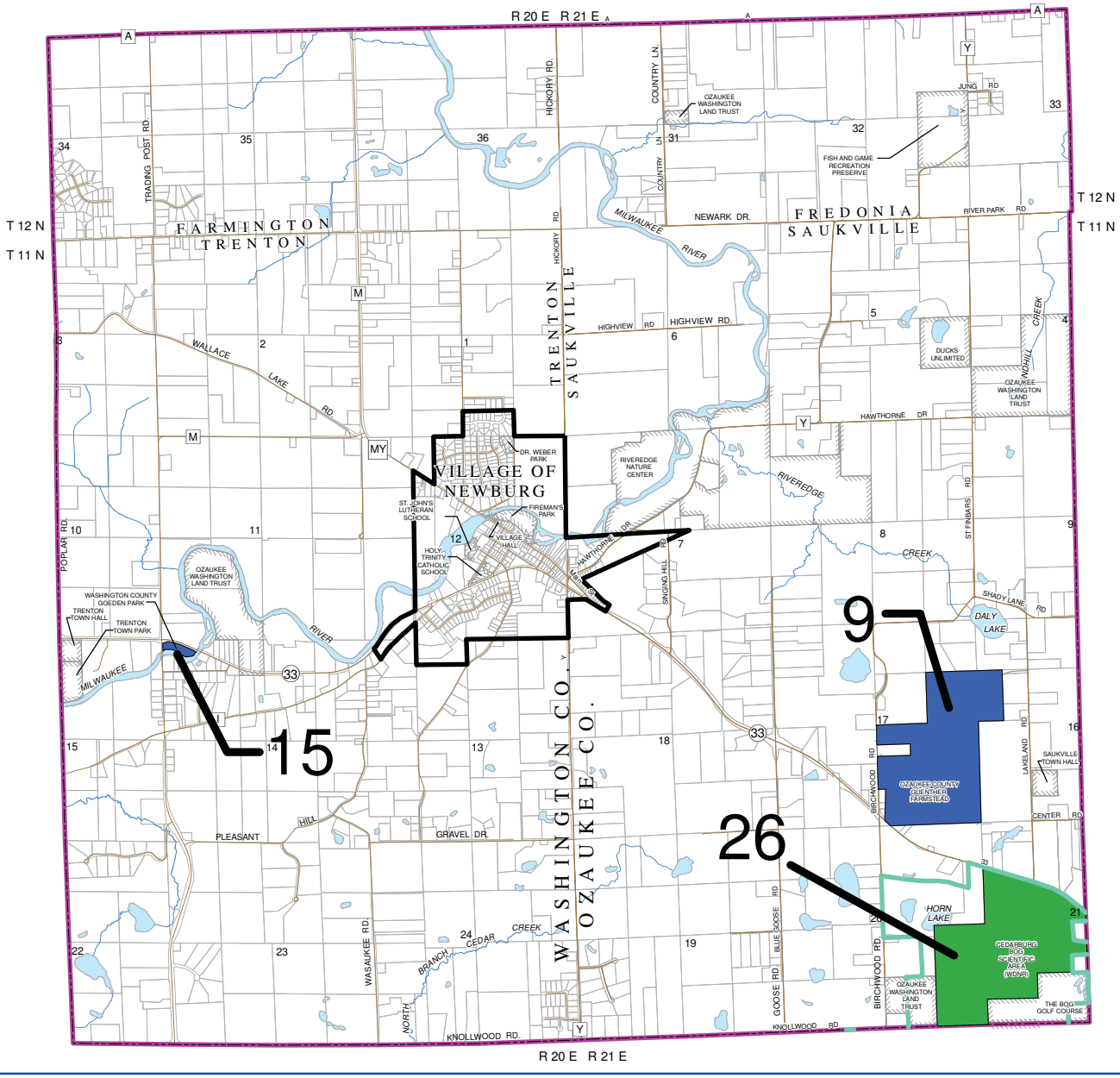
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COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT: FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

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



MAP III-28

STATE OWNED SITES

COUNTY OWNED SITES

24 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III-19)

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE PROJECT BOUNDARY

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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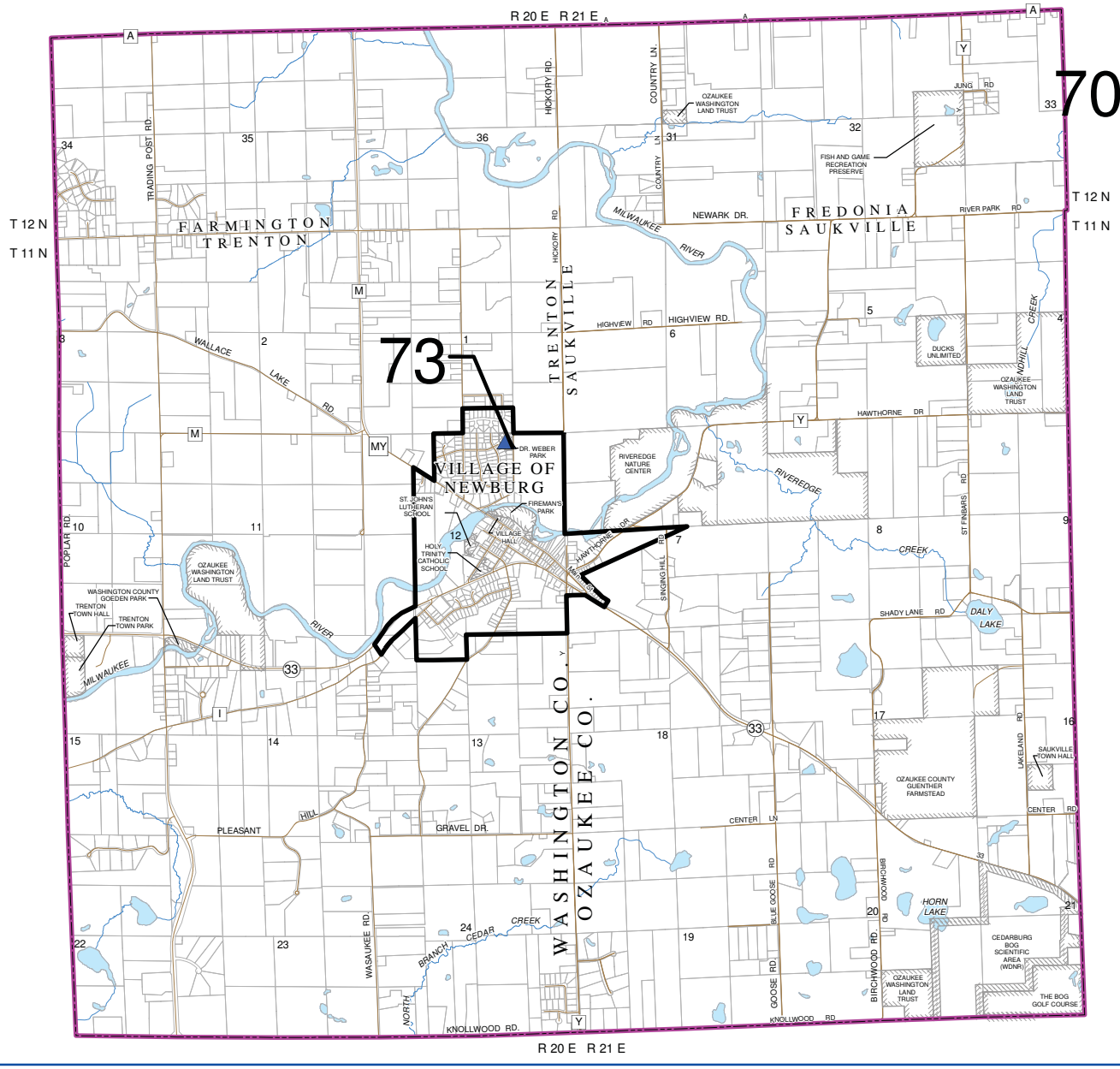
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000

PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007

CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

EXISTING LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-29

- ▲ PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITE OWNED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- ▲ PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITE OWNED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
- **24** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE APPENDIX I)
- ▭ VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

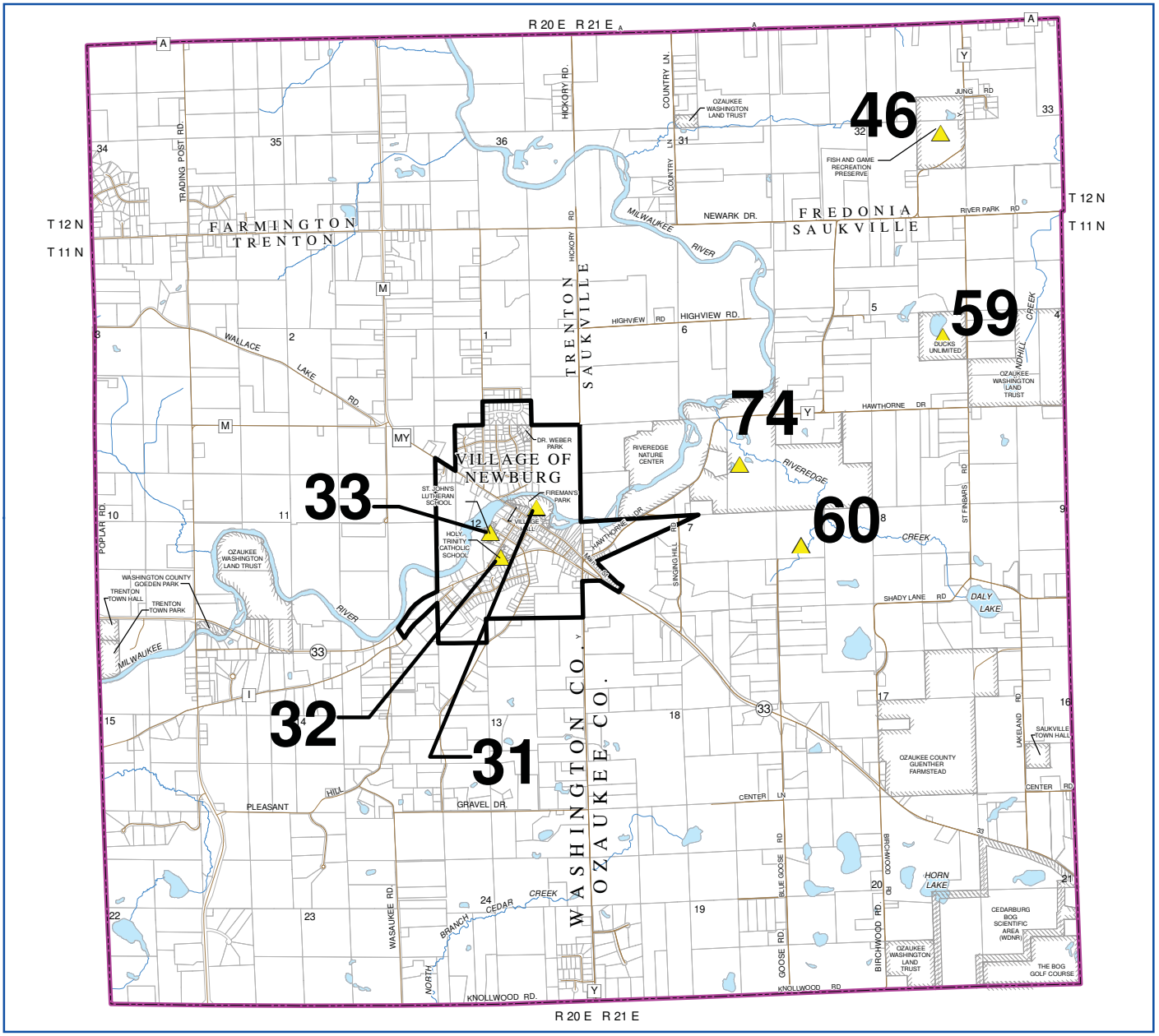
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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

EXISTING PRIVATELY-OWNED PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-30

- PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITE PRIVATELY-OWNED
- **24** REFERENCE NUMBER
- CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

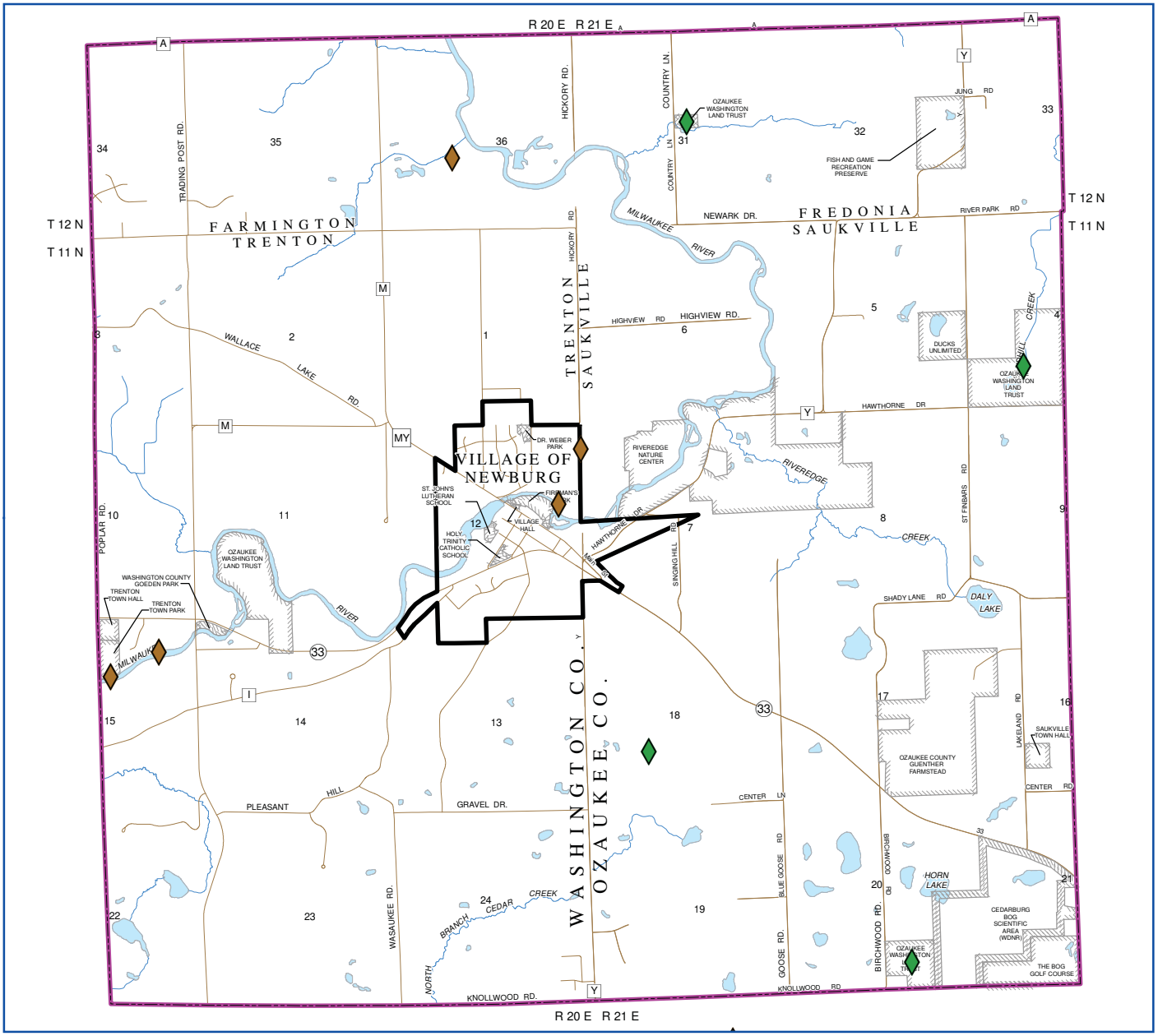
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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

LANDS UNDER PROTECTIVE EASEMENTS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP III-31

- DNR EASEMENT
- THE OZAUKEE WASHINGTON LAND TRUST EASEMENT
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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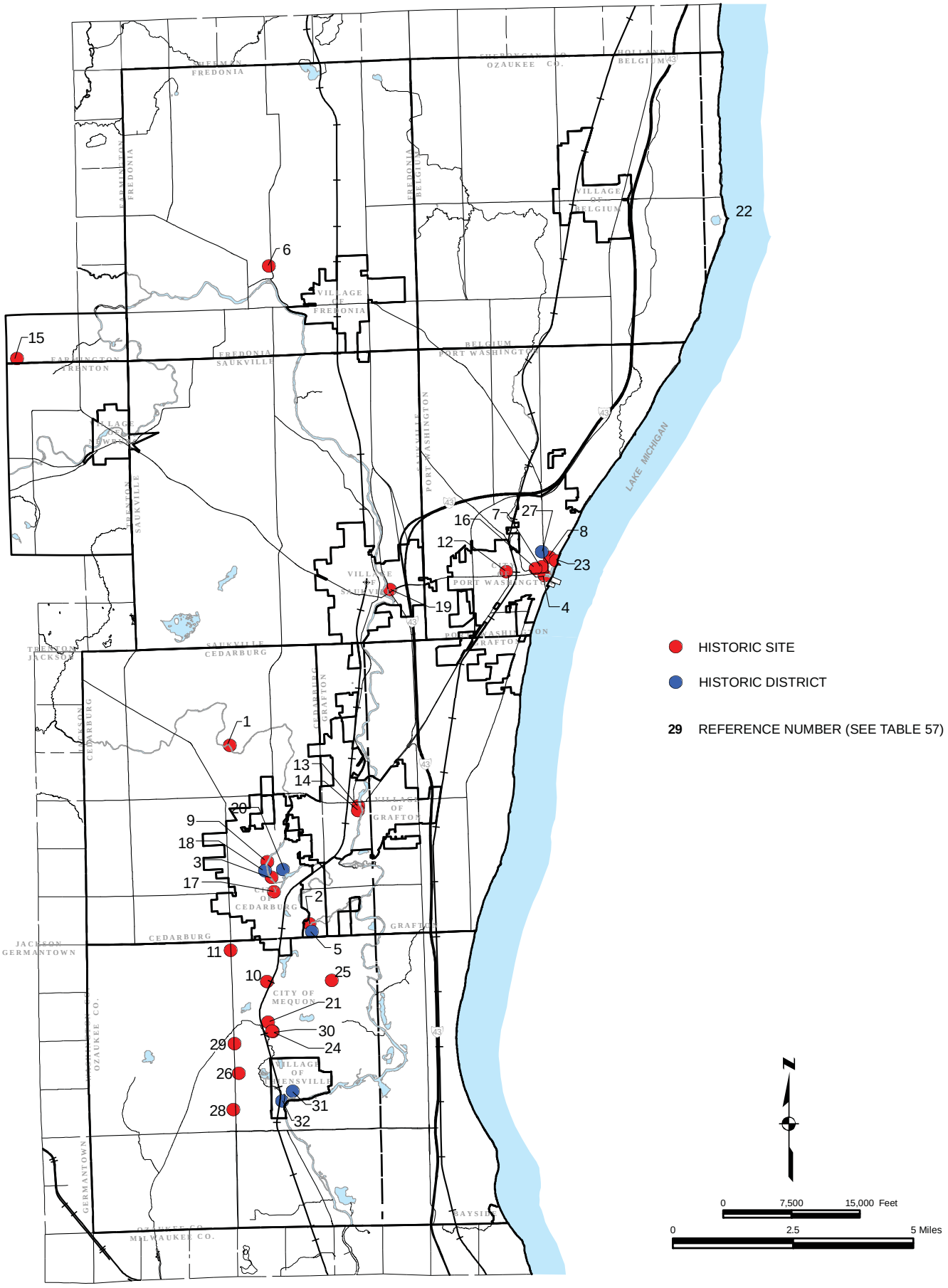
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT- FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map III-32

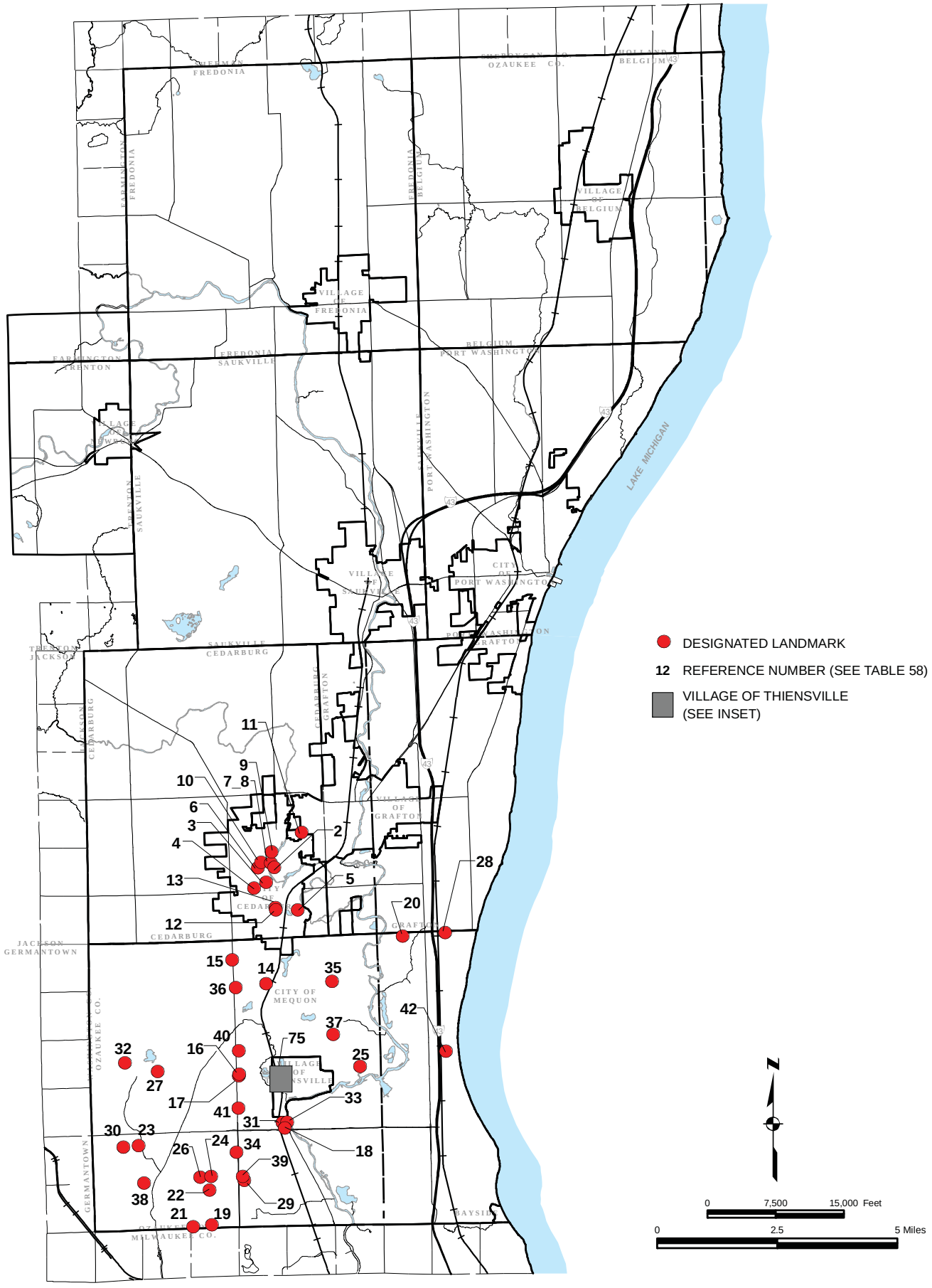
HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Map III-33

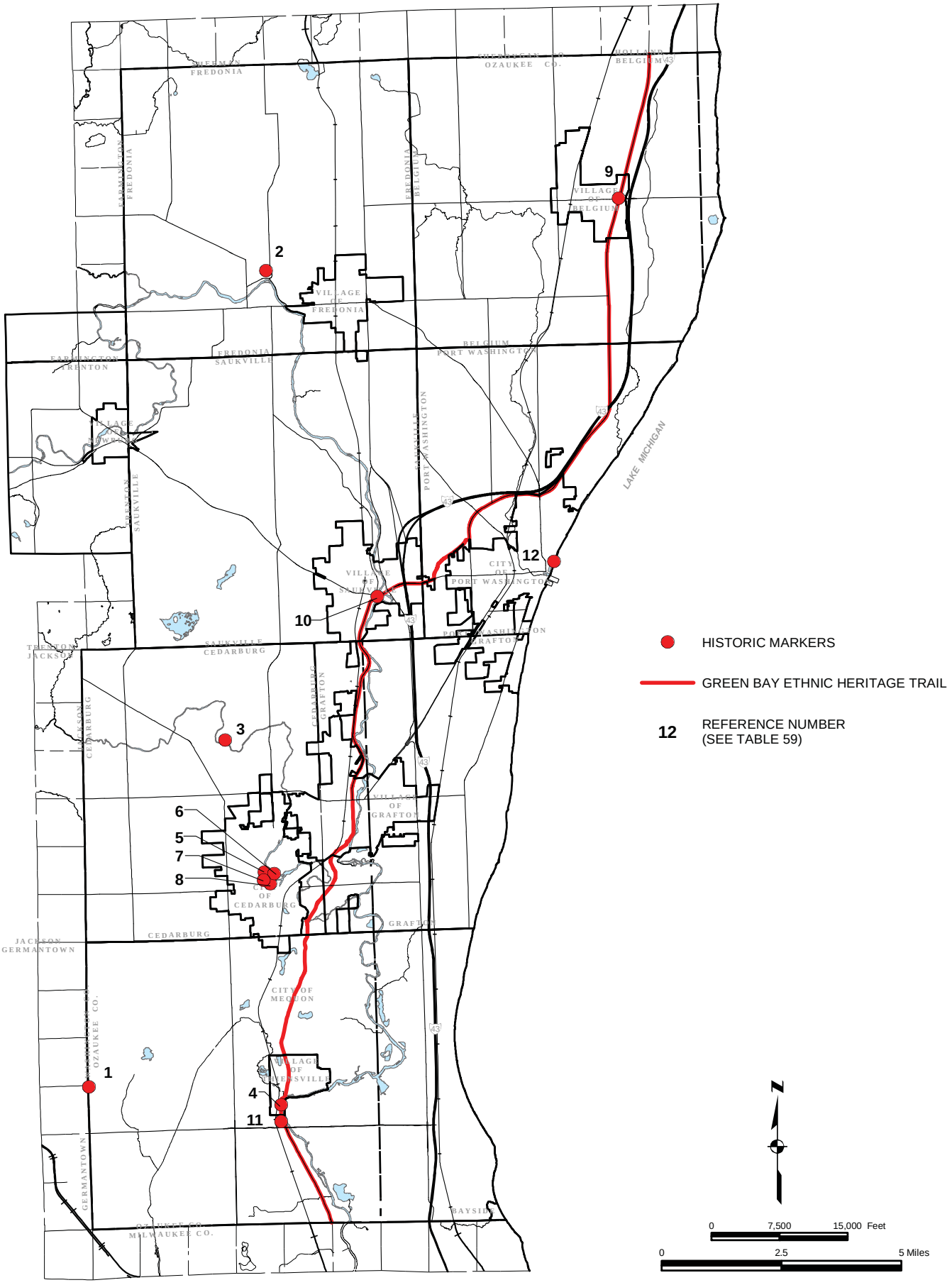
LOCAL LANDMARKS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



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

Map III-34

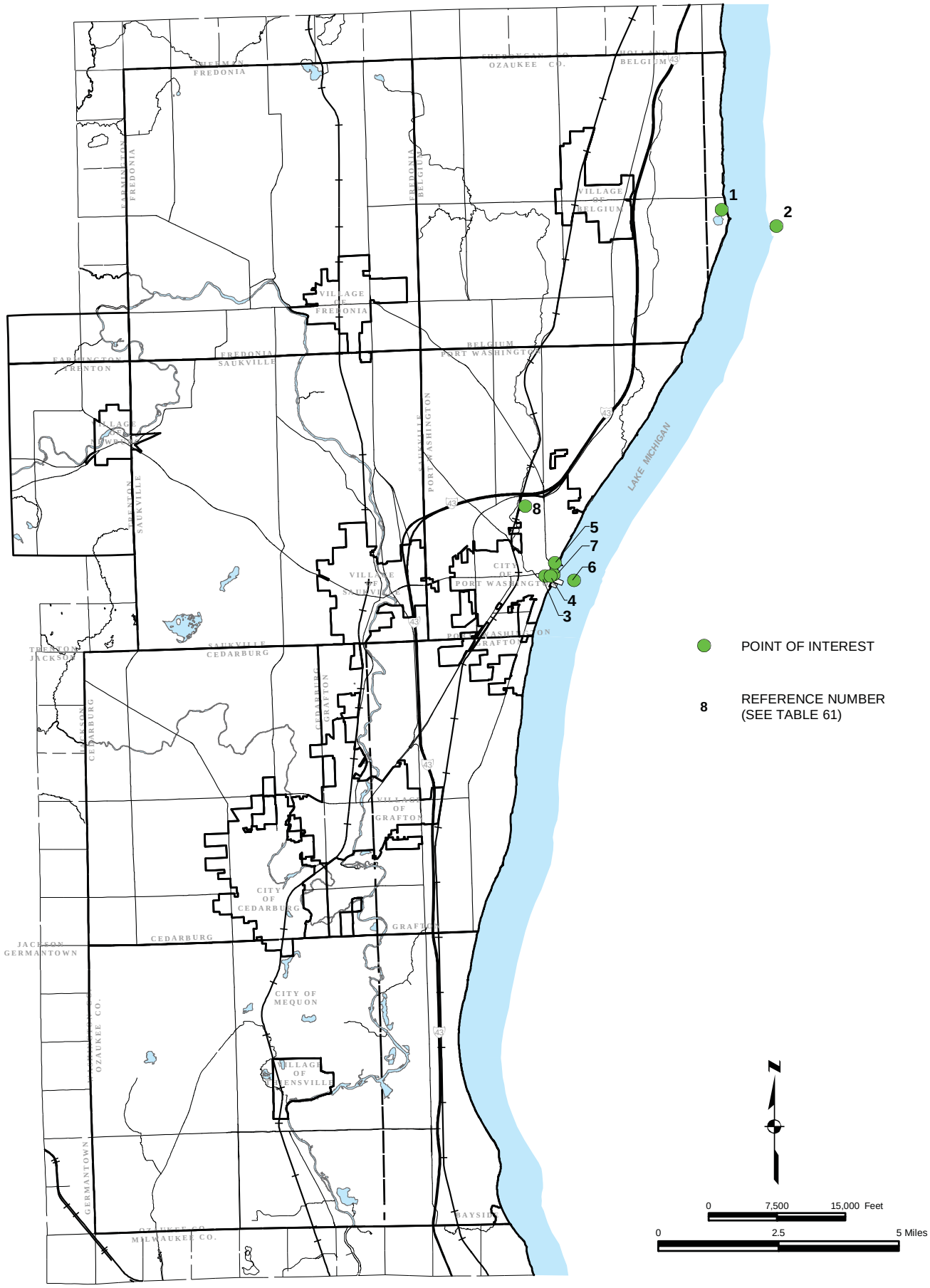
HISTORICAL MARKERS AND GREEN BAY ETHNIC HERITAGE TRAIL IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Map III-35

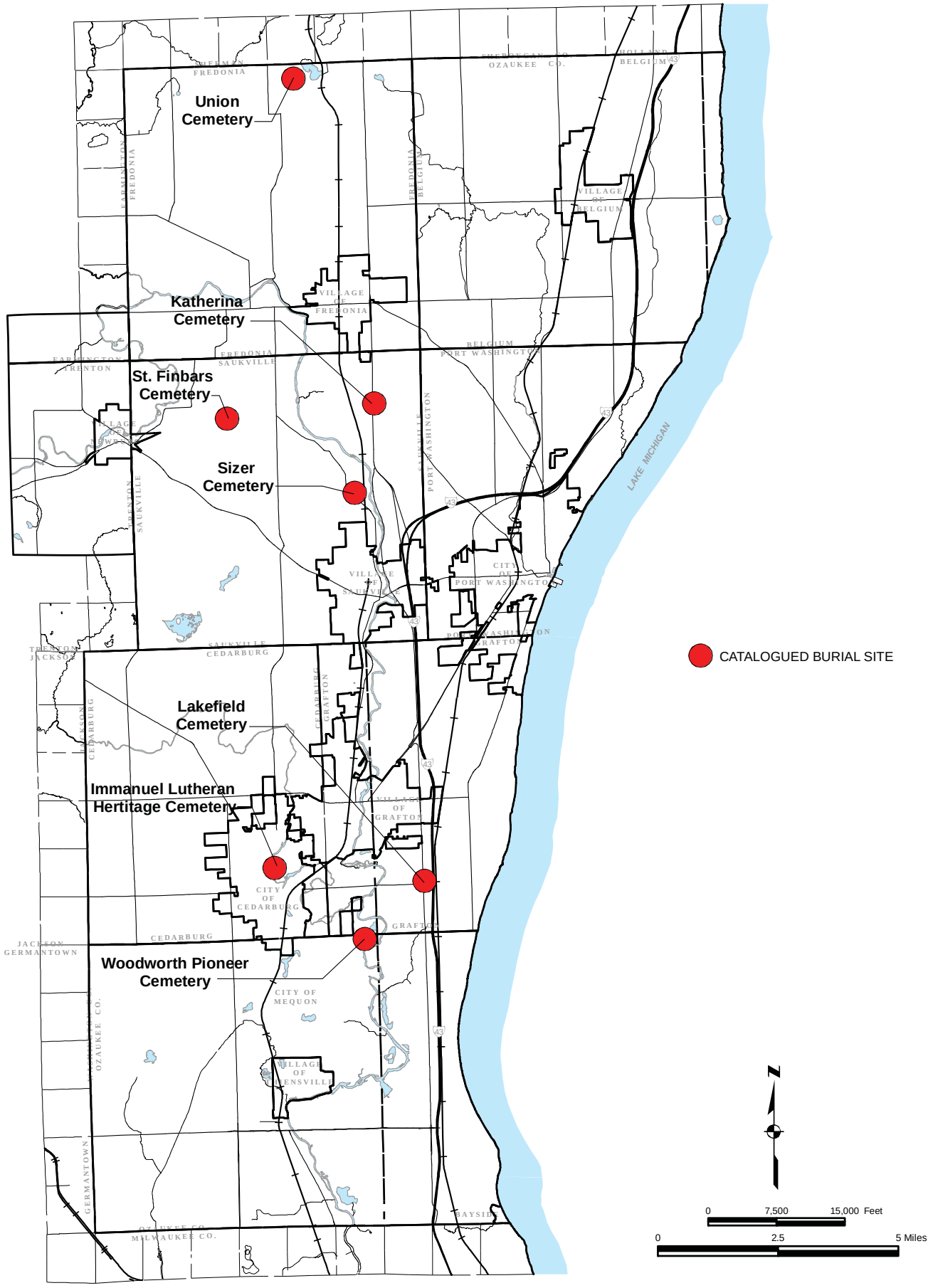
MID-LAKE MICHIGAN REGION MARITIME TRAIL POINTS OF INTEREST IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Map III-36

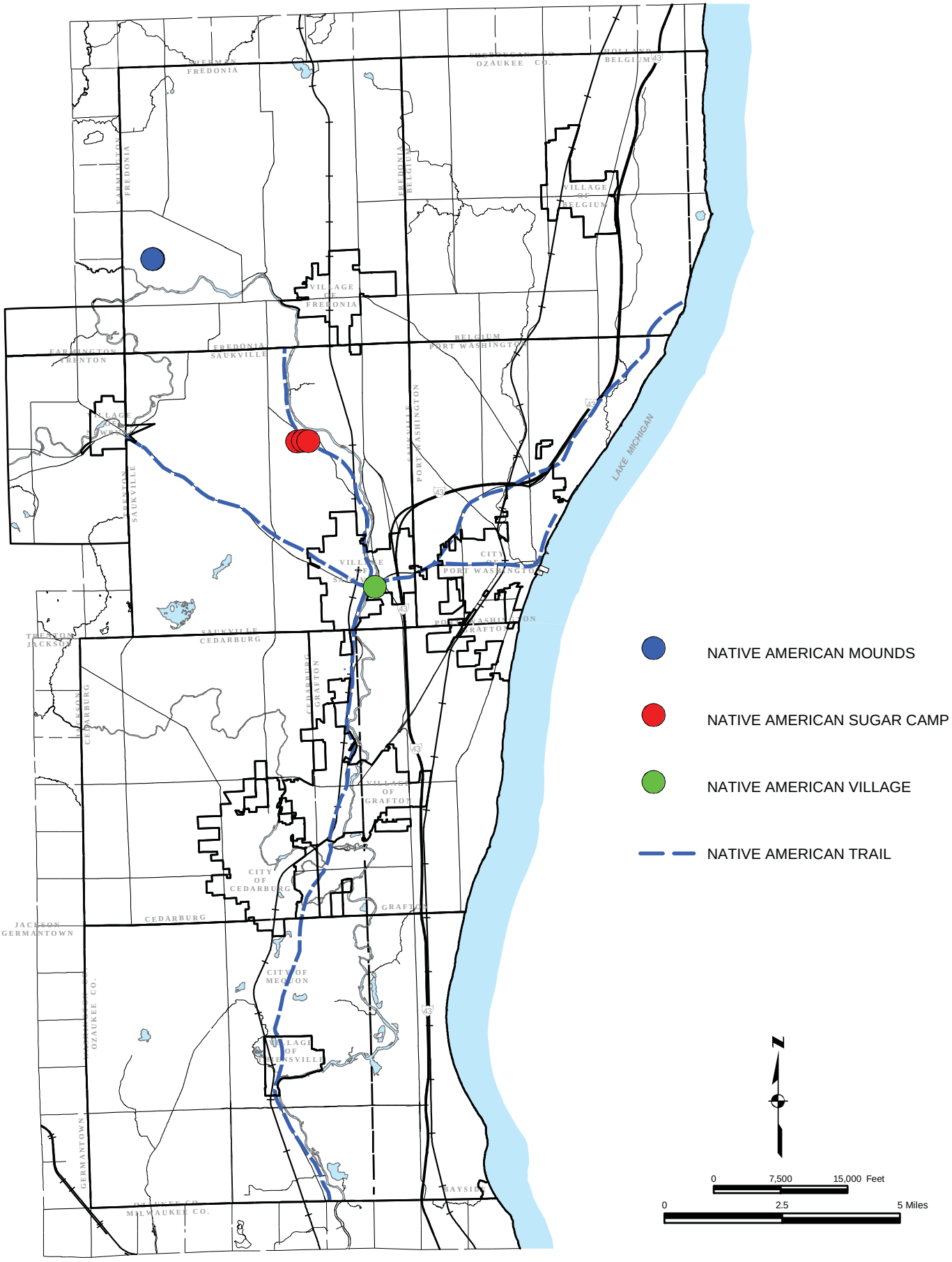
CATALOGUED BURIAL SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



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

Map III-37

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



Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department and SEWRPC.

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 of the Village of Newburg. 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. 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 I: 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 the 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 analysis shows the historical pattern of urban settlement, growth, and development of the Ozaukee County planning area since 1850 for selected points in time. Areas identified as urban under this time series analysis include portions of the County 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 Ozaukee County planning area between 1850 and 2000 is shown on Map IV-1. 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 the 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 County 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 County planning area has also occurred during this period. In addition, there has been a proliferation of scattered enclaves in many portions of the County 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 County 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 service 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. The Village of Newburg is an urban service area. Urban service areas in the Ozaukee County planning area are shown on Map II-3 in Chapter II.

Existing Land Uses

Existing land uses in the Village of Newburg in 2000 are shown on Map IV-2. The existing land uses for the Village of Newburg are summarized in Table IV-1

Urban Land Uses

Urban land uses consist of residential; commercial; industrial; governmental and institutional; and transportation, communication, and utility uses. As indicated in Table IV-1 and Map IV-2, urban land uses encompassed about 272 acres, or 47.1 percent, of the Village of Newburg in 2000. Figure IV-1 illustrates a comparison of these uses.

Residential

Residential land comprised the largest urban land use and total land use categories in the Village of Newburg, encompassing 154 acres, or about 56.6 percent of all urban land and about 26.7 percent of the Village in 2000. The land use inventory identifies single-family, two-family, and multi-family structures. Single-family homes occupied 126 acres, or about 21.8 percent, of the Village in 2000. Of the land developed for residential uses, about 81 percent consisted of single-family homes, about 16 percent consisted of two-family dwellings, and about 3 percent consisted of multi-family dwellings (three or more dwellings in a building).

Commercial

Commercial land encompassed about 11 acres or about 4.1 percent of all urban land and about 1.9 percent of the Village in 2000. Commercial development is concentrated in the urban service areas. The Village of Newburg has a central business district that has concentrations of commercial development ranging from retail and service establishments to offices.

Industrial

Industrial land encompassed about 6 acres or about 2.2 percent of all urban land and about one percent of the Village of Newburg in 2000. The Village of Newburg contains contiguous industrial land uses and individual industrial sites.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
Land used for transportation, utilities, and communications facilities comprised the second largest urban land use category in the Village of Newburg in 2000. These uses encompassed about 67 acres, or about 24.6 percent of all urban land and about 11.8 percent of the Village. Streets and highways encompassed about 65 acres, or about 11.6 percent of the Village. A description of highway and street classification in the Village is provided in the Transportation Facilities and Services section of this chapter. In 2000, land used for communication facilities and utilities encompassed about 3 acres, or less than one percent of the Village.

Governmental and Institutional
Land used for government and institutional uses encompassed about 14 acres, or about 5.1 percent of all urban land and about 2.4 percent of the Village in 2000. Governmental and institutional lands in the Village of Newburg include the Village Hall and other Village facilities, a post office, and 2 cemeteries.

Recreational
Intensively used recreational land encompassed about 20 acres, or about 7.4 percent of all urban land and about 3.5 percent of the Village in 2000. Intensive recreational land only includes parks or portions of parks that have been developed with facilities such as playgrounds, major trails, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, soccer fields, and other playfields. A complete inventory of park and open space sites in the Village 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; and open land. As indicated in Table IV-1 and on Map IV-2, nonurban land uses encompassed about 305 acres, or about 52.9 percent, of the Village of Newburg in 2000. Figure IV-1 illustrates a comparison of these uses.

Agricultural Lands
Agricultural land was the predominant nonurban land use in the Village of Newburg in 2000. It encompassed 138 acres, or about 45.3 percent of nonurban land uses and 23.9 percent of the Village. Agricultural lands include all croplands, pasture lands, orchards, nurseries, and nonresidential farm buildings. A more detailed inventory of agricultural land in the Village is included in Chapter III of this report. Although agricultural lands encompassed a large area of the Village in 2000, it is expected that much of this land will be converted to an urban land use by the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Natural Resource Areas
Natural resource areas consisting of surface water, wetlands, and woodlands combined to encompass 83 acres, or about 27.2 percent of nonurban land uses and about 14.4 percent of the Village in 2000. A complete inventory of natural resource areas in the Village is included in Chapter III.

Open Land
Open lands encompassed about 84 acres, or about 27.5 percent of nonurban land and about 14.6 percent of the Village 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. Some of this land may be converted to an urban land use by the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Recent Development (2000 to 2006)
The Village of Newburg comprehensive plan and Ozaukee County comprehensive plan 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 IV-3 shows the locations of residential development activity in the Ozaukee County planning area from 2000 through 2006. Map IV-3 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 IV-2 lists residential subdivision plats recorded from 2000 through 2006. There were 101 subdivisions platted or developed in this time period, encompassing about 3,750 acres. None of these subdivisions were located in the Village of Newburg.

2014 Update to Residential Development

Since 2007, there have been changes to residential development, including the creation of some new lots in the surrounding areas outside the Village boundaries that are a lower density than typically created in the Village. There have also been requests to create new lots that are typical of suburban densities. While the recession of 2008-2013 slowed residential development throughout the region, these new proposals indicate a potential trend that is inconsistent with the goals, needs, policies, and resources of the Village. Specifically they represent a density that is inconsistent with the desired pattern of density that will support the Village's provision of urban services in an efficient manner. Consequently it is important for the Village to adopt policies that will forestall such residential development in the Village and in the extraterritorial area.

PART II: TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This section presents inventories of the existing transportation system in Ozaukee County and the Village of Newburg. 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 2002.[1]

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.

[1] *Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 265,* Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan: 2002-2006, *October 2002.*

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 plan[2] 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 V-5 in Chapter V 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 the Village of Newburg in 2001, categorized by jurisdiction, are shown on Map IV-4.

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 in the Village, carry the lightest traffic volumes on the arterial system, provide lower traffic speeds, have the least access control, and principally serve traffic within the Village.

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 from and to 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,[3] 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 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

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[2] *The most recent regional transportation system plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 46,* A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2020, *December 1997. A plan update to the design year 2035 is expected to be completed in spring 2006.*

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

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 and 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 operated by Ozaukee County falls in 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, and may provide connections to urban areas. The nonfixed-route shared-ride taxi systems operated by Ozaukee and Washington Counties and the City of Port Washington fall into this category.

Public transit is essential 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 quality of life; and to support and enhance the economy.

Interregional Public Transportation

In 2001, rail, bus, ferry, and airline carriers provided Village of Newburg 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 Village residents 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 Village residents is provided by five carriers that stop in nearby downtown Milwaukee. Four of these -- Greyhound, Lamers, Coach USA, and Indian Trails -- stop at the Milwaukee Intermodal Station and provide almost 30 departures daily. One of these -- Badger Coaches -- stops at the Milwaukee Badger Bus Depot and provides at least 6 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 of each year.

Air Service
Scheduled air carrier service for Village 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 IV-5. 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 IV-3 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, 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 IV-5. 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 IV-4. 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 2005 is set forth in Table IV-5. Ridership has increased from 80,308 passengers to 100,981 passengers, or almost 26 percent between the first full year of service in 1997 and 2005.

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 and serves the Village of Newburg. 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 IV-6. 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 IV-6. 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 and the disabled. 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 Thursday, 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- 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 2005 is summarized in Table IV-6. Ridership has increased from 23,991 passengers to 69,108 passengers, or 188 percent, between the first full year of service in 1998 and 2005.

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 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 Ozaukee County planning area in 2005 are shown on Map IV-7, and totaled about 138 miles. The longest bikeway in the County is the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, which spans 29.5 miles across the entire length of Ozaukee County from north to south. The 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. 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 Village of Newburg. However, the Commission has developed a pedestrian facilities policy, which applies to facilities in the Village, 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 IV-7. The Village of Newburg requires sidewalks for new urban developments.

Other Transportation Facilities and Services

Rail Freight Services

As shown on Map IV-8, 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 County. 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 County 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 Wisconsin and Southern Railroad Company. There are no railroad tracks located in the Village of Newburg.

Ports and Harbors
There is one small boat harbor located in the Village of Newburg vicinity, 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 and seasonal public restrooms. 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.

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

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

There are six private-use airports and two private-use heliports in Ozaukee County as shown on Map IV-9. 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.

PART III: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Urban development in the Village of Newburg is dependent 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, childcare facilities, nursing homes, and cemeteries.

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[4]. 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

[4] *An updated Regional Water Quality Management Plan was adopted on December 5, 2007.*

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 (WQMP) have been refined and detailed through the preparation by SEWRPC of a sewer service area plan for each sewage treatment plant recommended in the WQMP.

Table IV-8 summarizes existing conditions and the design capacity of the Village sewage treatment plant, as documented for the regional RWQMP update. Lands in each sanitary sewer service area and lands served with sanitary sewers in Ozaukee County are also shown on Map IV-10. 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.

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 County. 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 IX, "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 IV-9. Most of the POWTS listed in Table IV-9 are located in civil towns and the City of Mequon.

Water Supply

Map IV-11 shows portions of Ozaukee County served by public water utilities and private water supply systems,[5] and those areas where development depends on the use of private wells. The Village of Newburg is not served by a public or private water supply system.

Stormwater Management Facilities

[5] *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.*

The dispersal of urban land uses over greater amounts of the County 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. The Village of Newburg regulates stormwater management facilities through stormwater management and erosion control ordinances. 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 Village of Newburg.

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. The Village of Newburg has curb and gutter storm sewer systems to collect stormwater and runoff.

Private Utilities

Electric Power Service

The Village of Newburg is provided with electric power service by We Energies. Electric power service is available on demand throughout the Village, and does not constitute a constraint on the location or intensity of urban development in the Village. A We Energies electric power generation facility is located in the City of Port Washington along Lake Michigan, south of downtown.

Natural Gas Service

The Village of Newburg is provided with natural gas by We Energies. A major natural gas pipeline has been constructed through the County, which is shown on Map IV-12. The pipeline follows an east to west route entering the County 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 cell phone service were inventoried in 2006 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the County planning area included Cingular, Nextel, Sprint, T-Mobile, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. The location of wireless antennas in the Village and the County are shown on Map IV-13 and listed on Table IV-10.

Solid Waste Management Facilities
Veolia provides garbage collection services to the Village of Newburg. Waste from the Village is landfilled at the Glacier Ridge Landfill, located in Horicon. Former solid waste sites in the Ozaukee County planning area are shown on Map IV-14.

Another method of disposal of solid waste in the Village is recycling. Section 159.09 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, a component of Wisconsin's recycling law, provides for designation of responsible units of government 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. The Village of Newburg was the "responsible unit of government" for implementing a recycling program with the Village.

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, Village 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. Village residents were able to dispose of used car tires, light truck tires, heavy truck tires, and rear tires for tractors and combines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG

Health Care Facilities
Health care facilities in Ozaukee County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-15 and Table IV-11. There were no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Village of Newburg in 2005, but health care facilities were located nearby in Ozaukee County communities and in Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties. Columbia-St. Mary's Hospital in the City of Mequon is the only hospital in Ozaukee County offering a full range of medical services.

Village Hall, Post Office, and Library
Government and public institutional centers in the Village of Newburg are shown on Map IV-16 and Table IV-12. The Newburg Village Hall and U.S. Post Office are located on Main Street in the Village of Newburg. The closest library is the Oscar Grady Public Library in the Village of Saukville.

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Rescue Services
Law enforcement stations and service areas in Ozaukee County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-17 and Table IV-13. In 2005, police protection in the Village of Newburg was provided by the Village of Newburg Police Department, which employs 6 part time officers. Fire stations and service areas in the County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-18 and Table IV-14. Fire protection in the Village was provided by the Newburg Fire Department. The Newburg Fire Department depends upon the service of 60 volunteer firefighters and has a service zone area of 15,155 acres. Emergency medical service zones in the County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-19 and on Table IV-15. Newburg Rescue and Ambulance provided the Village with emergency rescue services and has a service zone of 15,242 acres.

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 8:00 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. Dispatch centers in Ozaukee County are shown on Map IV-20.

Schools
Public and private schools and public school districts in Ozaukee County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-21 and Table IV-16. The Village of Newburg lies primarily within the West Bend School District. The district does not operate any schools within the Village of Newburg. A small eastern portion of the Village lies within the Northern Ozaukee School District. One private school, St. John's Lutheran, is located within the Village and has an enrollment of 60 students.

In addition to primary and secondary schools, there were three institutions of higher learning the County. 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.

Cemeteries
There are two cemeteries in the Village of Newburg: Holy Trinity Cemetery and Newburg Union Cemetery. Together, the cemeteries encompass about 6.3 acres.

Childcare Facilities
Childcare facilities in Ozaukee County in 2004 are shown on Map IV-22 and Table IV-18. Childcare 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 childcare facilities regulated by the BRL, family childcare centers and group childcare centers. Family childcare centers are facilities which 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 childcare centers are facilities which 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. No childcare facilities were located in the Village of Newburg in 2004.

Nursing Homes
Nursing homes and retirement communities in Ozaukee County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-23 and Table IV-19. In 2005, there were five nursing homes in Ozaukee County offering skilled nursing facilities. Three of these facilities offer a variety of retirement community services. Services range from independent living with additional personal care services if needed to assisted living facilities and nursing home facilities. In 2005, there were no nursing homes or retirement communities located in the Village of Newburg.

Assisted Living Facilities
Assisted living facilities in Ozaukee County in 2006 are shown on Map IV-24 and Table IV-20. Assisted living facilities include community based residential facilities (CBRF's) and adult family homes. Assisted living facilities located in the County as of 2006 are listed on Table IV-20 and shown on Map IV-26. CBRF's 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. In 2006, there were 20 CBRF's located in the County with a combined capacity to serve 335 people. None of these community based residential facilities (CBRF's) were located in the Village of Newburg. 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 combined capacity to

serve 30 people, and no county-certified homes located in the County in 2006. One of these adult family homes, which had a capacity of four people, was located in the Village of Newburg.

SUMMARY

This chapter provides inventory information on existing land uses in the Village of Newburg and transportation facilities and services and utilities and community facilities serving the Village of Newburg. 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:

- Urban land uses consist of residential; commercial; industrial; governmental and institutional; and transportation, communication, and utility uses. Urban land uses encompassed about 272 acres, or 47.1 percent, of the Village of Newburg in 2000. Residential land comprised the largest urban land use and total land use categories in the Village of Newburg, encompassing 154 acres, or about 56.6 percent of all urban land and about 26.7 percent of the Village in 2000. Commercial land encompassed about 11 acres or about 4.1 percent of all urban land and about 1.9 percent of the Village in 2000. Industrial land encompassed about 6 acres or about 2.2 percent of all urban land and about one percent of the Village of Newburg in 2000. Land used for transportation, utilities, and communications facilities comprised the second largest urban land use category in the Village of Newburg in 2000. Land used for government and institutional uses encompassed about 14 acres, or about 5.1 percent of all urban land and about 2.4 percent of the Village in 2000. Intensively used recreational land encompassed about 20 acres, or about 7.4 percent of all urban land and about 3.5 percent of the Village in 2000.

- 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 305 acres, or about 52.9 percent, of the Village of Newburg in 2000. Agricultural land encompassed 138 acres, or about 45.3 percent of nonurban land uses and 23.9 percent of the Village. Natural resource areas consisting of surface water, wetlands, and woodlands combined to encompass 83 acres, or about 27.2 percent of nonurban land uses and about 14.4 percent of the Village in 2000. Open lands encompassed about 84 acres, or about 27.5 percent of nonurban land and about 14.6 percent of the Village in 2000.

- 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 Village staff.

- Much of the transportation facilities and services inventory information in Part II is drawn from the regional transportation system plan, which was recently updated to a design year of 2035. 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 in the Village 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. 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).

- 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, 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 Village of Newburg 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 five 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 operates one mile west of the Ozaukee County line and serves all of the Village of Newburg. The County has a reciprocal agreement with the Washington County Taxi System for such trips.

- 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 County 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 Village or the County; however, air services are available within a reasonable distance. Commercial airline service is provided to residents of the Village by General Mitchell International Airport, located south of the Village 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.

- The Village of Newburg has a curb and gutter system to handle stormwater collection.

- Garbage collection services in the Village of Newburg were provided by Veolia Environmental Services in 2005. Solid waste was landfilled at the Glacier Ridge Landfill in Dodge County. There are no landfills in Village currently accepting municipal waste. The Village of Newburg has implemented a recycling program.

- Government and institutional centers in the Village of Newburg include the Newburg Village Hall and the U.S. Post Office. The nearest library is the Oscar Grady Public Library in the Village of Saukville.

- In 2005, police protection in the Village of Newburg was provided by the Village of Newburg Police Department. Fire protection was provided by the Newburg Fire Department and emergency medical services were provided by Newburg Rescue.

- The Village of Newburg lies primarily within the West Bend School District. A small eastern portion of the Village lies within the Northern Ozaukee School District. Neither district was operating any schools within the Village of Newburg in 2005. There was one private school located within the Village of Newburg in 2005.

- There were 2 cemeteries located in the Village of Newburg in 2005 encompassing a total area of about 6.3 acres.

- There were no hospitals or medical centers located in the Village of Newburg in 2005.

- There were no childcare facilities located in the Village of Newburg in 2005.

- There was one adult family home located in the Village of Newburg in 2006.

Table IV-2

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000-2006

Number on Map IV-3	Name of Subdivision	Location (Local Government)	Number of Lots	Size (Gross Acres)	Density[a]
	Single-Family Residential				
1	Cedar Pointe 7[b]	City of Cedarburg	54	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

Table IV-2
RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000-2006
(continued)

Number on Map IV-3	Name of Subdivision	Location (Local Government)	Number of Lots	Size (Gross Acres)	Density[a]
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
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	Adrianne 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

Table IV-2
RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000-2006
(continued)

Number on Map IV-3	Name of Subdivision	Location (Local Government)	Number of Lots	Size (Gross Acres)	Density[a]
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
	Multi-Family Residential				
100	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 2006 unless noted (see footnote “b”).

[a]*Homes per gross acre.*

[b]*Platted prior to 2000 but developed between 2000 and 2006.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table IV-3

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

Number on Map IV-5	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

[a]*Utilization data is current as of September 2005.*

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

Table IV-4

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	41	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	26	--

[a]Regular service is not provided on weekends or holidays. Additional special service is provided to summer festivals held at the Milwaukee lakefront.

[b]The 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.

Table IV-5

OZAUKEE COUNTY EXPRESS BUS RIDERSHIP 1996 - 2005

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

Source: Ozaukee County Highway Department and SEWRPC.

Table IV-6

OZAUKEE COUNTY SHARED TAXI SERVICE RIDERSHIP 1998 - 2005

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

Source: Ozaukee County Highway Department and SEWRPC.

Table IV-7

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROVISION OF SIDEWALKS IN AREAS OF EXISTING OR PLANNED URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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
	Residential (low-density)	At least one side	At least one side

[a]*Sidewalks may be omitted on one side of streets where there are no existing or anticipated uses that would generate pedestrian trips on that side.*

[b]*Where 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.*

[c]*Sidewalks 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.

Table IV-9

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

[a]*Most 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.

Table IV-10

LOCATION AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF WIRELESS ANTENNAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

Community	Number on Map IV-14	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
			Verizon	95.1	S
	3	T9N, R21E, Section 29	Cingular	121.4	S
			U.S. Cellular	88.6	S
	4	T9N, R21E, Section 16	T-Mobile	111.6	S
			Verizon	121.4	S
	5	T9N, R21E, Section 11	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
	11	T9N, R21E, Section 24	Verizon	68.9	S
	12	T9N, R21E, Section 25	Cingular	96.4	S
	13	T9N, R22E, Section 8	Sprint	60.0	S
	14	T9N, R22E, Section 20	Cingular	212.4	S
			Nextel	88.6	O
			T-Mobile	111.6	S
			U.S. Cellular	78.7	S
			Verizon	98.3	S
	15	T9N, R22E, Section 29	Cingular	212.4	S
			Sprint	80.0	S
			T-Mobile	88.6	S
			U.S. Cellular	98.4	S
			Verizon	111.6	S
City of Port Washington	16	T11, R22E, Section 21	Cingular	91.9	O
			Nextel	91.9	O
	17	T11, R22E, Section 30	Sprint	123.0	S
			Verizon	121.4	O
	18	T11, R22E, Section 28	Cingular	98.4	S
			Sprint	80.0	S
			U.S. Cellular	98.4	S
	19	T11, 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

Table IV-10

LOCATION AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF WIRELESS ANTENNAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006 (continued)

Community	Number on Map IV-14	Location	Provider	Antenna Height (Feet)	Antenna Type[a]
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	T10, R21E, Section 4	Verizon	150.9	S
	31	T10, R21E, Section 28	Sprint	130.0	S
Town of Fredonia	32	T12N, R21E, Section 12	T-Mobile	265.8	S
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 Sprint	282.2 90.0	S 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

[a]*Antenna 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 monoplex 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.

Table IV-11

COMMUNITY AND SPECIAL MEDICAL CENTERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2005

Number on Map IV-16	Medical Centers	Street Address
	Community Medical Centers[a]	
1	Columbia-St. Mary's Hospital - Ozaukee Campus	13111 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
	Special Medical Centers[b]	
2	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

[a]*Community medical centers are defined as a hospital having at least 100 beds with inpatient and outpatient facilities as well as laboratory and clinical services.*

[b]*Special medical centers are defined to include all other types of medical centers and special clinics offering multi-specialty medical facilities and services.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table IV-12

GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CENTERS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map IV-17	Institutional Centers	Street Address
	Regional or County	
1	Ozaukee County Administration Center	121 W. Main Street, Port Washington
2	Ozaukee County Justice Center	1201 S. Spring Street, Port Washington
	Community	
3	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 11th 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 11th 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.

Table IV-13

POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND PROTECTION SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map IV-18	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]

[a]Totals do not include support service or dispatch personnel.

[b]Total does not include Jail Operations, Communications, or Support Services Divisions.

[c]The 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.

[d]The 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.

[e]Total includes a part-time Village Marshal who responds to Village ordinance violations and five part-time police offices staffed in coordination with the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Table IV-14

FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map IV-19	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

[a]*Totals include active volunteer fire fighters and emergency medical service personnel.*

Source: Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

Table IV-15

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

EMS - Rescue Department Service Zones	Service Zone Area (acres)	Number on Map IV-20
Waubeka Rescue	15,865	1
Random Lake Rescue	3,266	2
Belgium Rescue	16,320	3
Belgium Rescue and Port Washington Ambulance	7,167	3a
Fredonia Rescue	7,942	4
Waubeka Rescue and Saukville Ambulance	1,681	5
Port Washington Rescue and Ambulance	14,405	6
Newburg Rescue	15,242	7
Newburg Ambulance		
Saukville Rescue and Ambulance	11,454	8
Cedarburg Rescue and Ambulance	18,961	9
Grafton Rescue	15,624	10
Mequon Rescue and Ambulance	30,766	11
Thiensville Rescue and Ambulance[a]	674	12

[a]*The 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.

Table IV-16

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map IV-22	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 11th Ave., Grafton
15	Woodview Elementary	K-5	253	Public	600 5th 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 16th 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

Table IV-16
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005
(continued)

Number on Map IV-22	District/ School	Grades	Enrollment	Public / Private	Street Address
--	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]				
Number on Map IV-22	**College/ University**	**Grades**		**Public / Private**	**Street Address**
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

[a]No schools in this district are located in the planning area.

[b]Enrollment data collection has not been completed.

Source: Ozaukee County Public Health Department and SEWRPC.

Table IV-17

CEMETERIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map IV-23	Name	Acres
1	Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery	1.9
2	Resurrection Cemetery	49.7
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

Table IV-17

CEMETERIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005 (continued)

Number on Map IV-23	Name	Acres
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	169.6

[a]Cemetery is shown on Map III-36 in Chapter III as a State Historical Society catalogued burial site.

[b]The cataloged burial site name recorded with the State Historical Society is Lakefield Cemetery.

[c]The cataloged burial site name recorded with the State Historical Society is Sizer Cemetery.

[d]The 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.

Table IV-18

CHILD CARE CENTERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2004

Number on Map IV-24	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	Community Learning Center	1234 Lincoln Ave., Port Washington	Group	216
31	Crossroads Christian Preschool	6031 W. Chapel Hill Rd., Mequon	Group	21
32	Family Tree Learning Center	N70 W5362 Bridge Rd., Cedarburg	Group	14

Table IV-18

CHILD CARE CENTERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2004
(continued)

Number on Map IV-24	Facility Name	Street Address	Class	Capacity
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	Kids Port Child Care Center	1505 Sunset Dr., Port Washington	Group	87
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

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Table IV-19

NURSING HOMES AND RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

Number on Map IV-25	Name	Location	Facilities
1	Newcastle Place and The Highlands at Newcastle Place	12600 N. Port Washington Rd., Mequon	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.

Table IV-20

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

Number on Map IV-26	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, Mequon	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

Table IV-20

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006 (continued)

Number on Map IV-26	Name	Street Address	Specialty Programs	Capacity
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

[a]An 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.

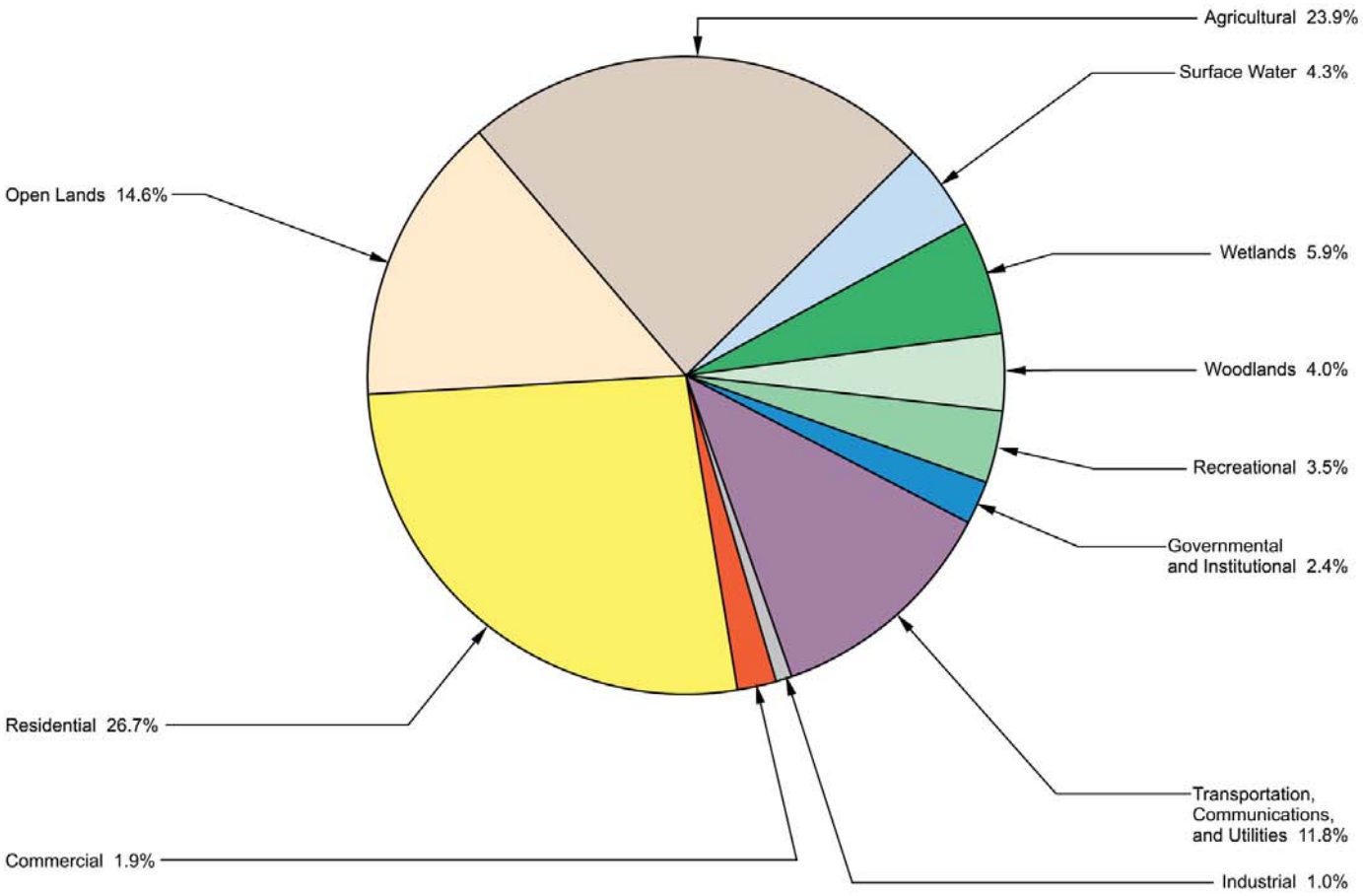
[b]Community based residential facilities (CBRF) are places where five or more adults who are not related to the operator or administrator of the facility can receive care, treatment, or services above the level of room and board, but not including more than three hours of nursing care per week per resident 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.

[c]An 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.

FIGURE IV-1

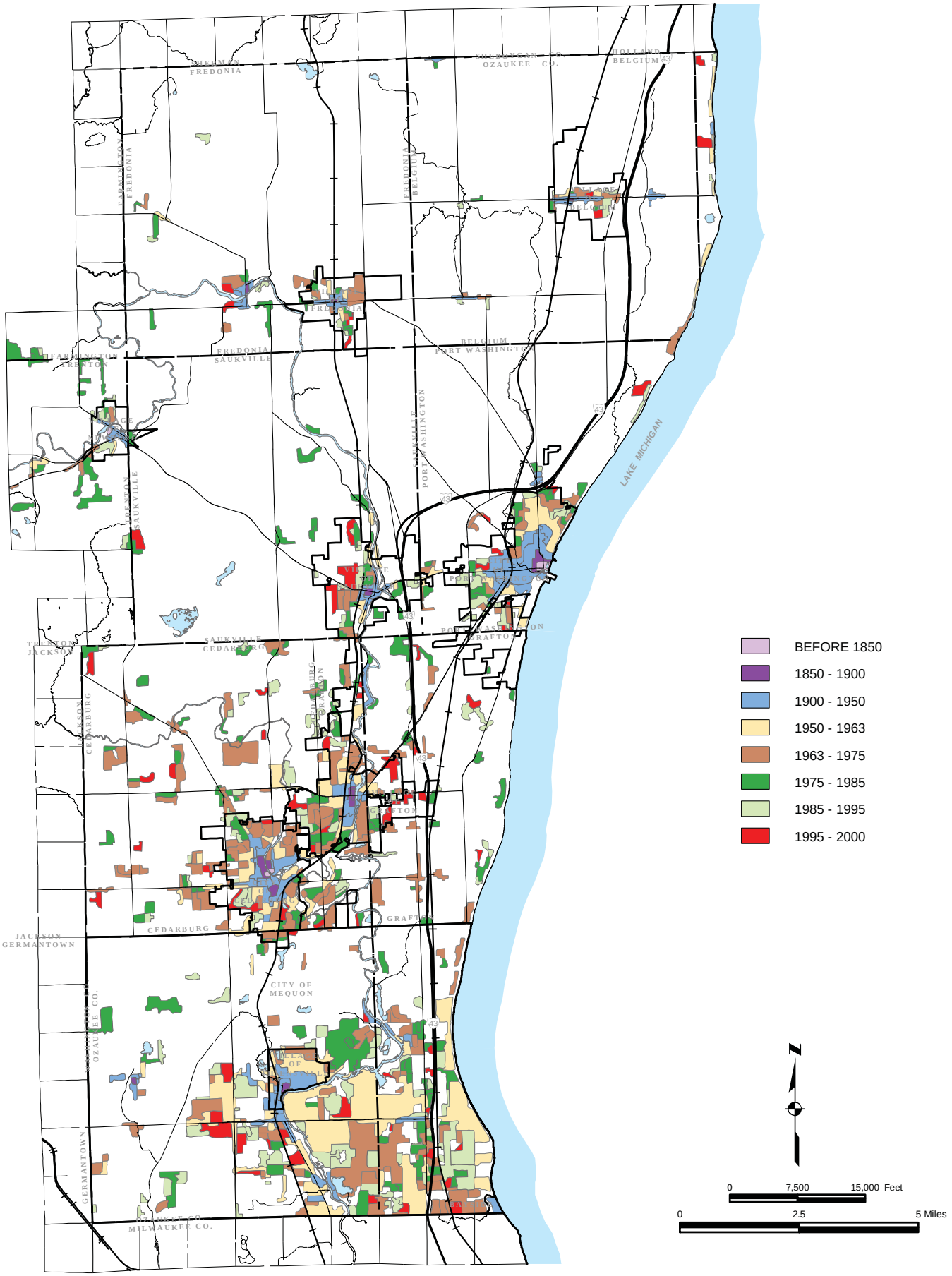
LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000



Source: SEWRPC 2000 Land Use Inventory.

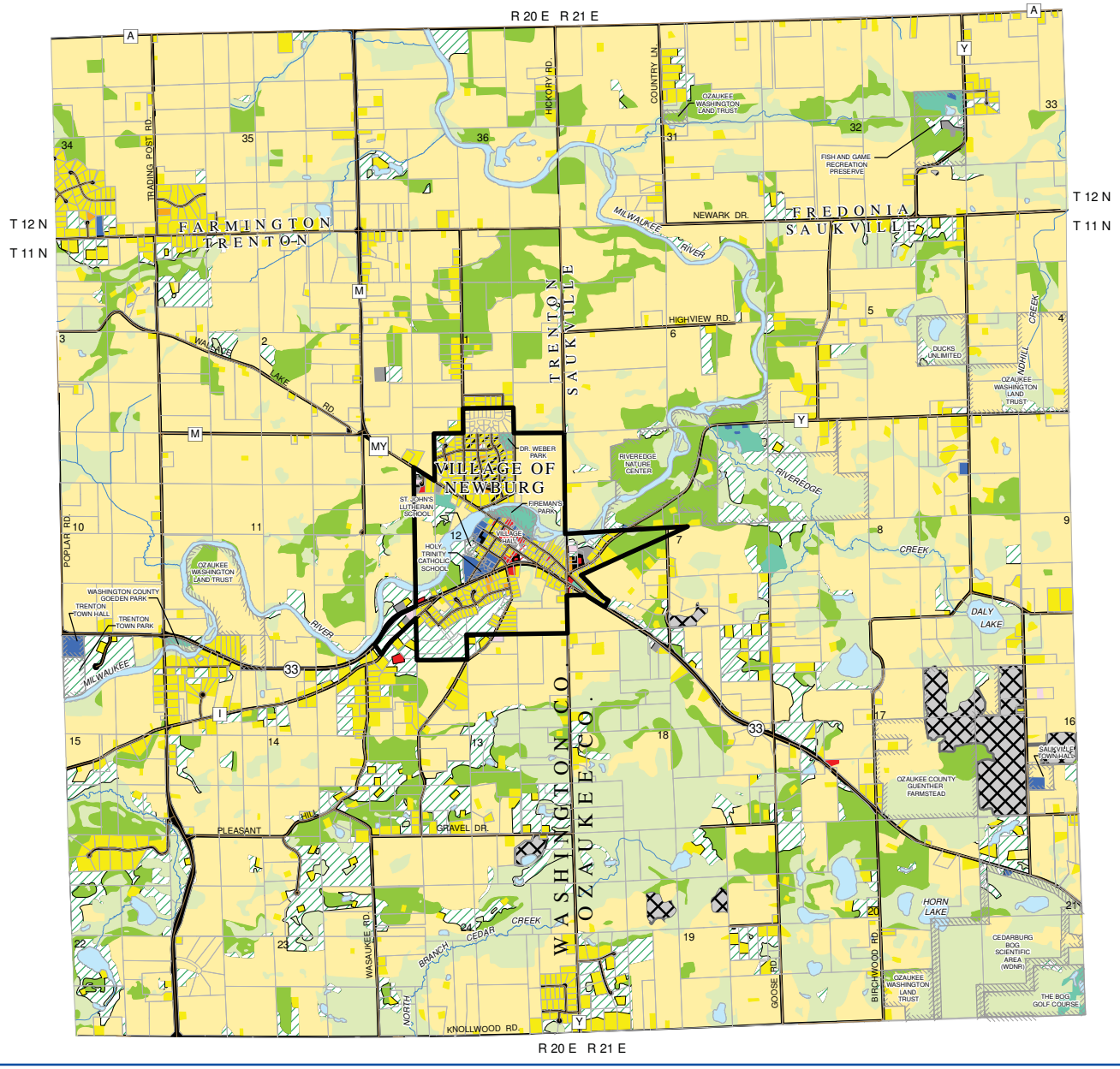
Map IV-1

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



Source: SEWRPC.

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2000



MAP IV-2

- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- RAILWAY
- AIR FIELDS AND HANGARS
- GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL
- COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- WETLANDS
- URBAN OPEN LANDS
- RURAL OPEN LANDS
- LANDFILL AND DUMPS
- WOODLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- EXTRACTIVE
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

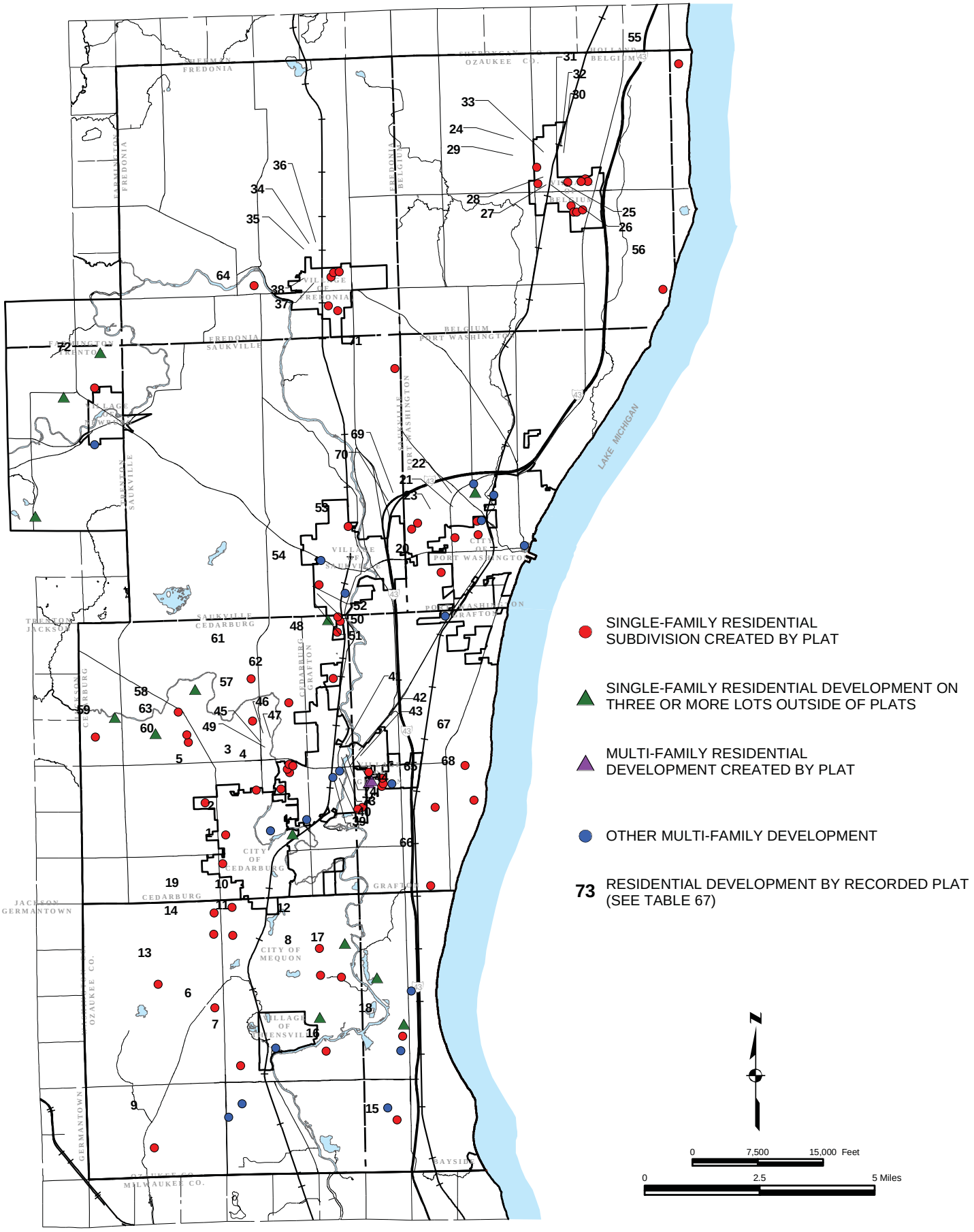
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT: FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

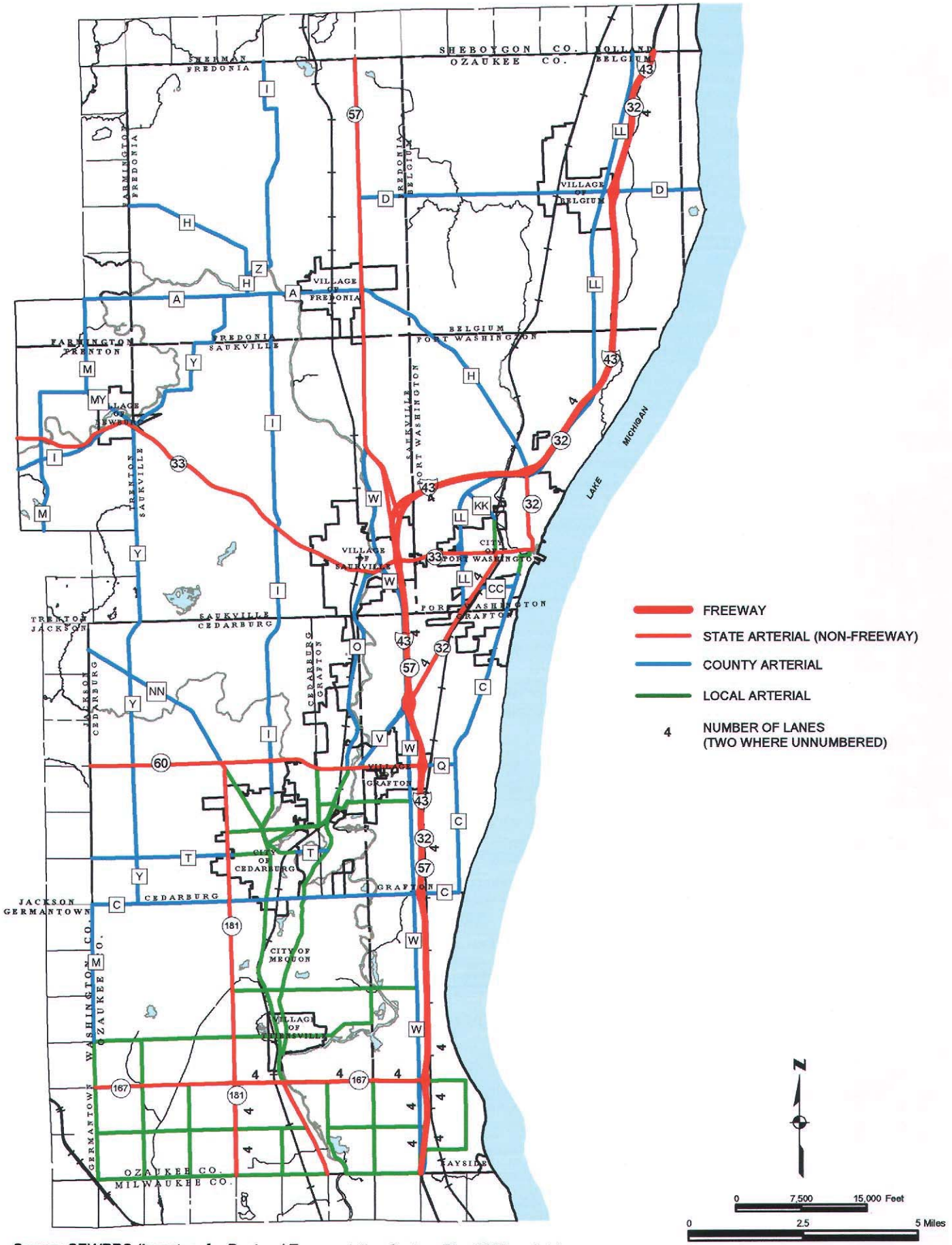
Map IV-3

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



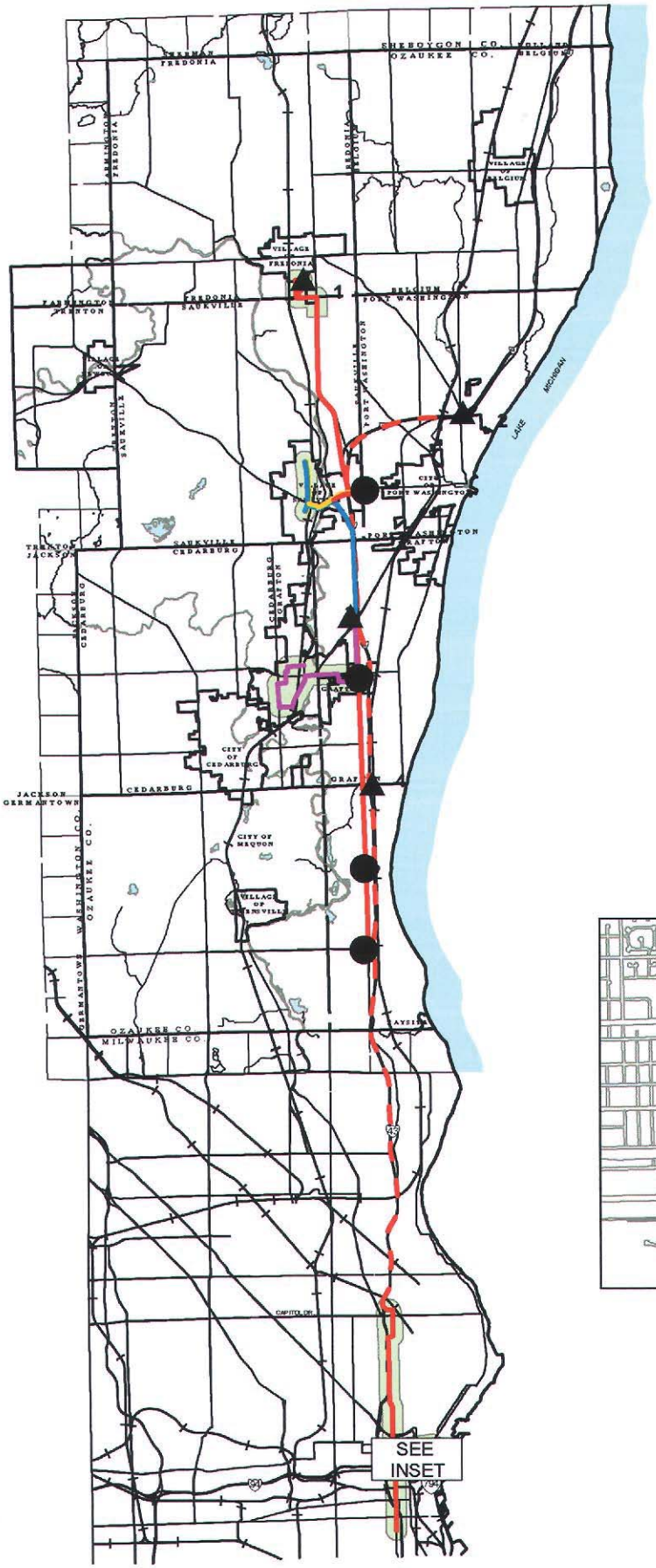
Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Map IV-4
ARTERIAL STREETS AND HIGHWAYS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2001



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

Map IV-5
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

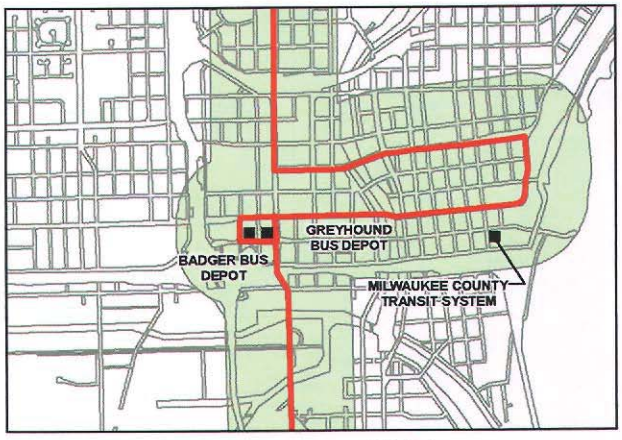
EXISTING PARK-RIDE LOT

OTHER EXISTING MAJOR STOP

4 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (SEE TABLE IV-3)

ONE-QUARTER MILE WALK SERVICE AREA

INSET TO MAP



0 4,000 Feet

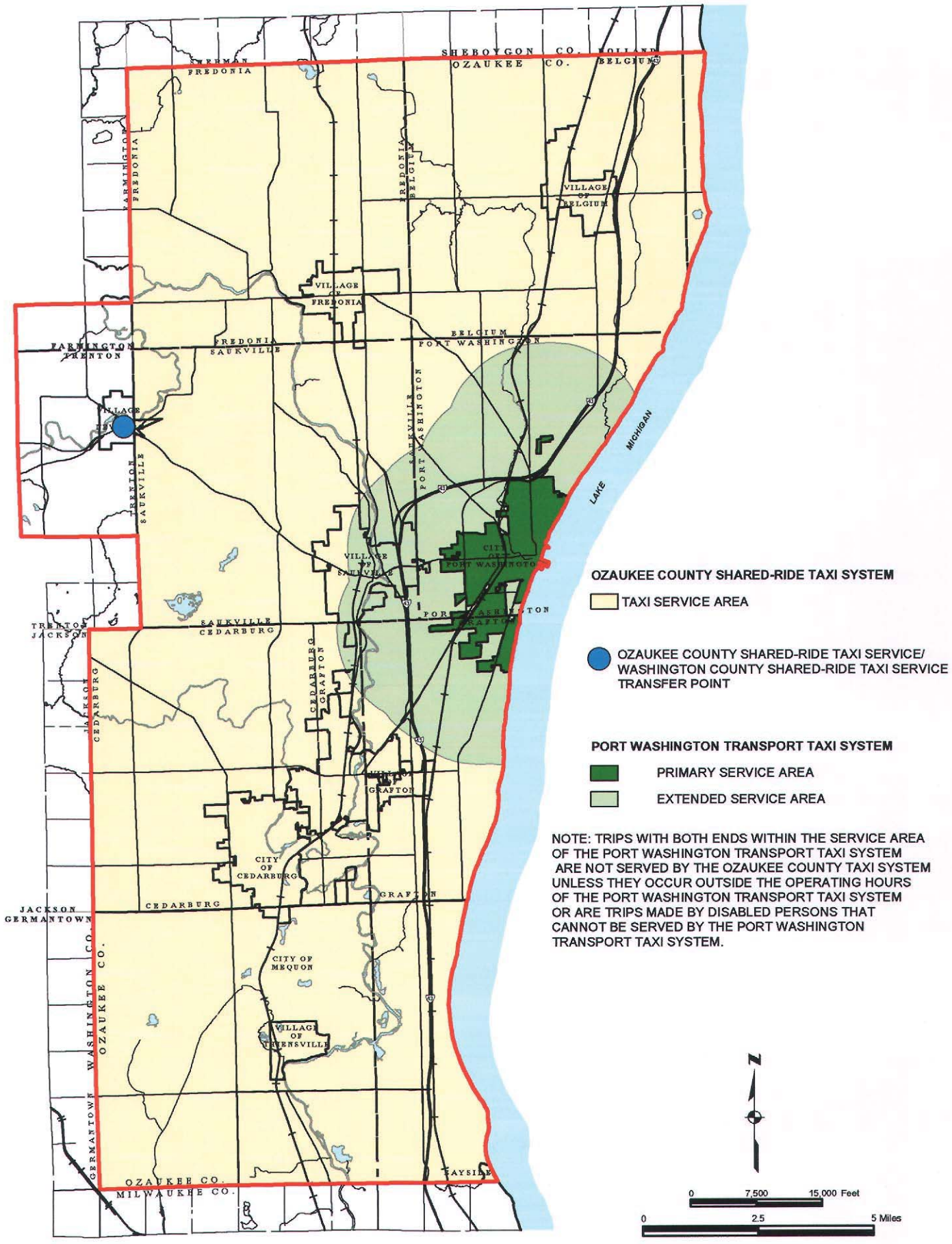
GRAPHIC SCALE

N

0 11,000 22,000 Feet

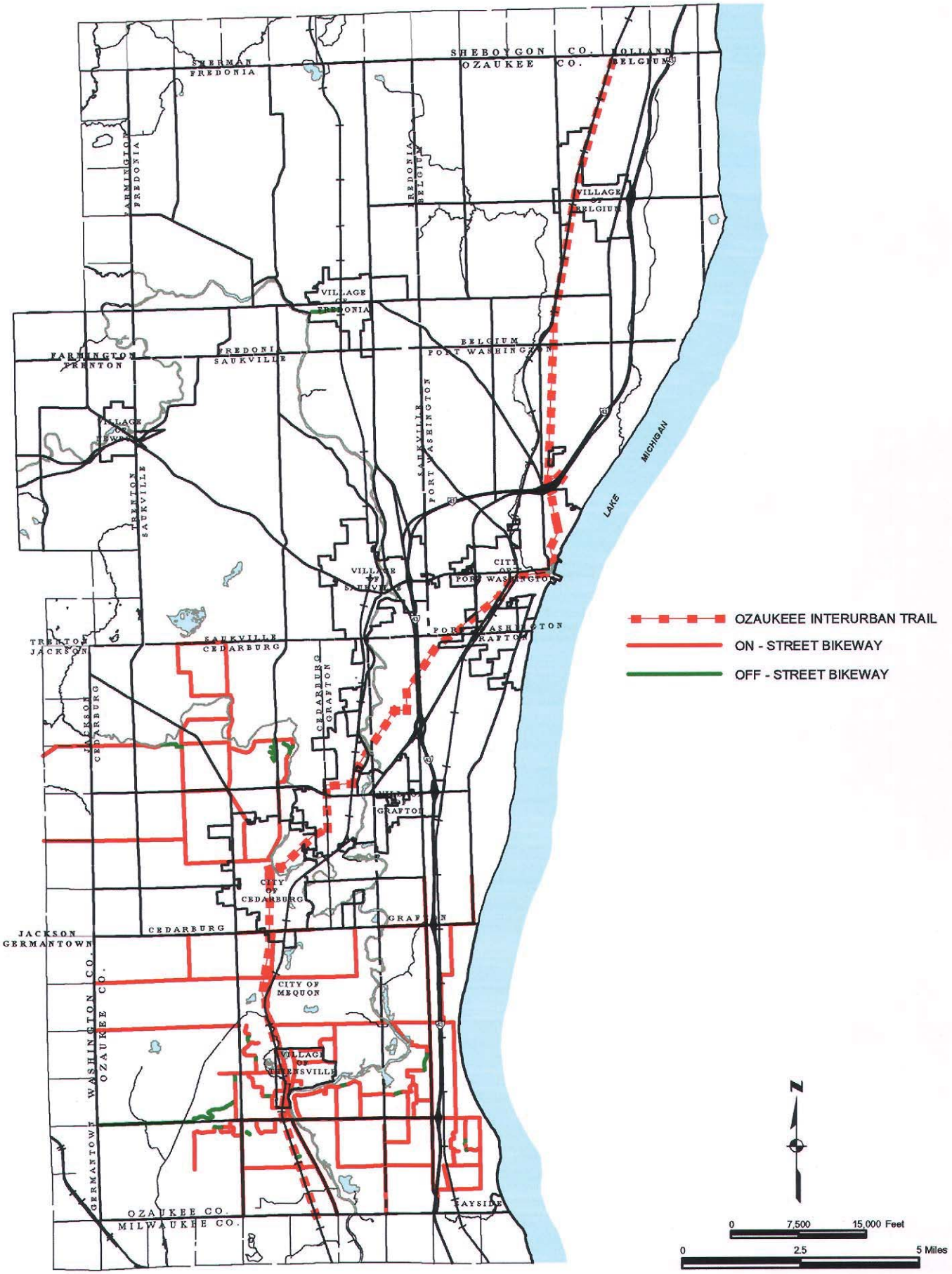
Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Map IV - 6
SERVICE AREAS FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY SHARED-RIDE TAXI SERVICE: 2006



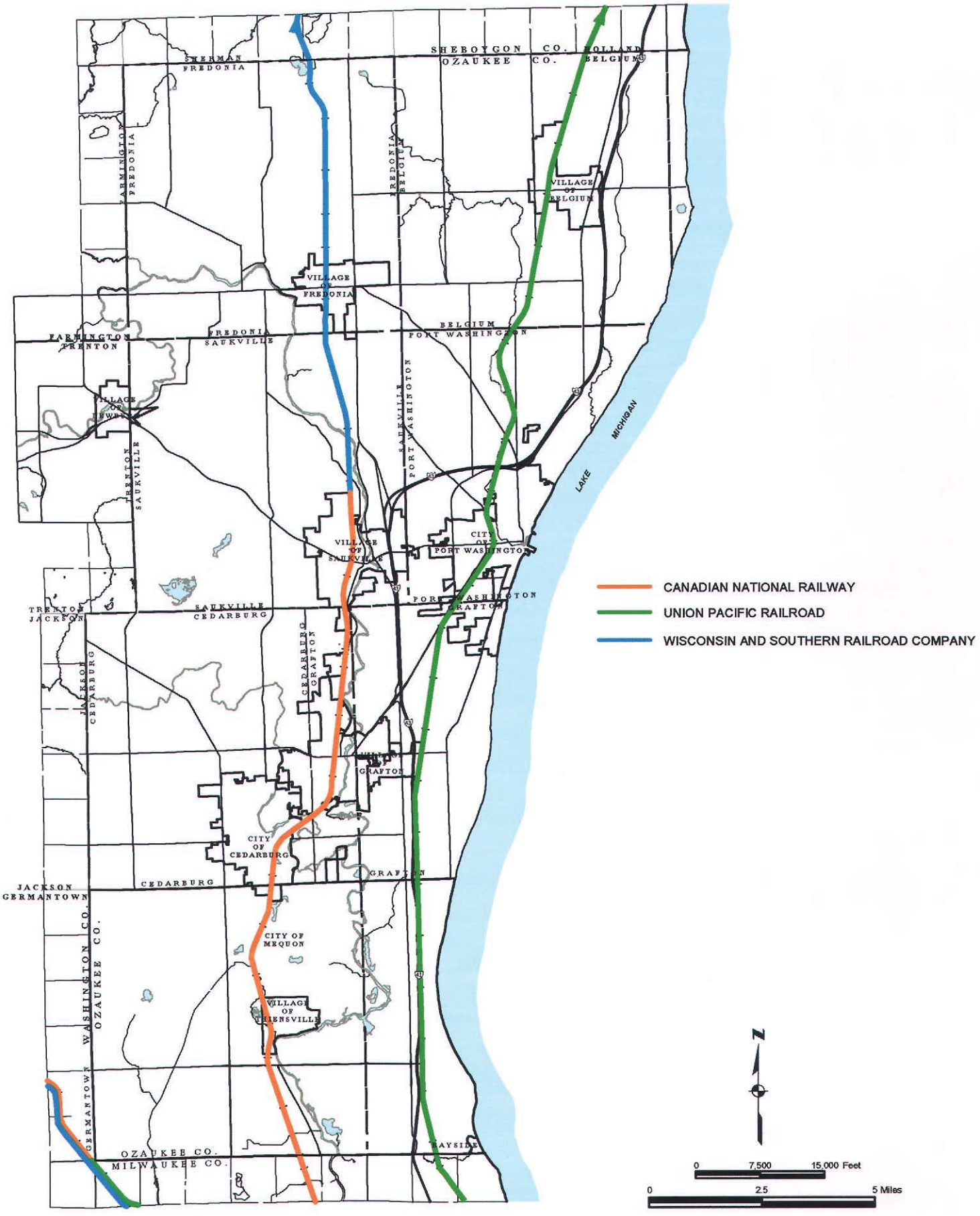
Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Map IV-7
BICYCLE WAYS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2005



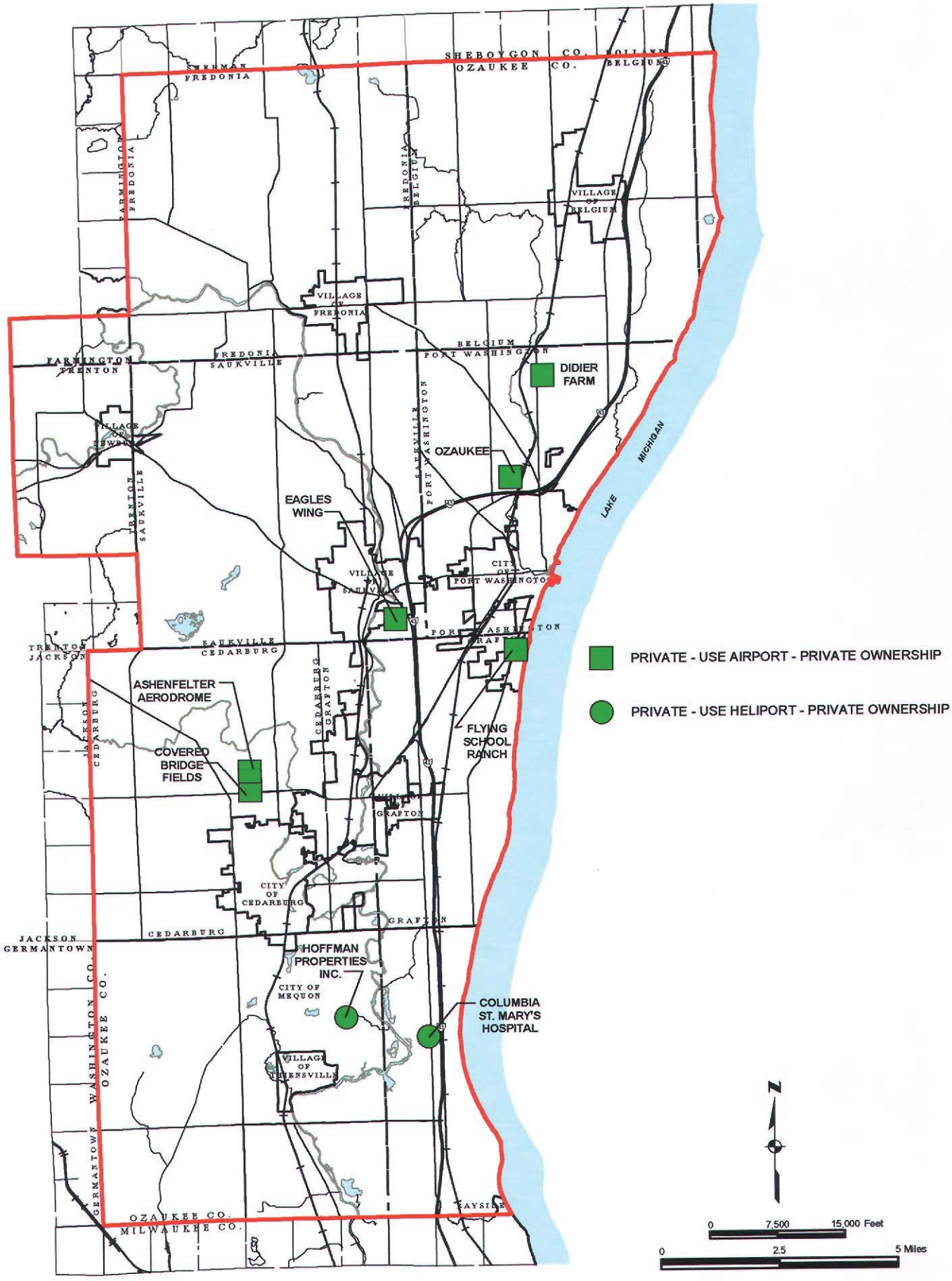
Source: Ozaukee County Highway Map (2005) and SEWRPC.

Map IV-8
RAILWAYS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2005



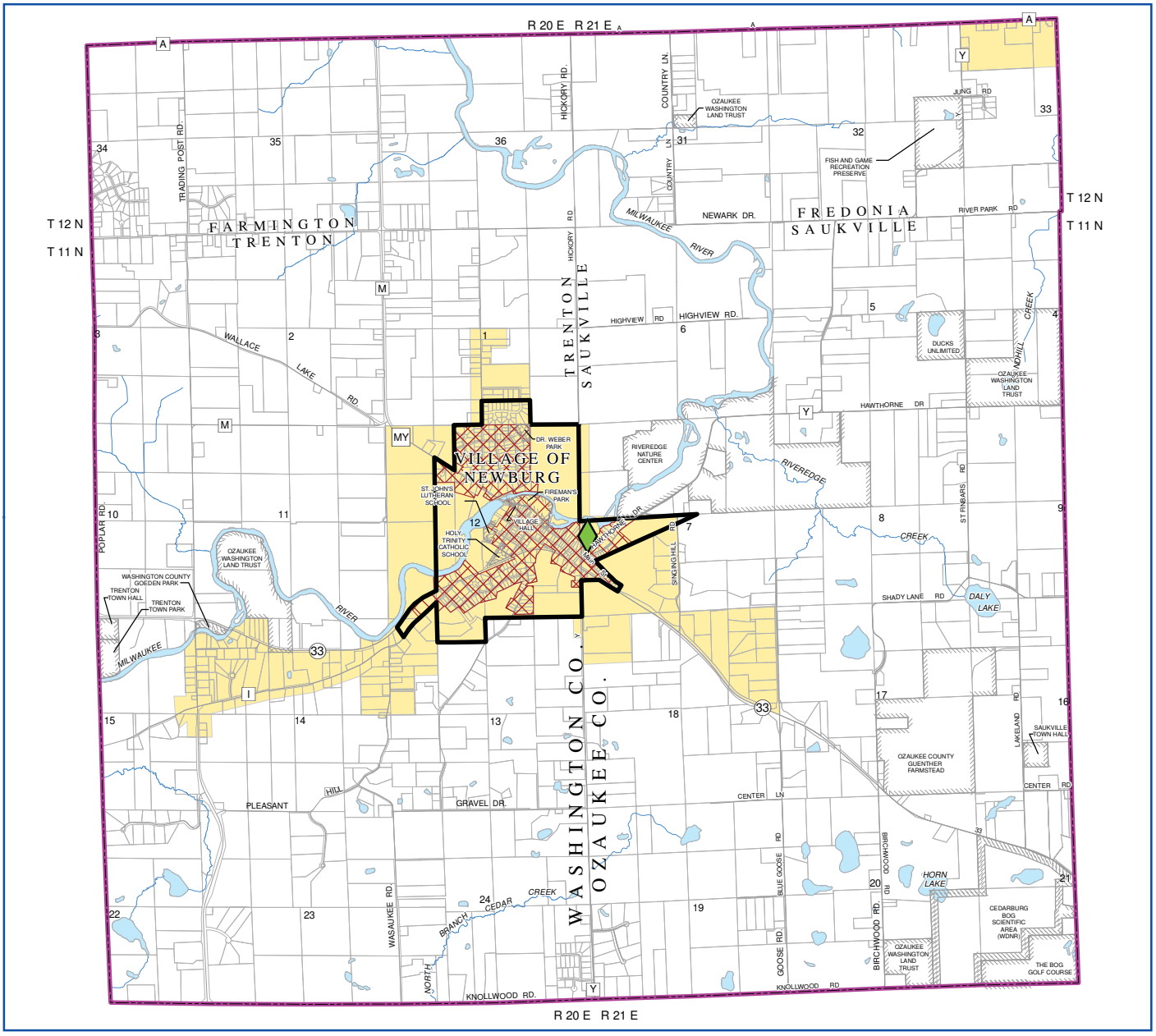
Source: SEWRPC (inventory for Regional Transporation System Plan 2035 update).

Map IV - 9
PRIVATE USE AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: SEWRPC.

SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREAS AND AREAS SERVED BY SEWER IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP IV-10

- PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA: 2005
- AREA SERVED BY SEWER: 2000
- SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

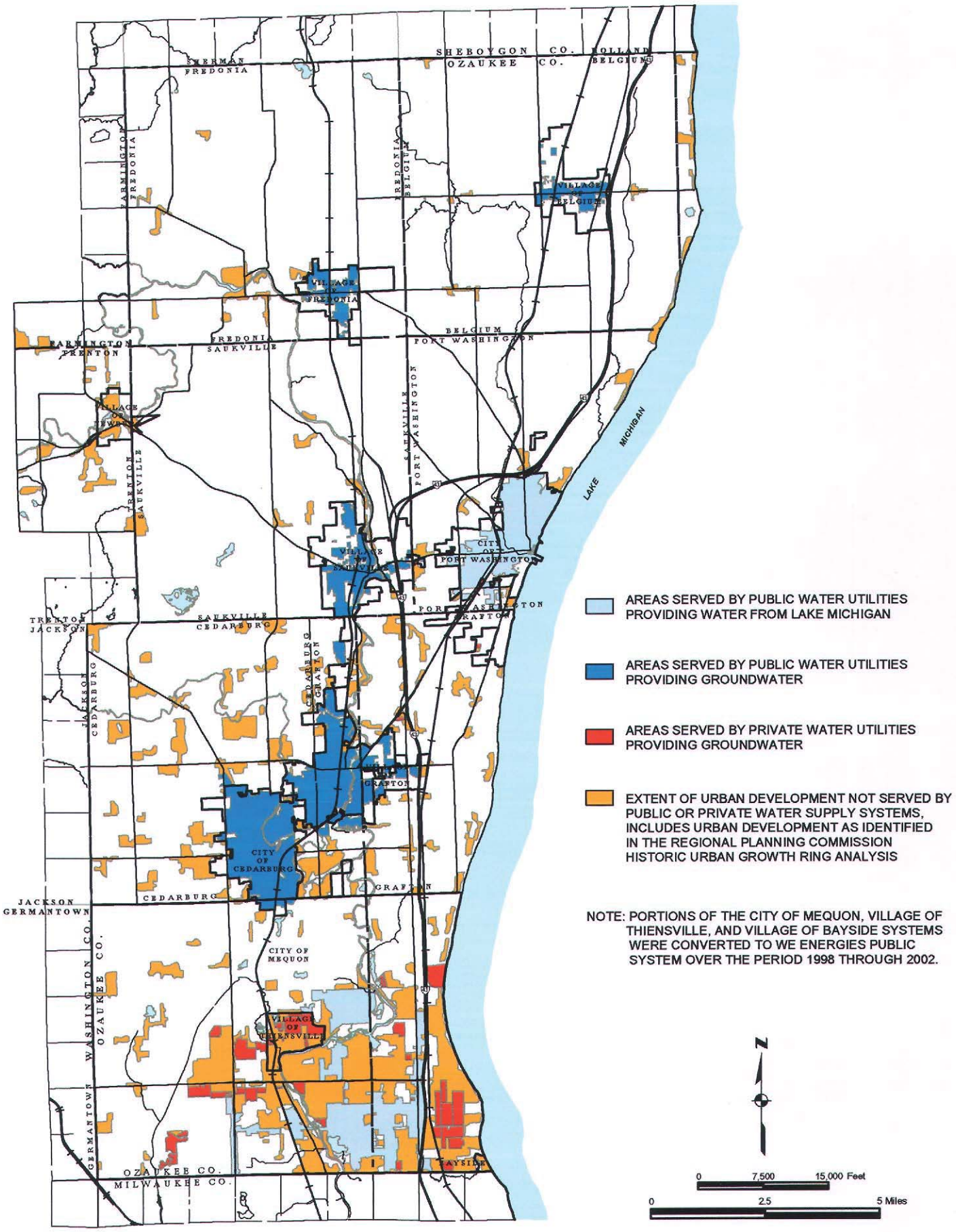
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COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT- FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

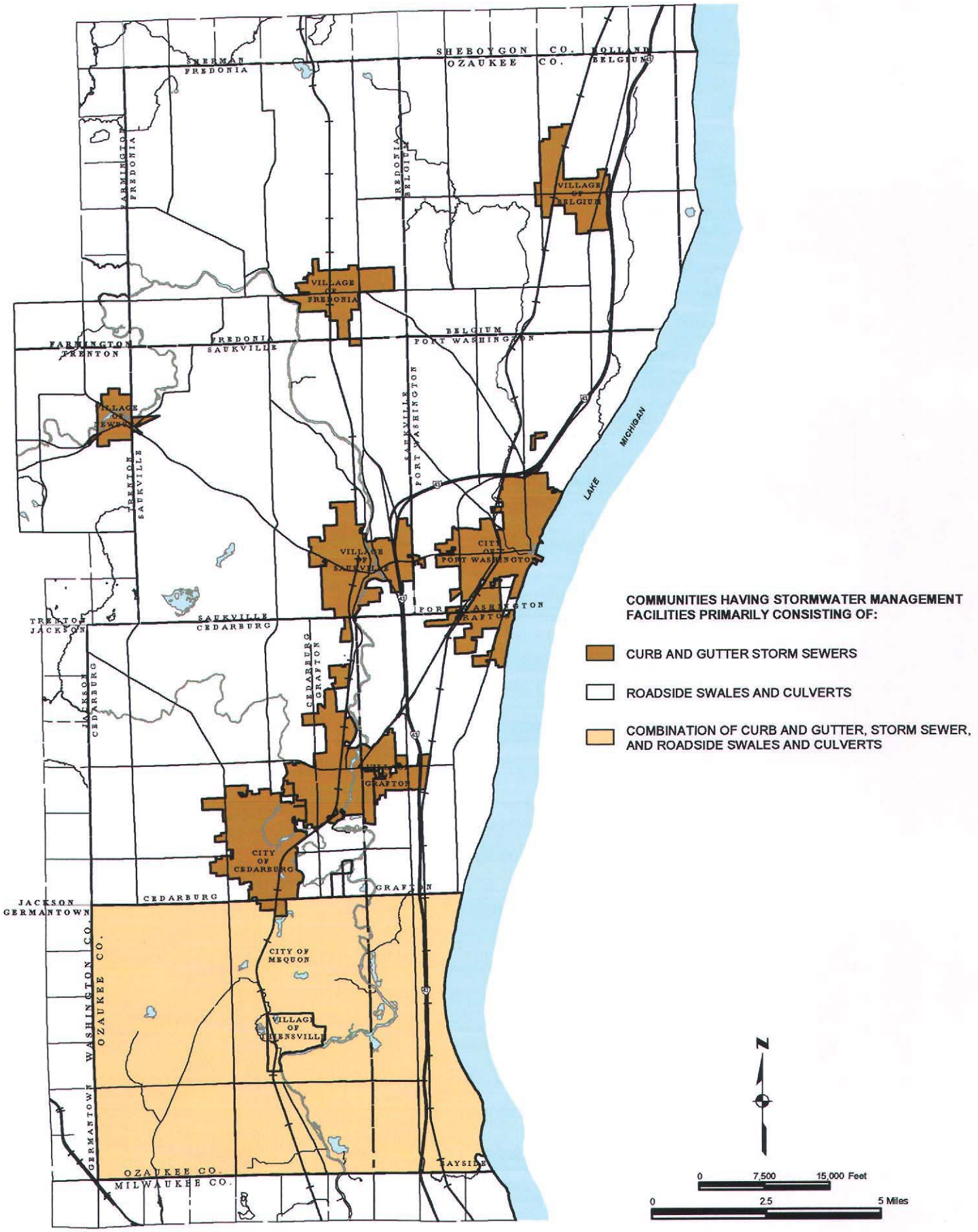
SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map IV-11
AREAS SERVED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER UTILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



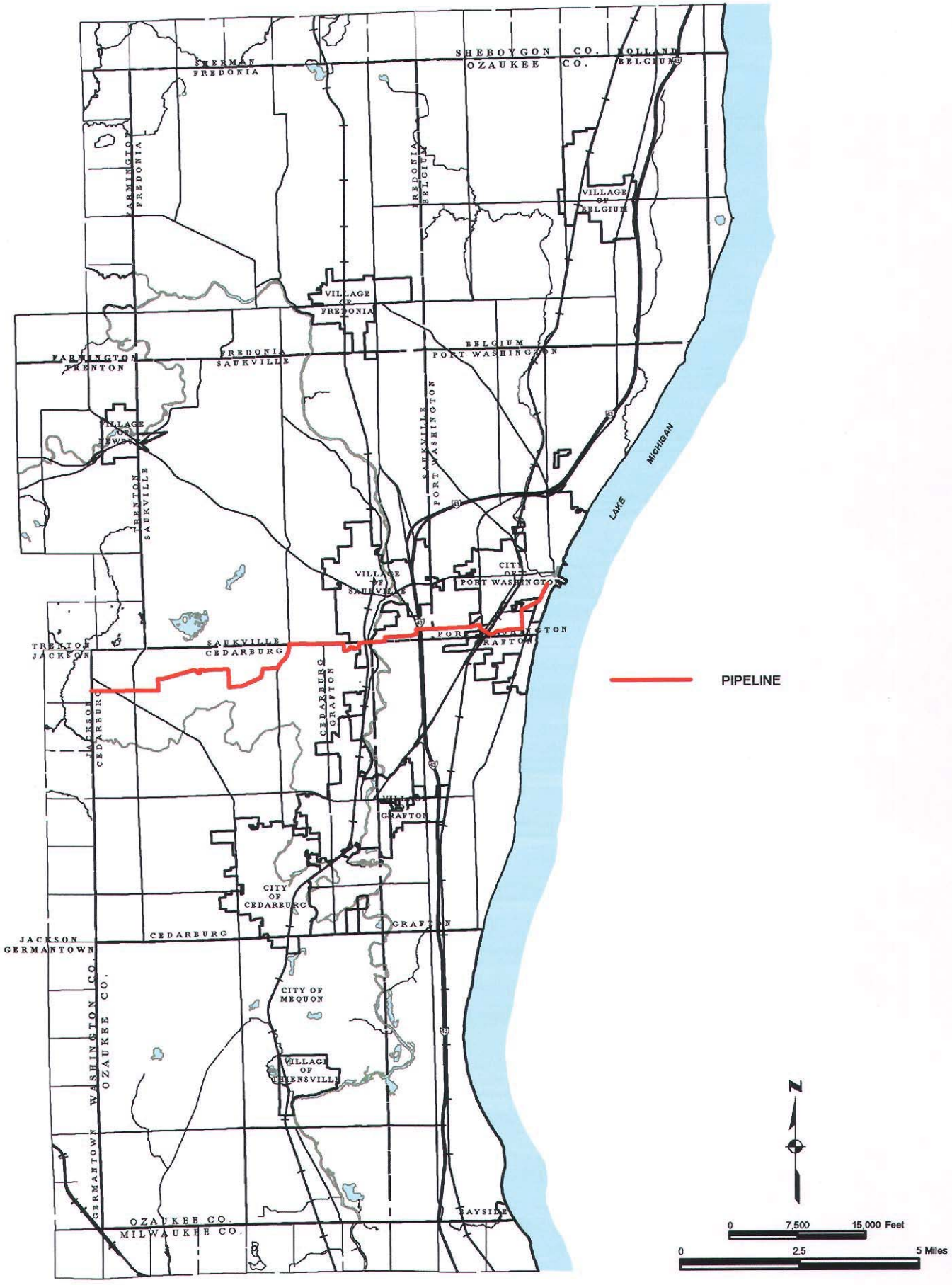
Source: SEWRPC (inventory conducted for Regional Water Supply Study).

Map IV-12
EXISTING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



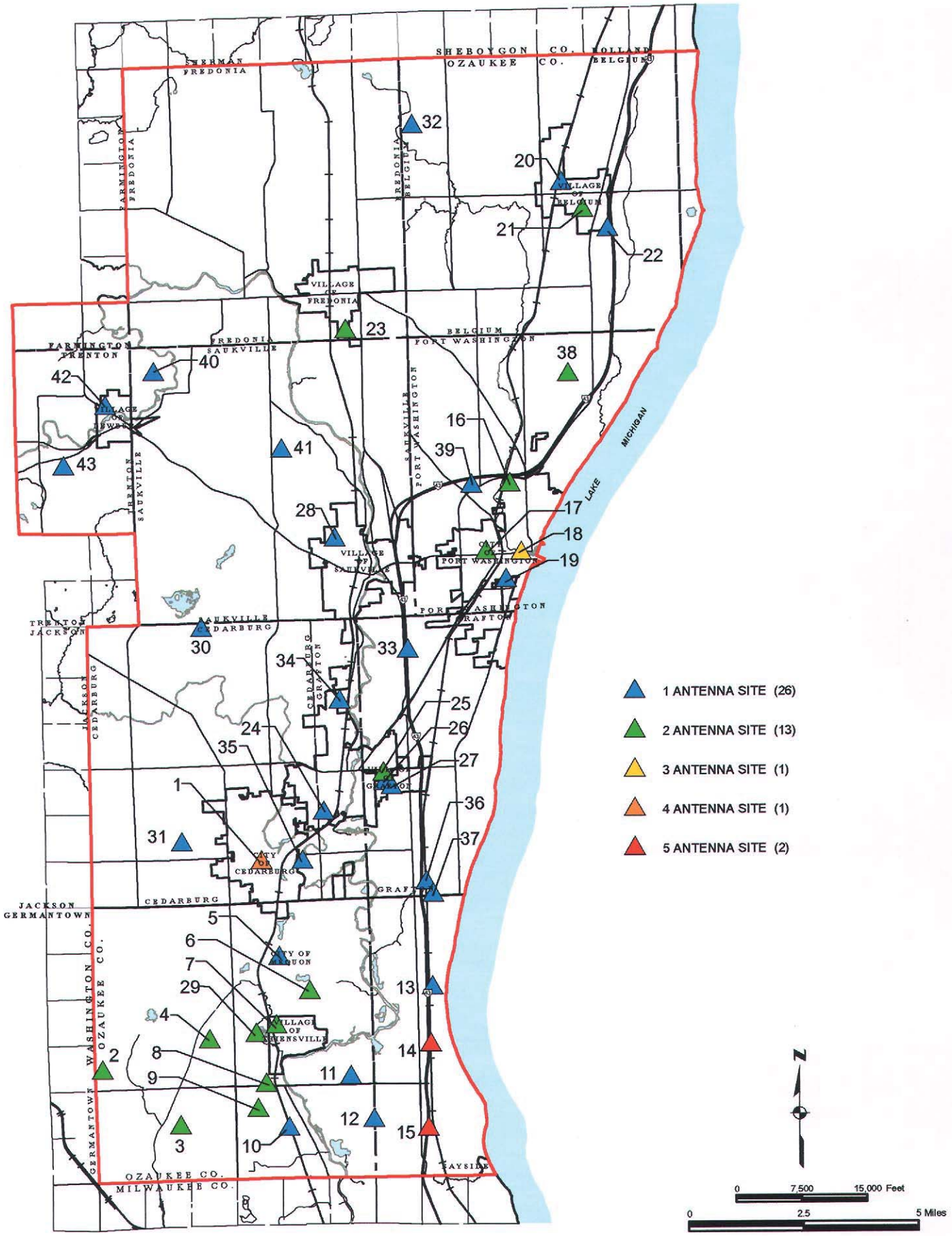
Source: SEWRPC.

Map IV-13
MAJOR NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: SEWRPC.

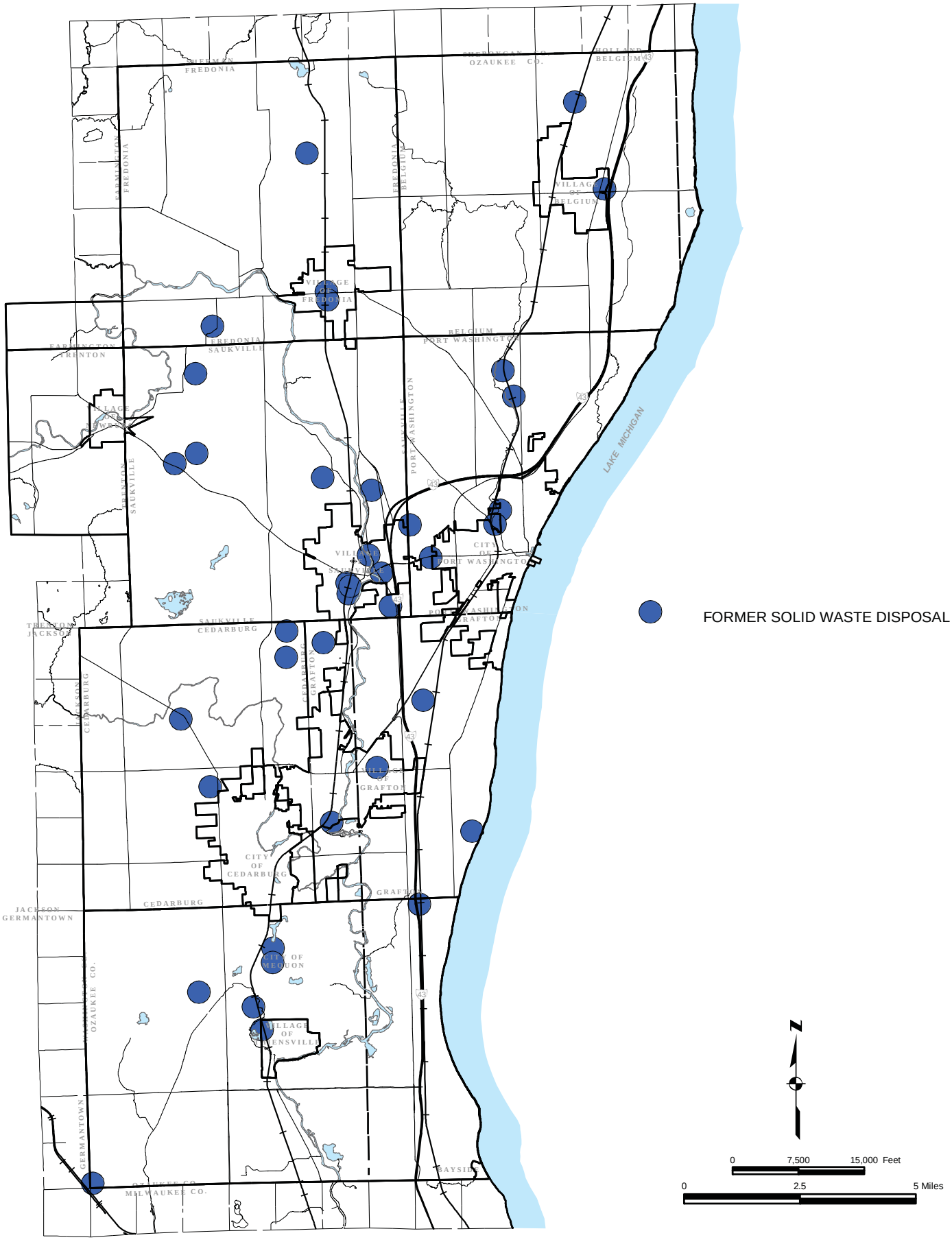
Map IV-14
WIRELESS ANTENNA SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: SEWRPC.

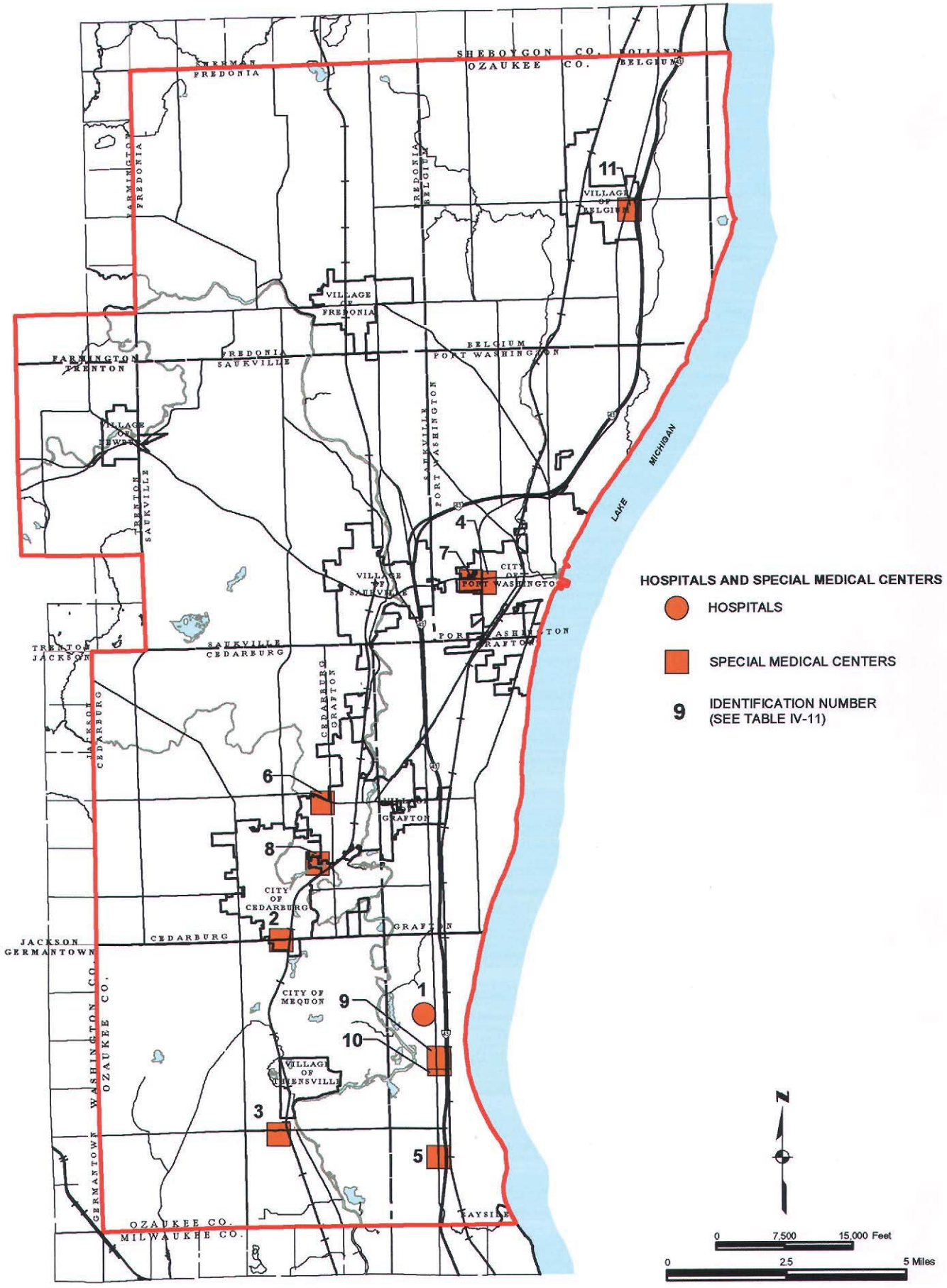
Map IV-15

FORMER SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE PLANNING AREA



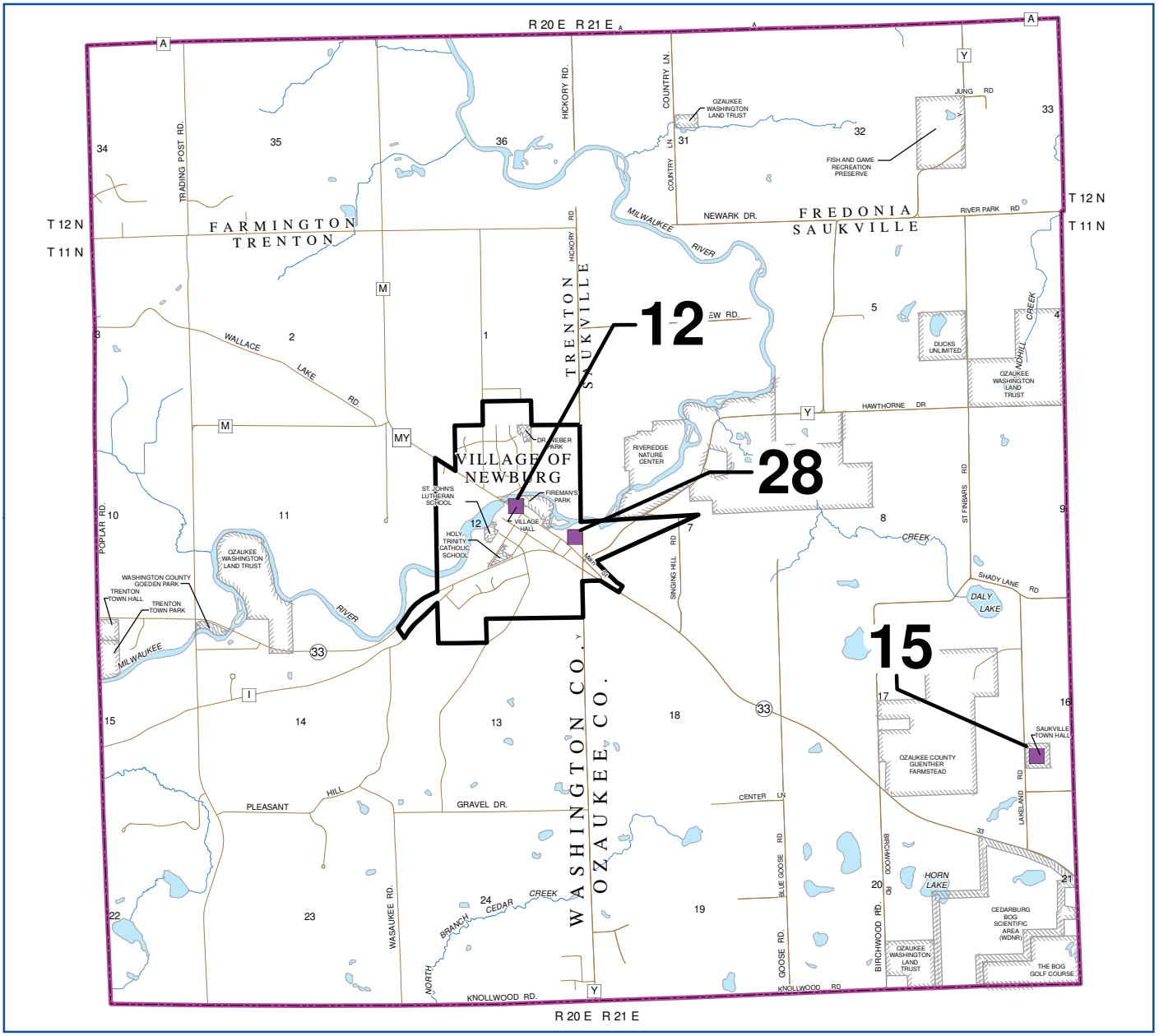
Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department and SEWRPC.

Map IV - 16
HOSPITALS AND SPECIAL MEDICAL CENTERS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: SEWRPC.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL CENTERS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2005



MAP IV-17

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL CENTERS

■ COMMUNITY CENTER

24 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE IV-12)

▭ VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

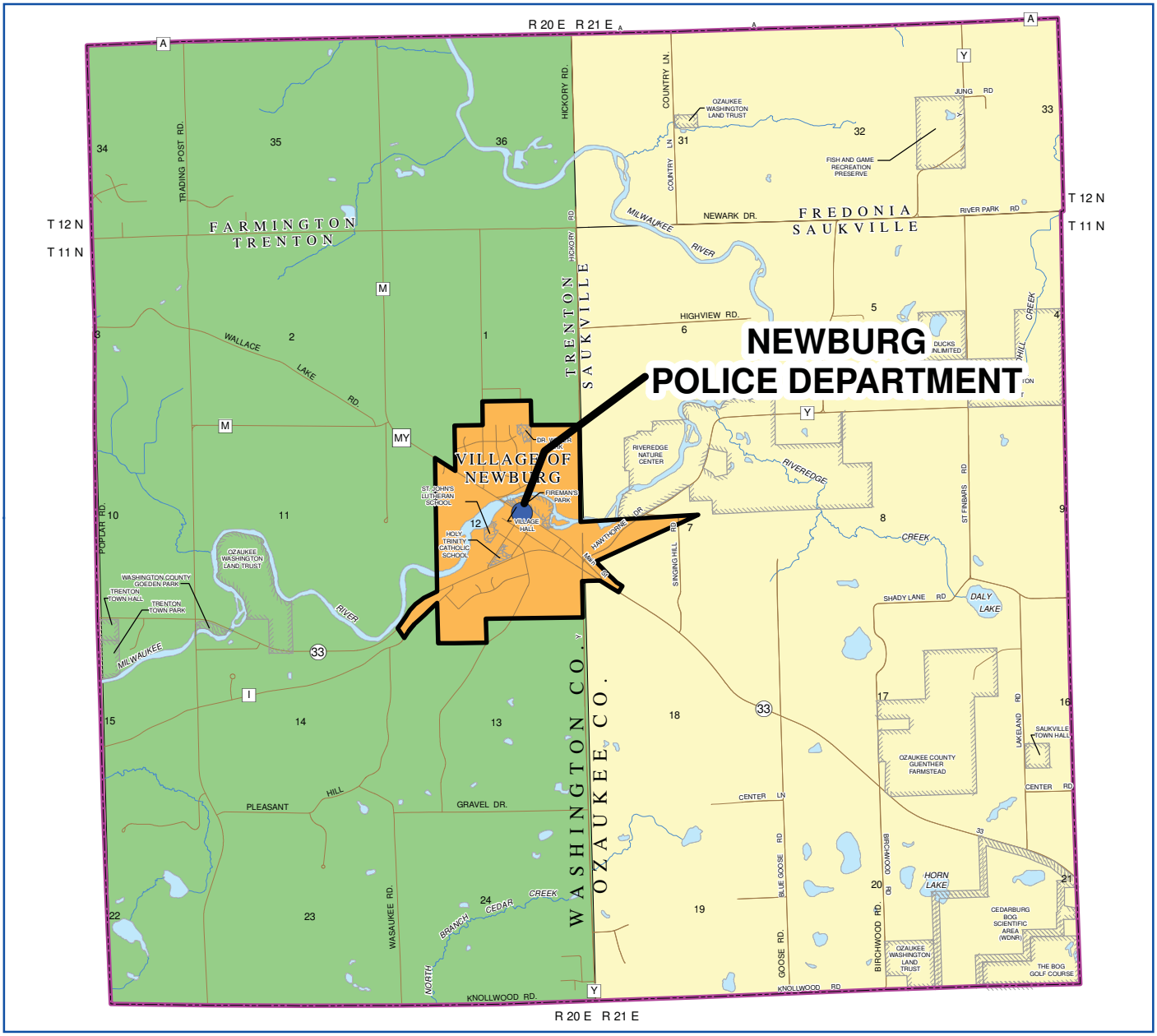
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COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT: FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATIONS AND SERVICE AREAS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2005



MAP IV-18

- CITY AND VILLAGE POLICE STATIONS
- AREA SERVED BY MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
- AREA SERVED BY OZAUKEE COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT
- AREA SERVED BY WASHINGTON COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

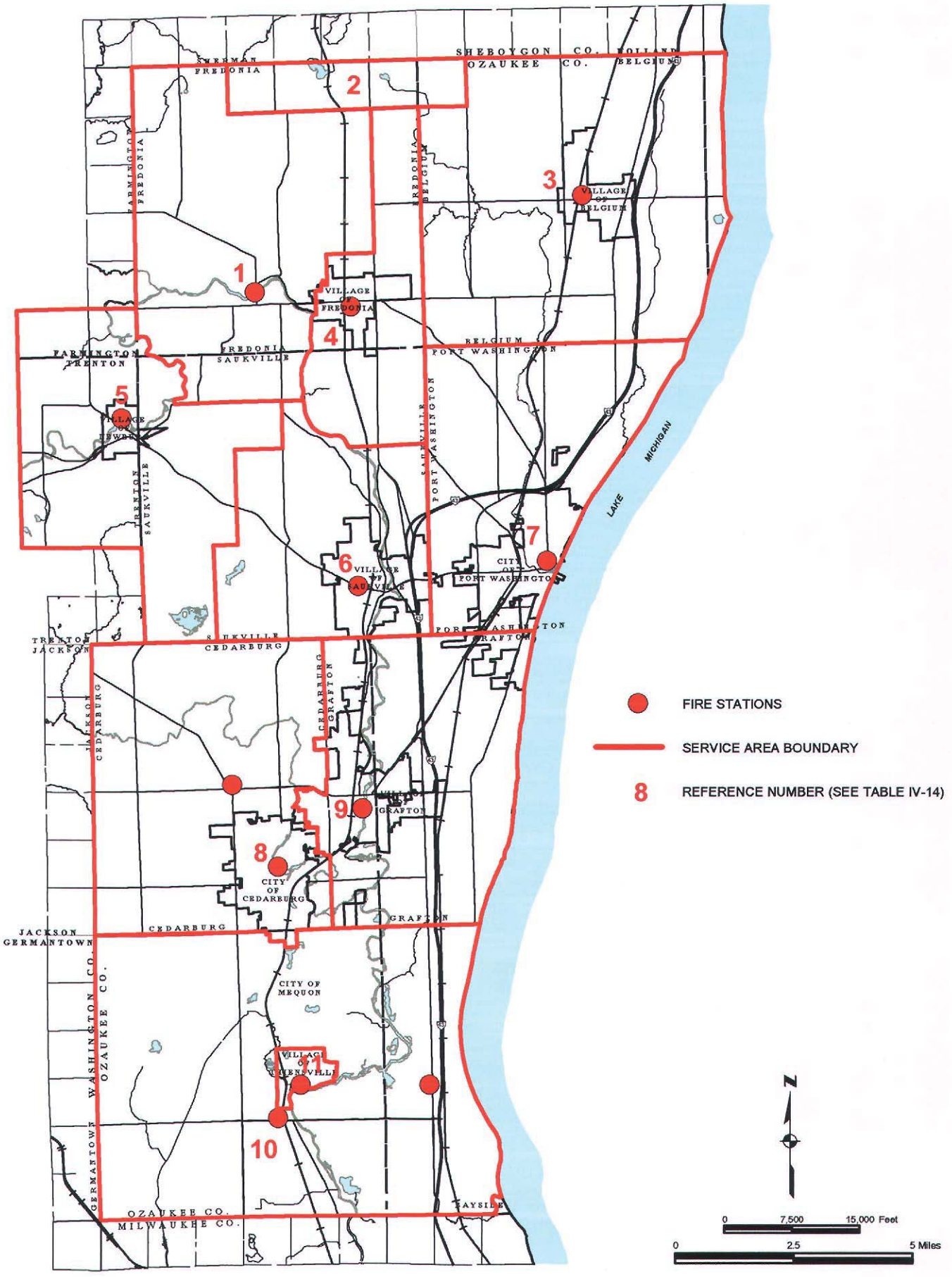
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COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT- FROM U.S.G.S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

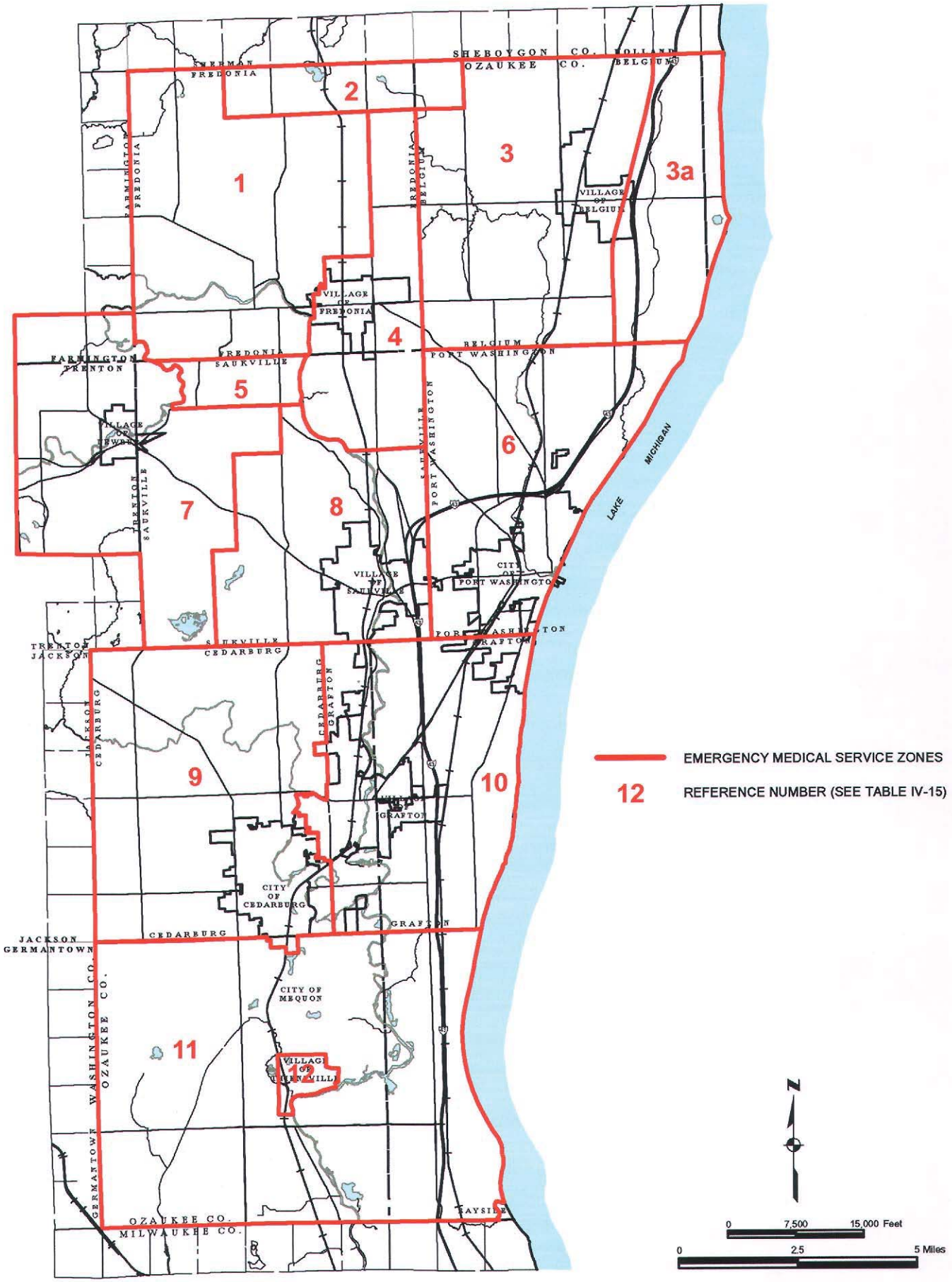
SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map IV-19
FIRE STATIONS AND FIRE DEPARTMENT SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



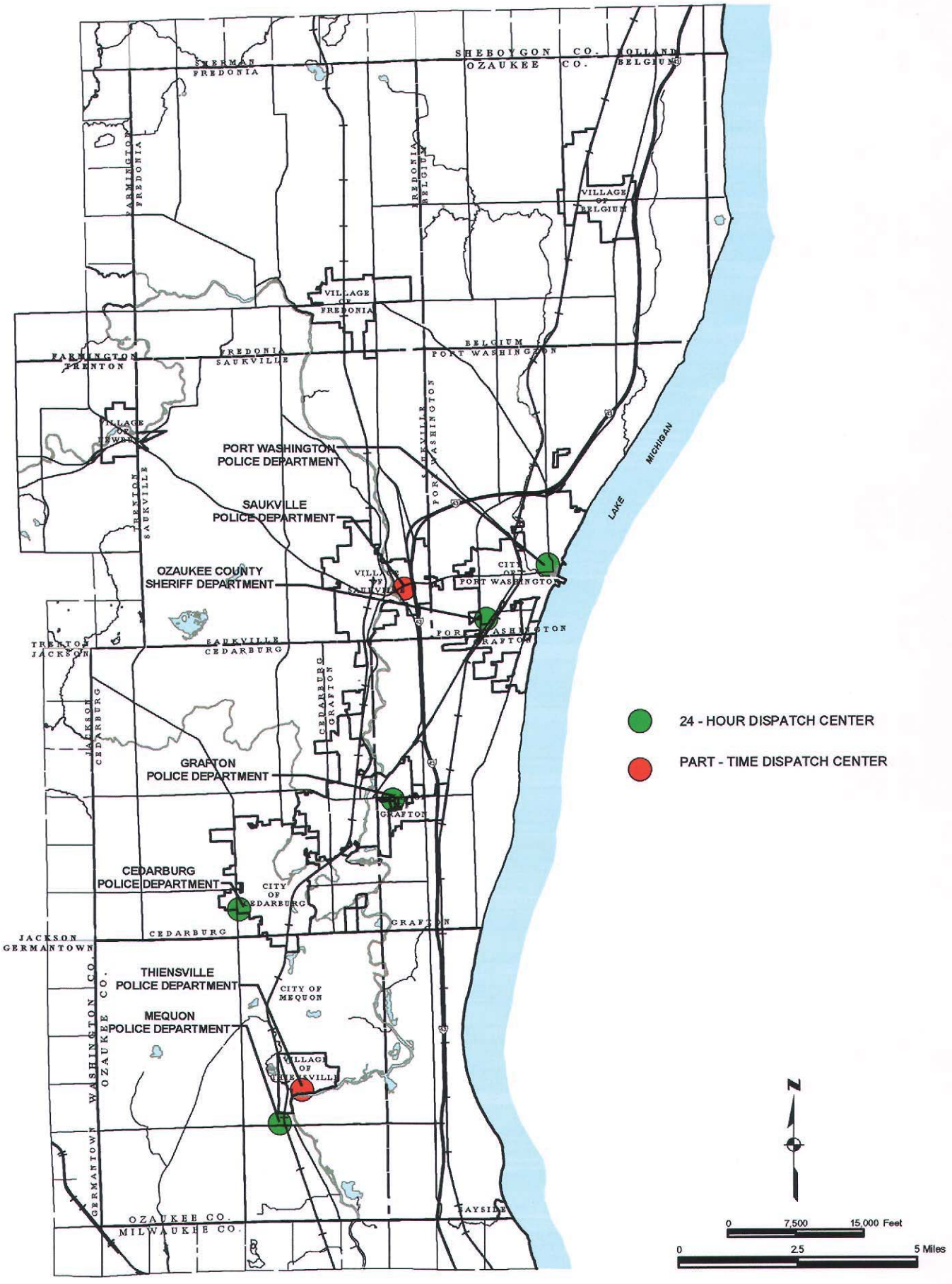
Source: Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

Map IV-20
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE ZONES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



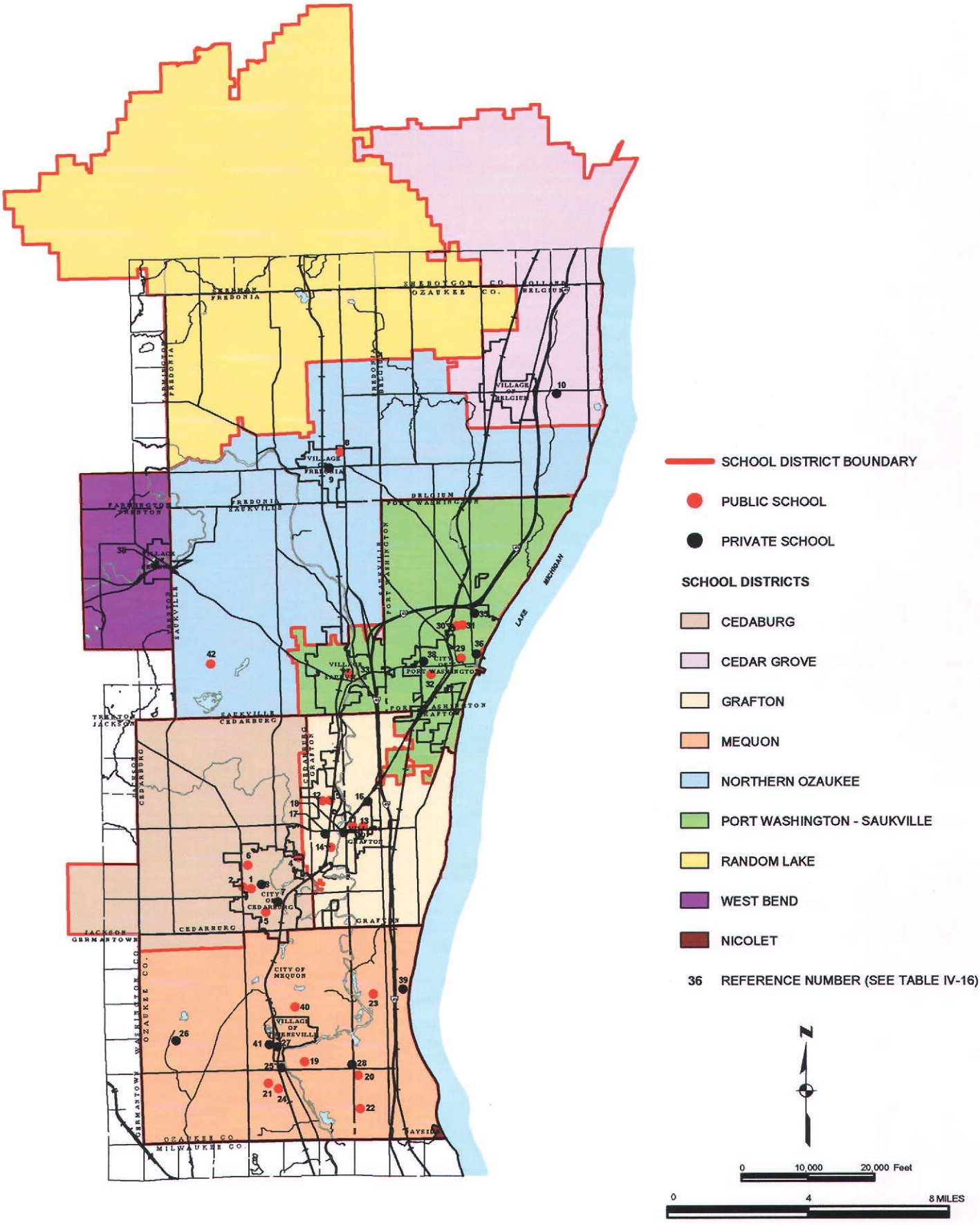
Source:Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

Map IV-21
DISPATCH CENTERS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



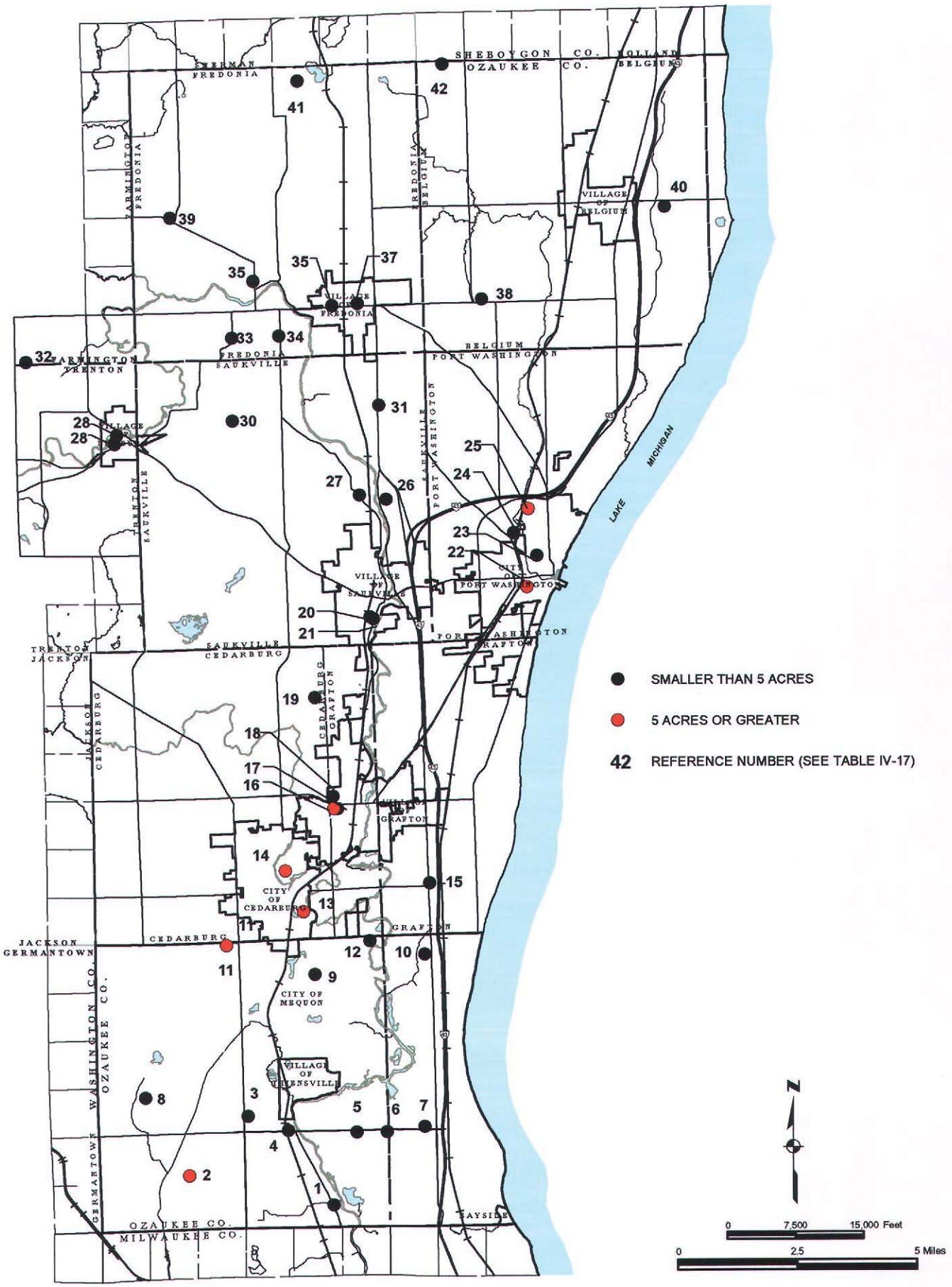
Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Map IV-22
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2005



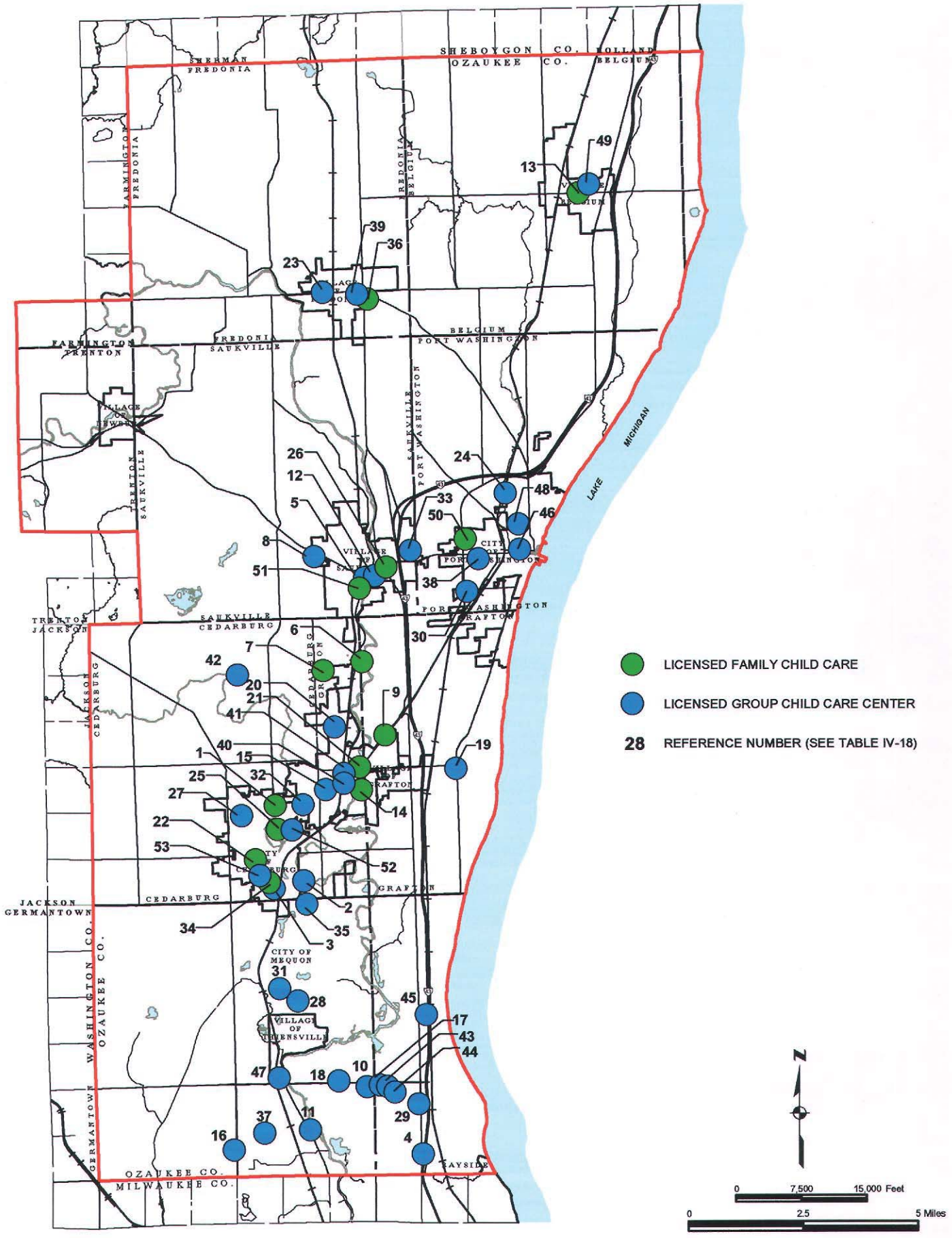
Source: School Districts and SEWRPC.

Map IV-23
CEMETERIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



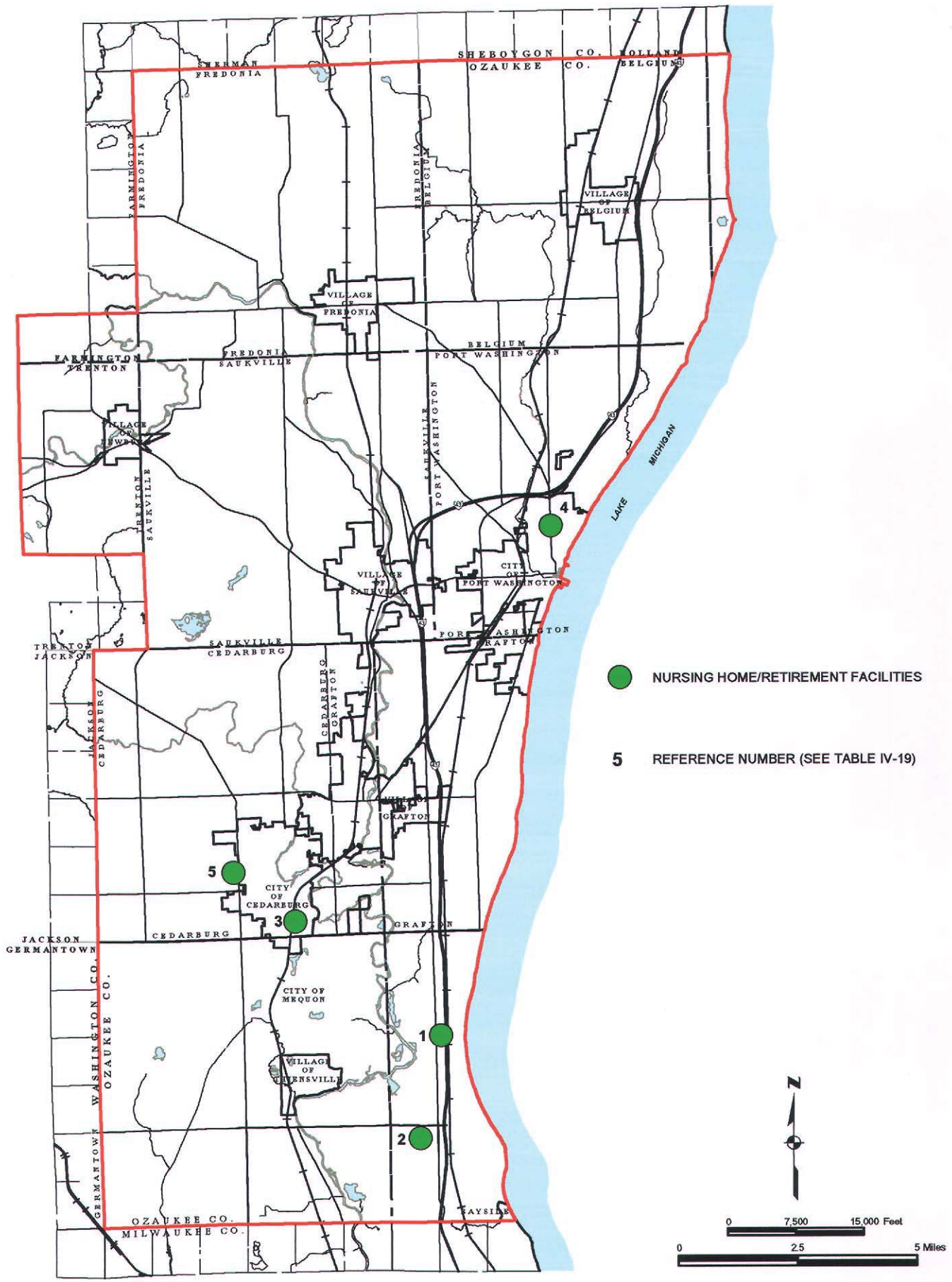
Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Map IV-24
CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



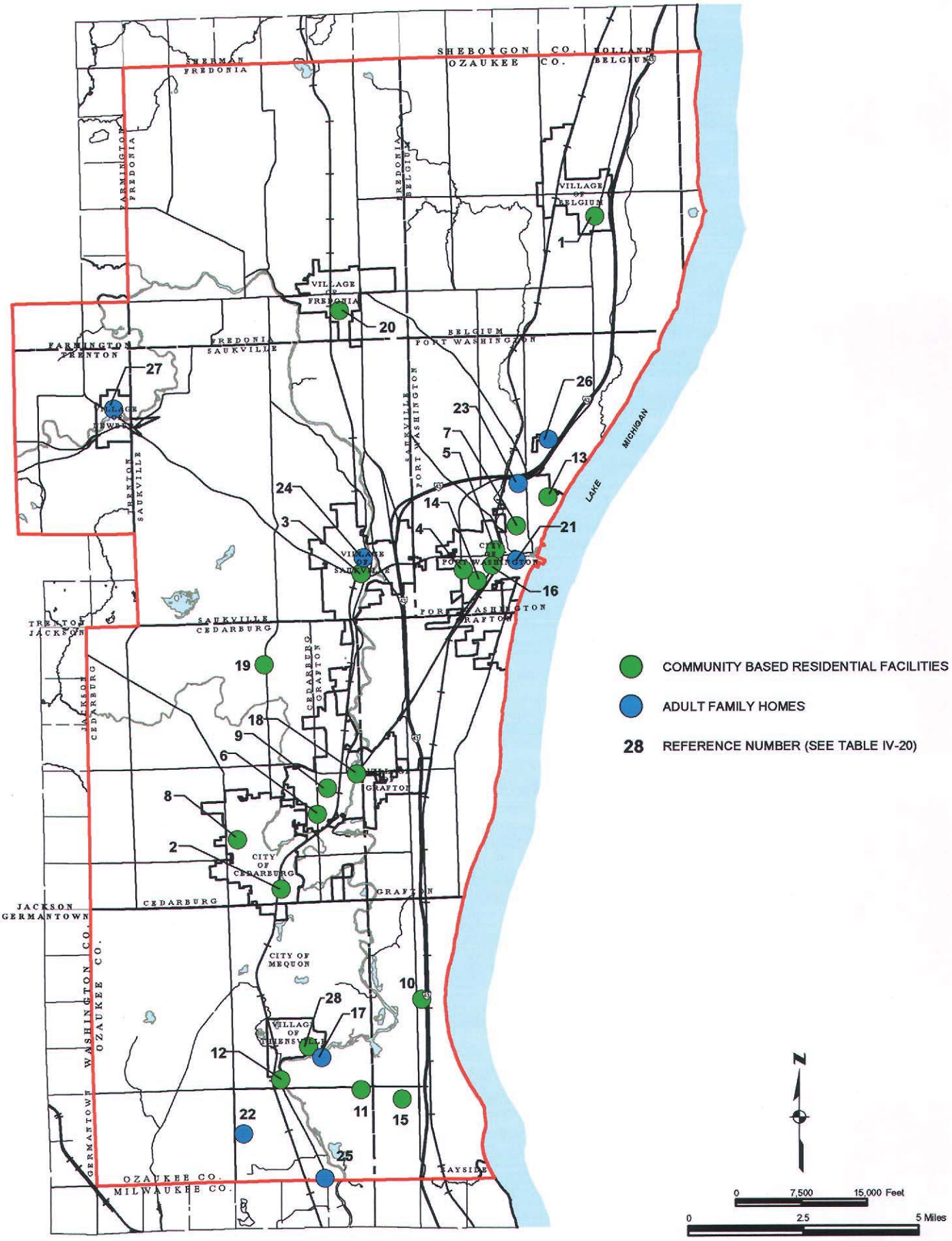
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Map IV-25
NURSING HOMES AND RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Map IV-26
ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services and SEWRPC.

Appendix D

Table D-1

SEWRPC 2000 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
Government and Institutional
Administrative, Safety, and Assembly
Local
Regional
Educational
Local
Regional
Group Quarters
Local
Regional
Cemeteries

Table D-1

SEWRPC 2000 LAND USE INVENTORY CATEGORIES
(continued)

Land Use Description
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

Chapter V

EXISTING PLANS AND ORDINANCES

This comprehensive plan is intended to update existing land use-related plans adopted by the Village of Newburg 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 identify changes to the Village zoning and subdivision ordinance needed to implement the comprehensive plan and to refine and detail the regional land use plan and other areawide plans adopted by SEWRPC and Ozaukee County. Accordingly, an important step in the planning process is a review of the existing framework of areawide and local plans and related land use regulations. This chapter presents a summary of that review. Plans and ordinances described in this chapter summarize those documents as they existed in 2006. Plans summarized in this chapter are an inventory of plans and regulations adopted during or prior to 2006, and should not be confused with the recommendations developed and adopted as part of this comprehensive plan. Comprehensive plan recommendations are set forth in the following nine element chapters (Chapters VI through XIV). In some cases, as noted in the text, trends and changes in plans after 2006 are also noted.

PART I: AREAWIDE PLANS

Regional Plans

For the past 40 years, SEWRPC has used a cooperative, voluntary approach to preparing regional comprehensive plans. That approach envisions a 10-year planning cycle, beginning with each Federal Census of Population and Housing. During the first several years of each decade, planning efforts at the regional level are focused on updating the comprehensive planning database (new orthophotography, updated census information, travel surveys, updated land use and environmental corridor inventories, and updated information on local plans and zoning regulations). Population, household, and employment forecasts for a new design year are also prepared. The next phase of activity involves the preparation, documentation, and adoption of updated regional plans, focusing in particular on the regional land use and transportation plans. The regional plans are prepared cooperatively, with the involvement of State agencies, county and local governments, and private sector interests.

The regional plan contains extensive and detailed inventory information relating to existing land use and natural resources; population and employment information and forecasts; and regional land use, transportation, and other plan elements that provide an areawide, or metropolitan, planning framework for the preparation of county and local comprehensive plans. Typically, county and local plans refine and detail the recommendations set forth in the regional plan. The recommendations and implementation actions related to county and local plans are taken into account when the regional comprehensive plan is updated every 10 years. As a result, there is a continuous feedback loop that seeks to fully integrate local, county, and regional planning in Southeastern Wisconsin.

Regional plans affecting the Village of Newburg include:

- The regional land use plan for 2035, adopted in June 2006, (the fifth-generation regional land use plan) is the building block for all regional plans prepared by SEWRPC. The adopted regional land use plan map, as it pertains to the Ozaukee County Planning Area, is shown on Map V-1. The Ozaukee County Board

endorsed the plan on December 6, 2006. The plan recommends that urban development occur in centralized, compact areas that can be readily served by public water, sewer, and other public facilities; that primary environmental corridors be preserved; and that prime agricultural lands outside planned urban service areas be protected.

- The regional transportation system plan for 2035, adopted in June 2006, (the fifth-generation regional transportation plan) is intended to provide a vision for, and guide to, transportation system development in the Region. The plan was endorsed by the Ozaukee County Board on July 18, 2007. The plan consists of four principal elements: arterial streets and highways (shown on Map V-5), public transit (shown on Map V-4), systems management, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities (shown on Map V-5). 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 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.

- The regional natural areas plan, adopted in September 1997, 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 or 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. The recommendations of the regional natural areas plan were incorporated into the Ozaukee County 2020 Park and Open Space Plan. An inventory of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas in the Village 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.

  The regional water quality management plan, adopted in 1979, is a guide to achieving clean and healthy 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 plan is currently being updated for the Milwaukee River watershed, which includes the Village. 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 water quality management plan. The Village of Newburg sanitary sewer service area plan described later in this chapter is an element of the regional water quality management plan.

  The Commission is working with the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) to update the regional water quality management plan. 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. 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.

- A regional water supply plan is currently being conducted for the seven-county Region. The 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, 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 emanating from water supply sustainability concerns.

- The first component of a regional telecommunications plan, a wireless antenna siting and related infrastructure plan,[1] was adopted in September 2006. The plan sets forth the basic principles and concepts underlying the regional telecommunications planning process and objectives that should be met by the regional telecommunications system; presents an inventory and performance information for the existing cellular - PCS mobile wireless networks operating in the Region; describes the recommended wireless telecommunications plan for the Region; and sets forth an approach to implement plan.

  The antenna siting plan consists of two levels of wireless networks – a wireless backhaul network[2] 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. Within Ozaukee County, the Village of Thiensville is working with SEWRPC to develop a community level wireless access network plan.

  A regional broadband access plan, which will build upon the wireless telecommunications plan, will be completed in late 2007. Upon implementation, the plan is intended to provide quality wireless voice communication throughout the seven-county Region.

- Since 2006 many plans in the region have been updated and include more specific recommendations for sustainable development. These recommendations usually include policies for making new development more compact and reducing the pressure on land development in rural areas. These policies will maintain an efficient and lower cost infrastructure that is affordable and will be economically sustainable over many decades. This type of change is also reflected in other sections of this plan.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Master Plans

Each property owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is required to have a "master plan" that establishes the goals and objectives for the property and identifies how the area will be managed and developed. These plans are designed to clearly communicate to the public how the property will “look” and what benefits the area will provide.

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[1] *Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 51, A Wireless Antenna Siting and Related Infrastructure Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 2006.*

[2] *A 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.*

North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area Feasibility Study

Following approval by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board in August 2002, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) established the North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area. The North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area project boundary encompasses 19,487 acres. Approximately 9,100 acres of cropland and pasture, 5,900 acres of wetlands, and 700 acres of forest occur within the boundary. The core area of wetlands and agricultural upland near the North Branch of the Milwaukee River makes up 16,549 acres and corridors along the five tributary streams make up an additional 2,938 acres. The project area encompasses river and stream corridors, large wetland complexes, three lakes, and rural/agricultural lands. The entire study area lies within the Milwaukee River basin in northeastern Washington, northwestern Ozaukee, and southwestern Sheboygan counties.

In addition to protecting forests and wetlands, one of the primary goals of the project is to help maintain farming as a viable land use in the area. To achieve this goal, the DNR may offer to purchase development rights on farms. This technique allows landowners to sell the value of the right to develop their property while retaining underlying ownership. The DNR established a locally-based citizen advisory committee in 2004 to guide the purchase of land and development rights in the area and to advise the DNR on how to use and manage the lands it purchases. By doing so, DNR hopes to ensure that its actions positively affect farming's future in the North Branch area. The study recommends that a variety of real estate tools be used to protect the natural resources of the 19,487-acre boundary. These include the purchase of development rights, fee simple acquisition, conservation easements, donations, public-private partnership/cost-shared acquisitions, and landowner participation in other state and federal land conservation programs (ie, Conservation Reserve, Wildlife Habitat Improvement, and Wetland Reserve programs).

Ozaukee County Plans and Ordinances

Ozaukee County Land Use-Related 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.[3] 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.

- 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,[4] 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,

[3] *Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd Edition,* A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, *June 2001.*

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 VIII.

Ozaukee County Land-Use Related Ordinances

- County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. Under Section 59.692 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* and Chapter NR 115 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, 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 V-5[5] 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 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. The Village of Newburg zoning ordinance includes shoreland and floodplain regulations for shoreland areas within the Village. Village ordinances are described in Part 3 of this chapter.

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[4]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 87,* A Farmland Preservation Plan for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, *May 1983.*

[5]*A 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.*

- The Ozaukee County Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance. This 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 exiting 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.

- Ozaukee 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.

PART 2: VILLAGE LAND USE-RELATED PLANS

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.

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).

Village of Newburg Master Plan

Section 62.23 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* grants cities and villages the authority to prepare and adopt local master plans or plan elements, such as a community land use plan. 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 city, village, and town units of government, as well as counties and regional planning commissions. 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. Up until that date, county and local governments can continue to implement zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances without having an adopted comprehensive plan; and are not required to administer and enforce local ordinances in conformance with locally-adopted plans. The *Village of Newburg Comprehensive Master Plan* was adopted by the Plan Commission on July 16, 1992.

The planning areas adopted as part of existing city and village plans are depicted on Map V-2. Map V-2 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 VIII-3 in Chapter VIII.

Village of Newburg Park and Open Space Plan

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 to 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 existing facilities for Dr. Weber Par; 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 Newburg Sewer Service Area Plan

The Village of Newburg has not adopted a sanitary sewer service area plan.

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 V-3.

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.

PART 3: VILLAGE LAND USE-RELATED ORDINANCES

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 zoning and subdivision regulations adopted by the Village of Newburg.

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.

Local Zoning Ordinances

Each city, town, and village in Ozaukee County has adopted a zoning ordinance. Map V-8 depicts generalized zoning in the Ozaukee County 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.

The Village Board adopted a zoning ordinance and map in 1991 and adopted a revised zoning ordinance in 1994. Table VI-1 presents a summary of district regulations included in the zoning ordinance. The Village zoning ordinance includes both shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations. The zoning map depicts the location of the 100-year floodplain within the Village. The Village's supplementary floodplain zoning map depicts more detailed floodplain information, including the location of the floodway and the floodfringe zoning districts. The supplementary floodplain zoning map may need to be updated once the floodplain Map Modernization Project is completed by DNR in 2007.

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. Appendix E includes a summary of the process set forth in the *Statutes* for enacting an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and other land-use related extraterritorial authorities granted to cities and villages. A city or village can initiate preparation of an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map at any time. Initiation of the extraterritorial zoning ordinance freezes existing zoning in the extraterritorial (town) area for two years, while the city or village and affected town jointly develop an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map. A joint committee is formed to develop the ordinance. The time period can be extended for one additional year at the end of the two-year period if agreed to by the affected town. Extraterritorial platting and zoning jurisdiction for cities and villages in the Ozaukee County planning area is shown on Map V-8. 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 the Village.

In accordance with the 2014 update of the Comprehensive Plan, and the goals regarding protecting the surrounding environment and maintaining a reasonable and valuable pattern of growth, the Village should consider revising its extraterritorial plans and zoning. Moreover, extra-territorial zoning should be considered as one of the more effective ways of maintaining environmental protection, maintaining an efficient, affordable infrastructure, reducing the overall costs of local government, and the overall economic well-being of the Village. **Map I-1** depicts the area for which the Village intends to create extraterritorial plans, policies, and related actions.

Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Ordinances

Stormwater management and construction site erosion control ordinances act to protect water quality and protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare by minimizing the amount of sediment and other pollutants carried by stormwater and runoff discharged from construction sites or land disturbing activities to lake, streams, and wetlands. The Village of Newburg has adopted and administers an Erosion Control Ordinance, but has not adopted a Stormwater Management 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; 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 stormwater management, 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, towns, and counties, with the latter's approval authority applying only in unincorporated (town) areas and limited objecting authority applying within cities and villages. Cities and villages also have "extraterritorial" plat approval jurisdiction over subdivisions proposed in town areas near their corporate boundaries. Moreover, land division regulations also help the Village maintain environmental protections, efficientand affordable infrastructure, reduce the overall costs of local government, and improve the overall economic well-being of the Village.

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.

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."

The Village of Newburg has a Subdivision Code as part of its Municipal Code. A subdivision is defined as a land division that 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 are created within a five-year period (the Statutory definition). All divisions of land that result in 5 or more parcels of five acres or less within the limits of the Village or the Village's extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction require Village approval of a certified survey map.

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 area changes whenever a city or village annexes land, unless 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. Extraterritorial platting and zoning jurisdiction for cities and villages in the Ozaukee County planning area is shown on Map V-8. The Village of Newburg has extraterritorial platting authority over parts of the Towns of Fredonia, Saukville, Trenton, and Farmington.

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,[6] 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. The clerk of any city or village that adopts an official map by ordinance or resolution must record a certificate showing that the city or village has established an official map with the Ozaukee County register of deeds.

One of the basic purposes of the official map is to discourage the construction of structures and their associated improvements on land that has been designated for future public use. Local government subdivision ordinances can also require land shown on the official map to be dedicated for street, park, or other public use at the time land is subdivided. 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, and 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. The Village of Newburg is currently preparing an official map ordinance.

[6]*Waterways may be placed on the map only if included within a comprehensive surface water drainage plan.*

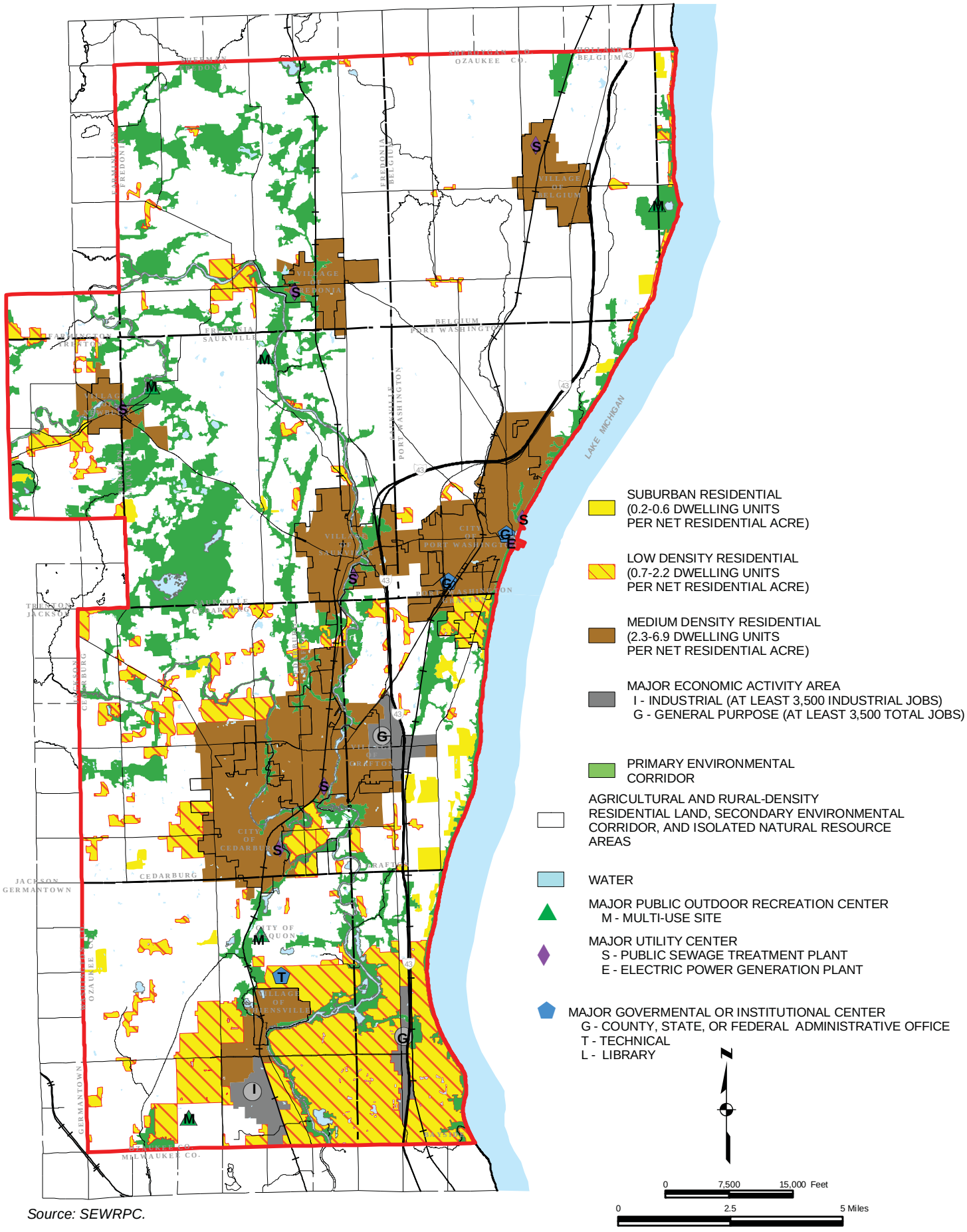
SUMMARY

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, transportation system plan, natural areas plan, a water quality management plan, and a telecommunications plan. Preparation of a regional water supply plan is underway. Plans developed at the County level include a farmland preservation plan, County park and open space plan, land and water resources management plan, jurisdictional highway system plan, and a public transit plan.

The Village of Newburg has adopted a master plan (the *Village of Newburg Comprehensive Master Plan*). The Village adopted an updated zoning ordinance and map in 1994, and has also adopted a Village subdivision ordinance.

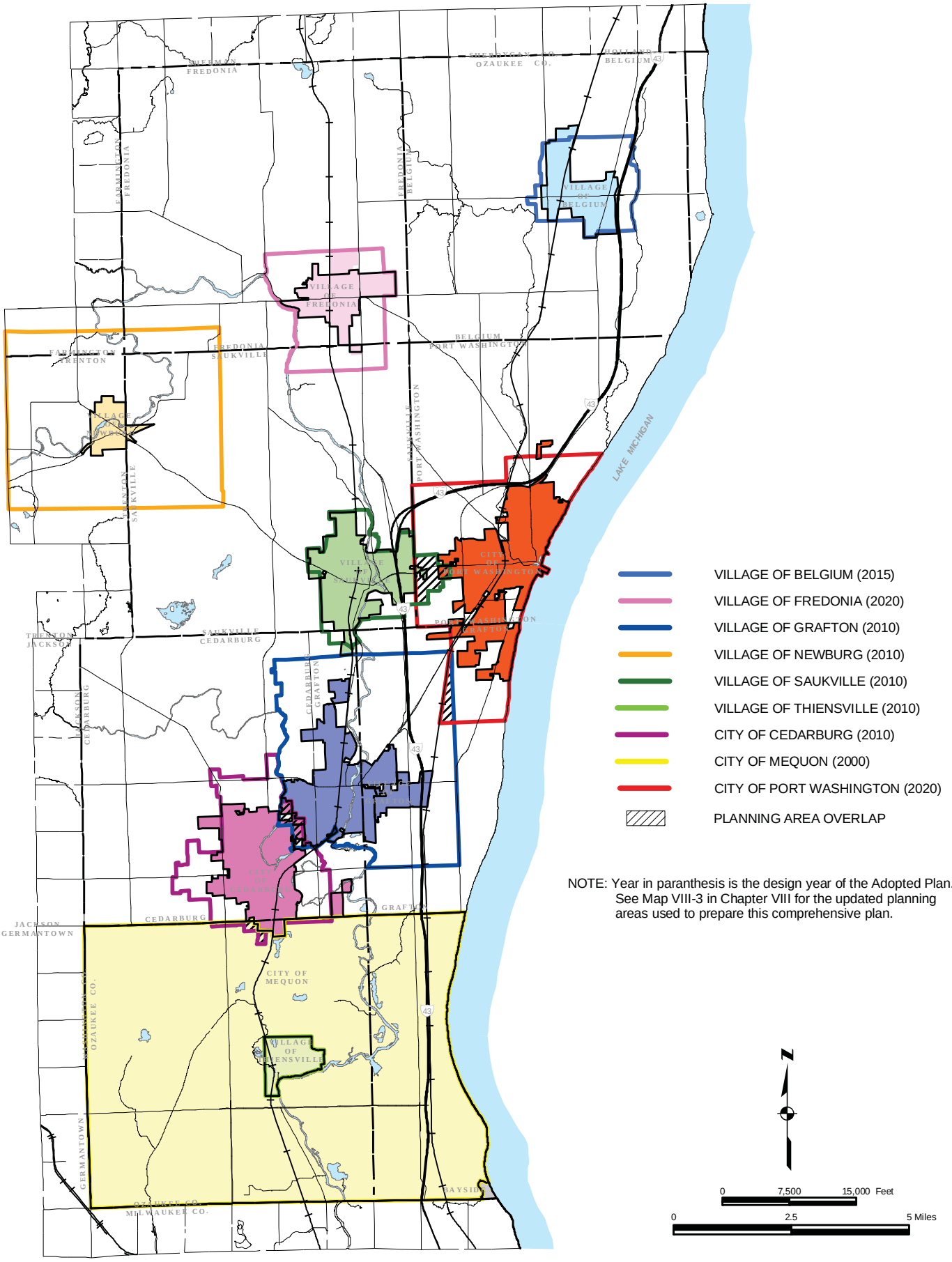
The comprehensive planning law requires that zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances be consistent with a governmental unit's comprehensive plan as of January 1, 2010. As of that date, the Village's zoning and subdivision ordinances must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Village Board. The Implementation Element (Chapter XIV) identifies modifications to existing ordinances needed to implement the comprehensive plan presented in this report.

Map V-1
REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

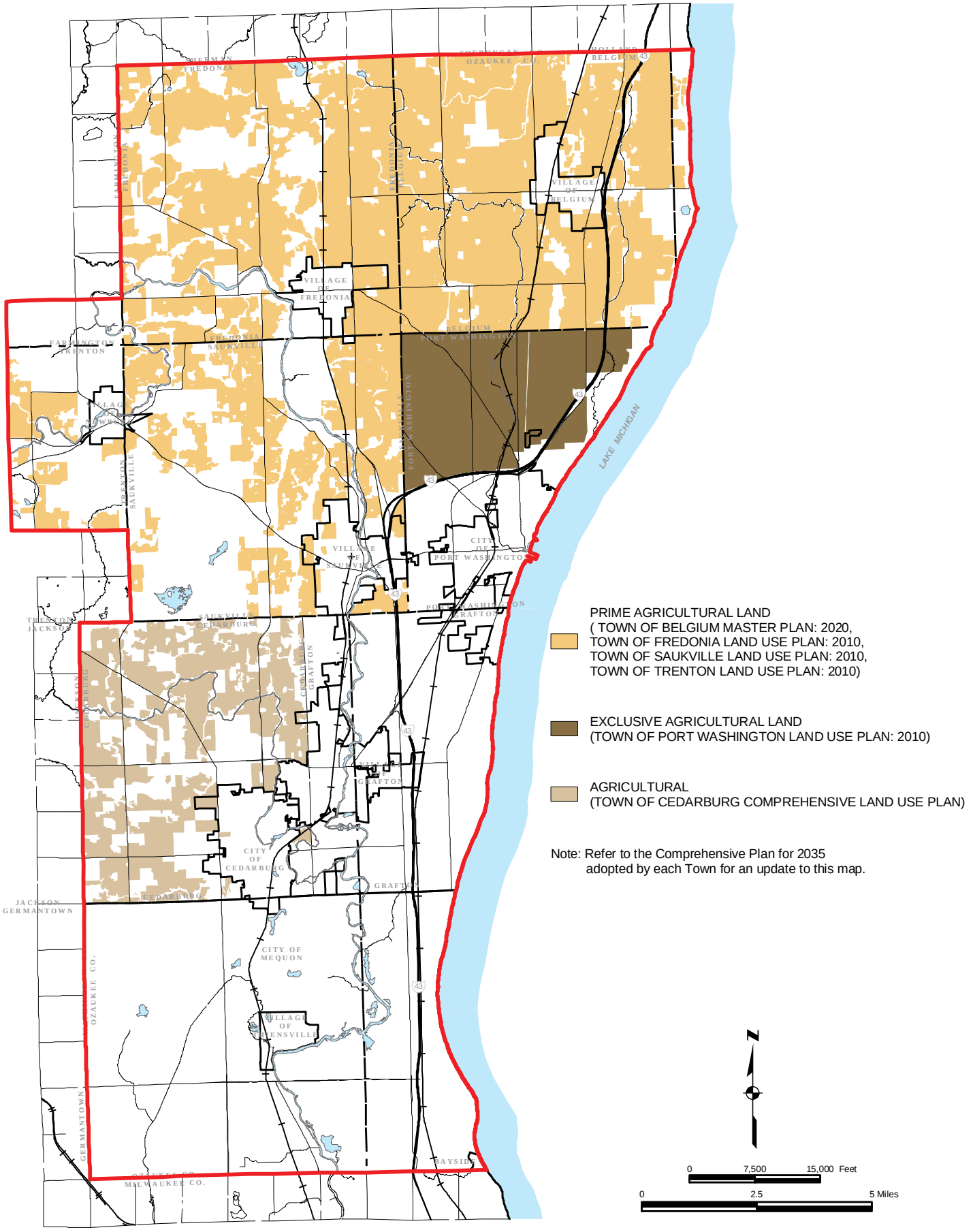
Map V-2
PLANNING AREAS USED IN ADOPTED CITY AND VILLAGE LAND USE, MASTER, AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



NOTE: Year in paranthesis is the design year of the Adopted Plan. See Map VIII-3 in Chapter VIII for the updated planning areas used to prepare this comprehensive plan.

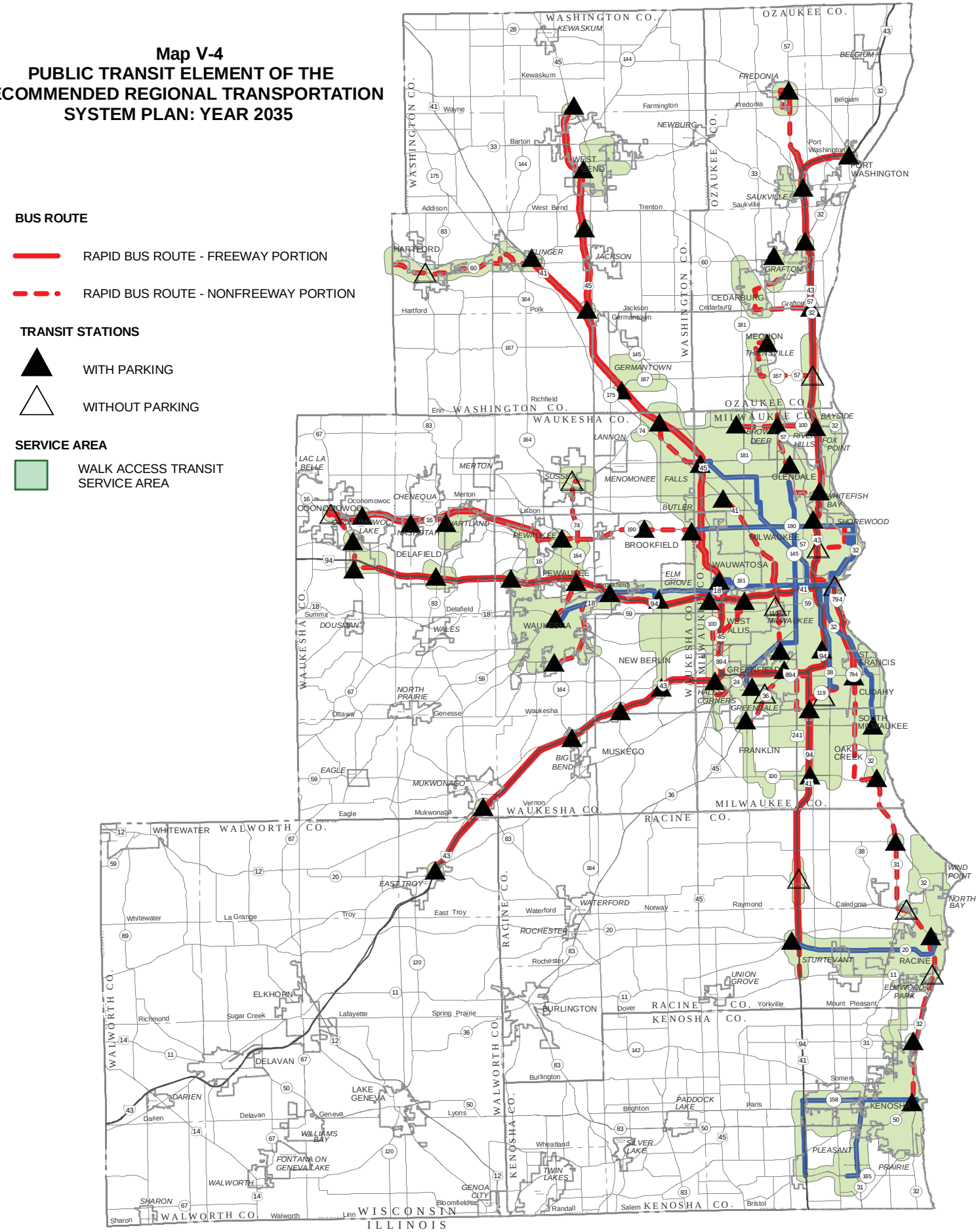
Source: SEWRPC 2035 regional land use plan.

Map V-3
FARMLAND PRESERVATION AREAS DESIGNATED IN ADOPTED LOCAL LAND USE AND MASTER PLANS



Source: SEWRPC.

Map V-4
PUBLIC TRANSIT ELEMENT OF THE RECOMMENDED REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN: YEAR 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

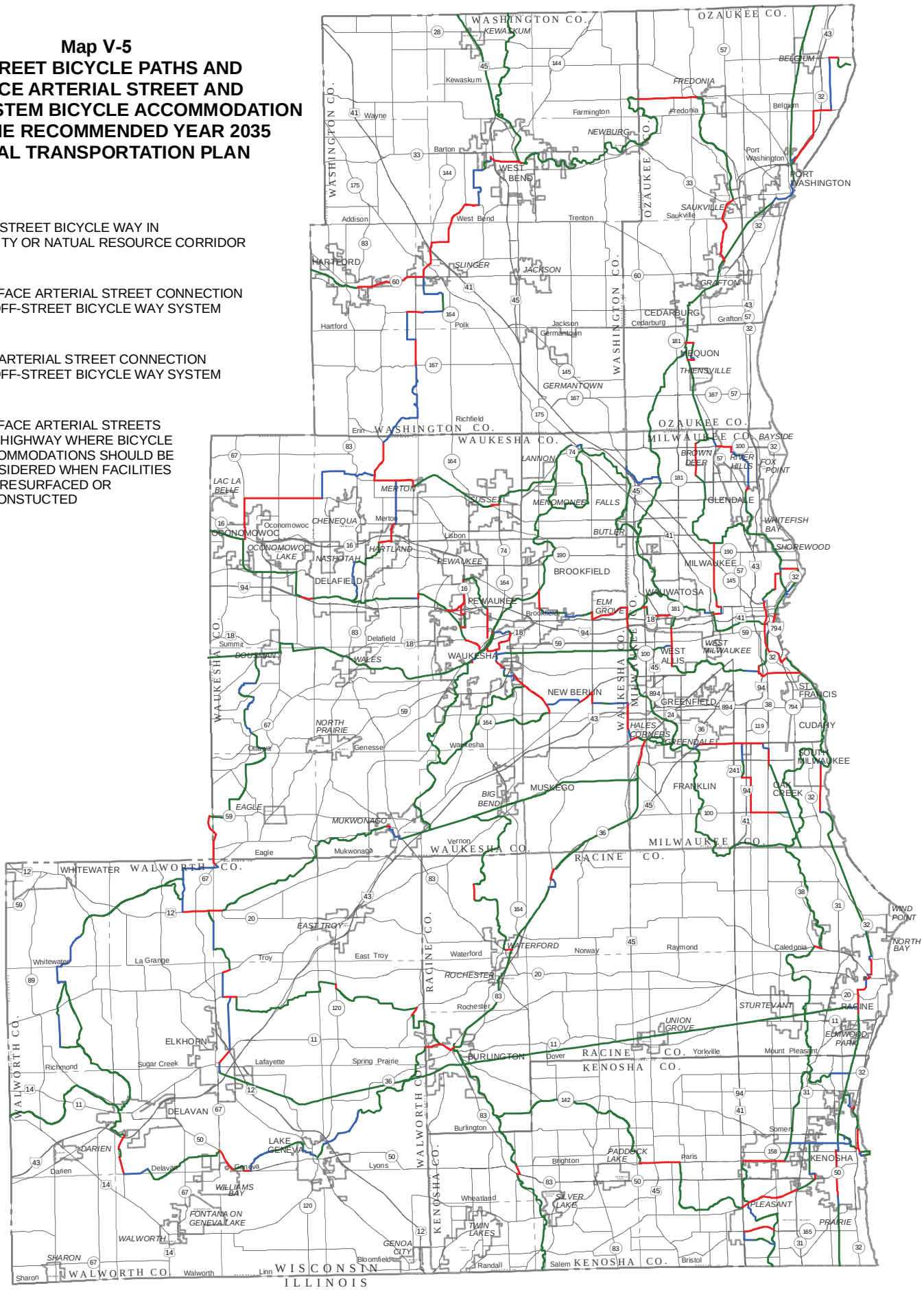
Map V-5
OFF-STREET BICYCLE PATHS AND SURFACE ARTERIAL STREET AND HIGHWAY SYSTEM BICYCLE ACCOMMODATION UNDER THE RECOMMENDED YEAR 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN

OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY IN UTILITY OR NATUAL RESOURCE CORRIDOR

SURFACE ARTERIAL STREET CONNECTION TO OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM

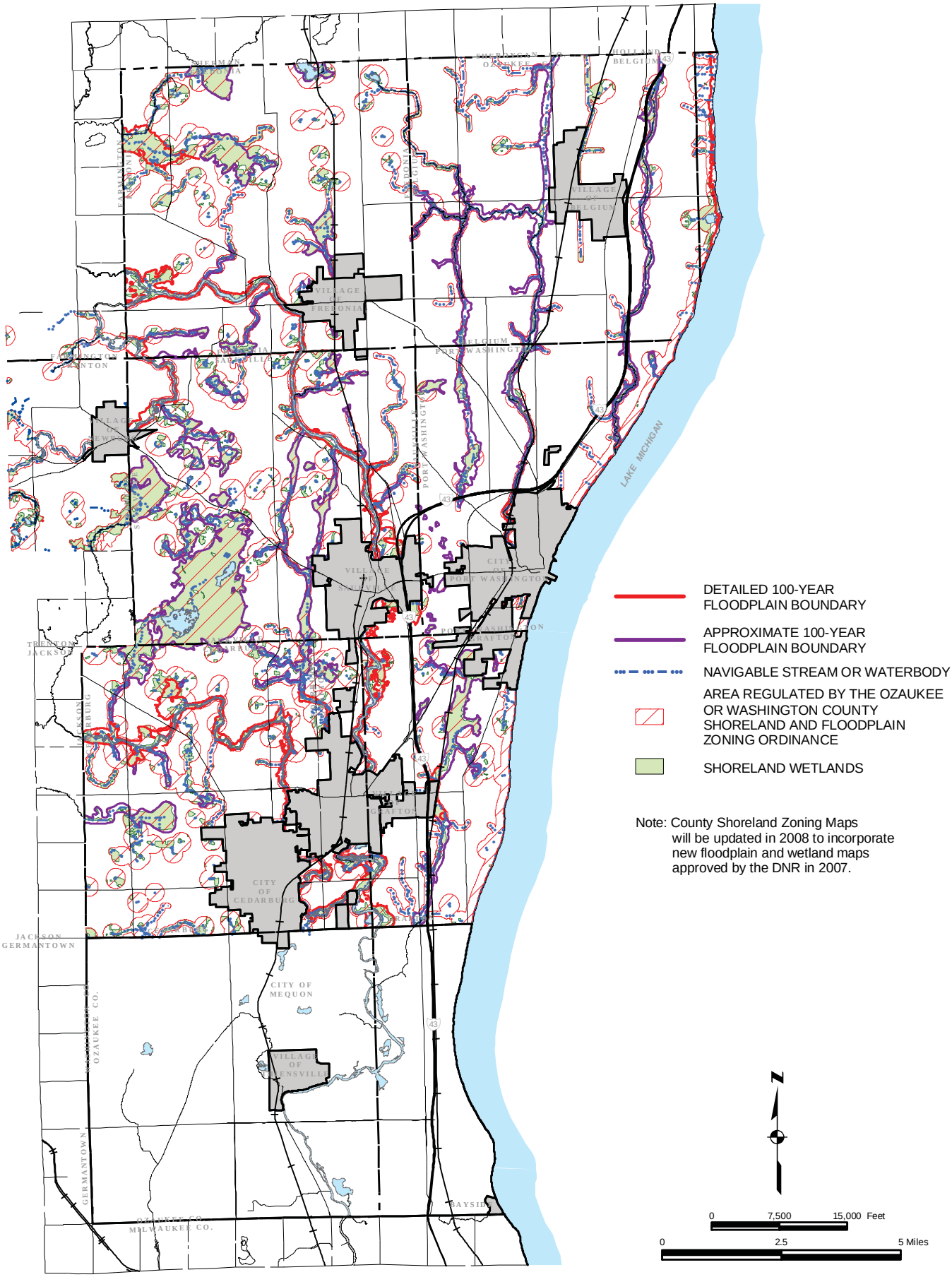
NONARTERIAL STREET CONNECTION TO OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM

SURFACE ARTERIAL STREETS AND HIGHWAY WHERE BICYCLE ACCOMMODATIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN FACILITIES ARE RESURFACED OR RECONSTUCTED

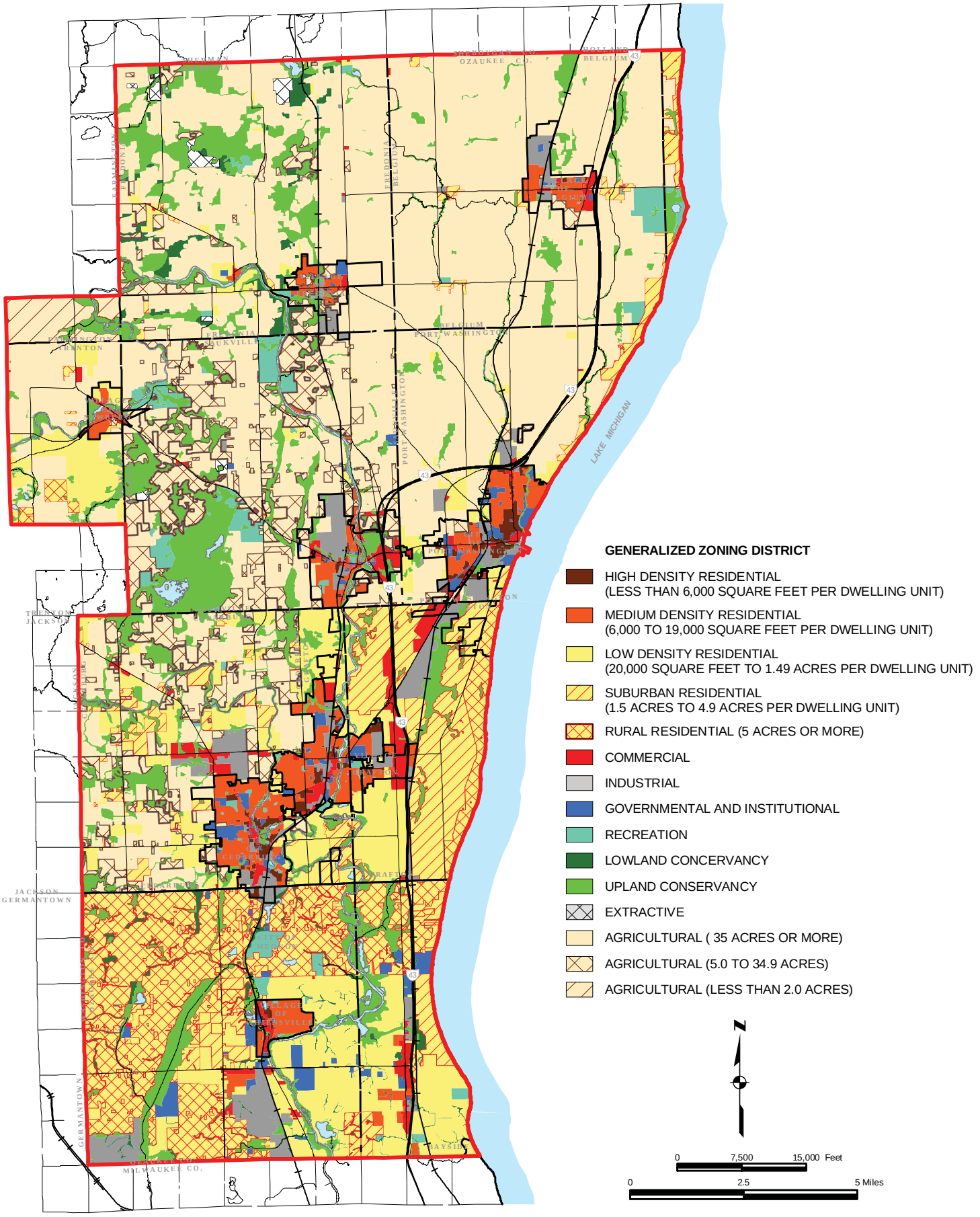


Source: SEWRPC.

Map V-6
SHORELAND AND FLOODPLAIN ZONING IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005

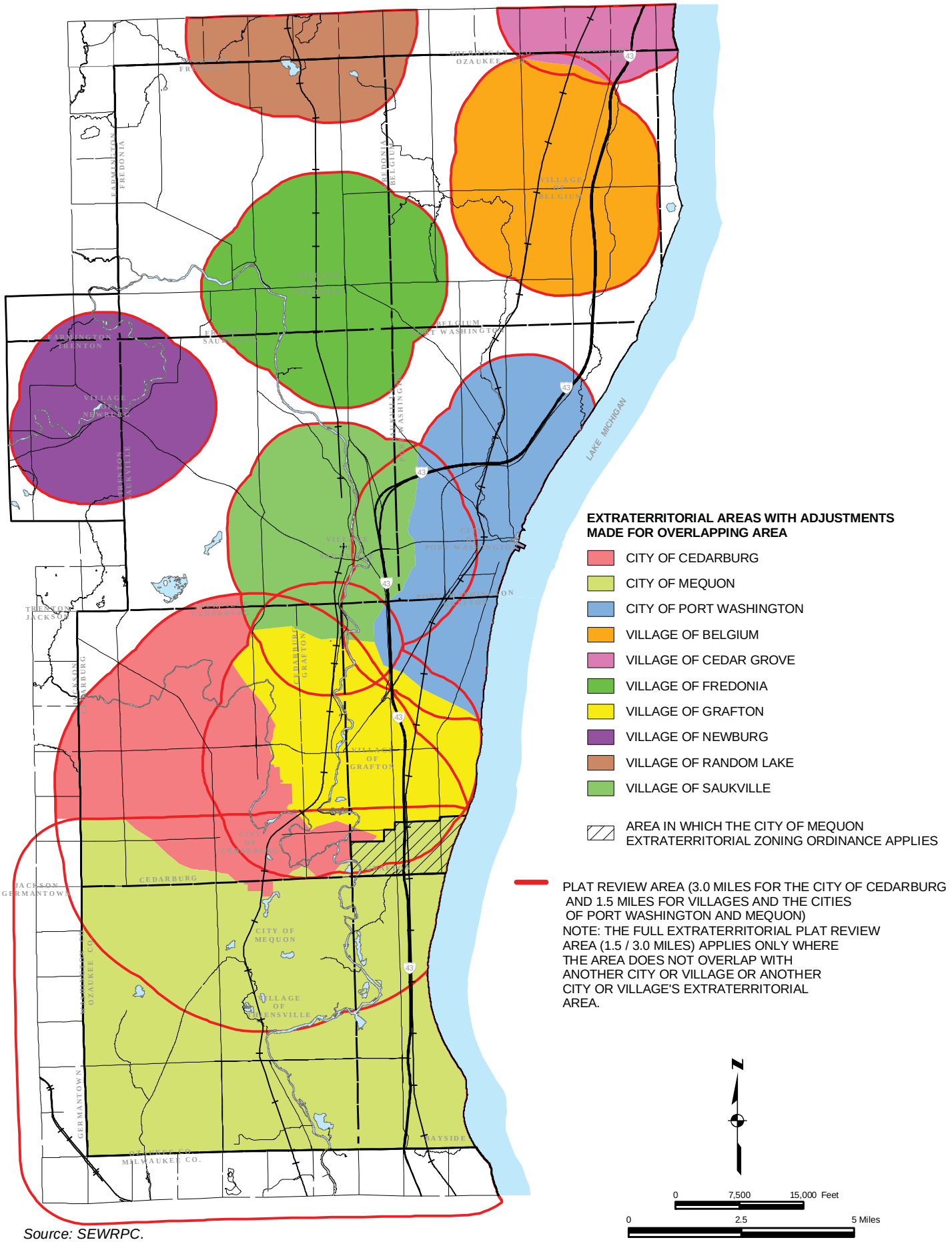

LAKE MICHIGAN
CITY OF MEQUON
CITY OF CEDARBURG
CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON
VILLAGE OF BELGIUM
VILLAGE OF FREDONIA
VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE
VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE
VILLAGE OF GRAFTON
VILLAGE OF NEWBURG
VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE
VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE
VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

Map V-7
GENERALIZED ZONING IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Map V-8
EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW JURISDICTION FOR CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix E

Summary of Land Use Related Extraterritorial Authorities

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.

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[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.*

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.

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 *Statues* 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:

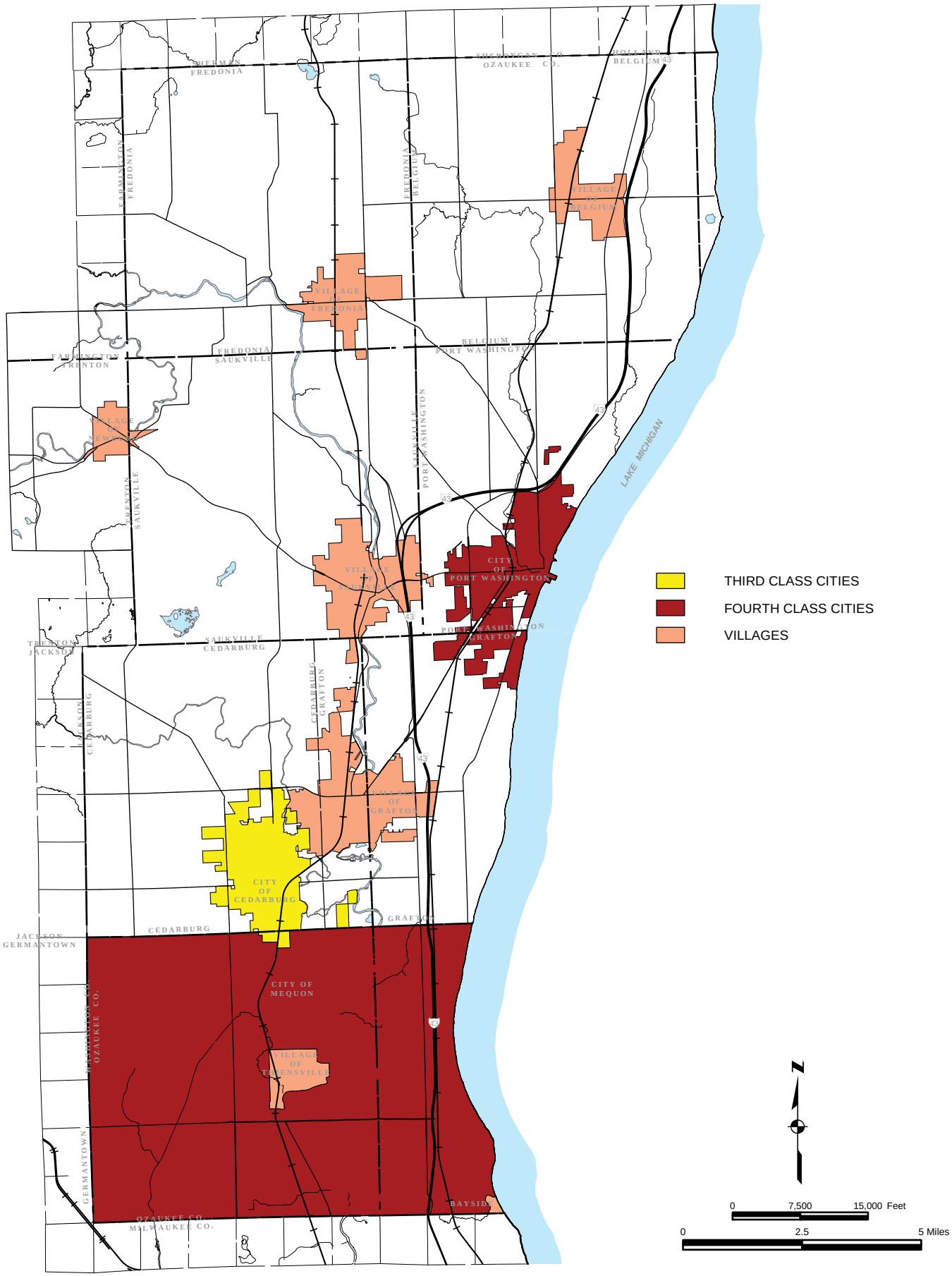
- Smoke: Under Section 254.57 of the *Statutes*, a common council or village board may regulate or prohibit the emission of dense smoke into the open air within city or village limits and up to one mile from city or village limits.
- Offensive Industry: Under Section 66.0415 of the *Statutes*, a common 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 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.

* * * * *

Map E-1
CLASSES OF INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: State of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Chapter VI

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the issues and opportunities element is to define a desired future for the Village of Newburg. A "vision" statement was developed by the Village of Newburg to help provide an overall framework for development of the comprehensive plan. The vision statement expresses the preferred future, key characteristics, and/or expectations for the future desired by the Village of Newburg.

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.

VISION STATEMENT 2035

Visioning Process

The visioning process involved examining data collected during preparation of the comprehensive plan, including future population, household, and employment projections; existing land uses and natural resources; the existing land use plan; and existing land use regulations. Public input, including results from the Village of Newburg public opinion survey and public comments provided at the comprehensive plan public informational meeting, was also reviewed during the visioning process.

Vision Statement

"Village living with a country feel"

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives which follow in this element are overall goals that should guide the protection of natural resources and future development and redevelopment of the Village of Newburg through the plan design year of 2035. The overall goals are general and provide the framework within which specific element goals found in the other elements of the plan, such as the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources; land use; transportation; housing; and economic development elements, are stated and pursued.

The overall goals and objectives were developed using much of the same inventory data, projections, and public input that were used in the development of the vision statement as well as the Comprehensive Master Plan of the Village of Newburg, 1992`.

A. General Land Use Goal

To ensure that the character and location of land uses maximizing the potential for economic benefit and the enjoyment of natural and man-made resources by citizens, while minimizing the threat to the public health, safety, and welfare posed by hazards, nuisances, incompatible land uses and environmental degradation

Objective A.1: Future growth and development should be managed through the preparation, adoption, implementation and enforcement of land development regulations. These land development regulations are meant to:

a. Ensure safe and convenient site design
b. Provide clear performance standards for land use activities
c. Regulate signage
d. Outline clear procedures for land use and development
e. Provide clear cut enforcement procedures and penalties
f. Protect the natural and agricultural environment, especially as it adds economic value to the Village
g. Maintain and/or reduce the short-term and long-term cost of local government without sacrificing the quality of life of the community
h. Sustain an efficient and effective system of infrastructure facilities and operations

Objective A.2: Encourage comprehensive land planning within new development areas

Objective A.3: Future development and redevelopment activities should be directed to appropriate areas as delineated on the Land Use Plan Map. Such development should be consistent with sound planning principles and the goals, objectives and policies set forth by this Plan

Objective A.4: All development activities should be conducted in a manner that will ensure the protection of natural and historic resources

Objective A.5: Ensure that development proposals are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan through professional planning and engineering review

Objective A.6: Encourage energy-efficient land use patterns when and where ever possible

Objective A.7: Ensure that existing and new development is properly maintained through the establishment and enforcement of a building and property maintenance code

Objective A.8: Ensure that development in the areas outside the current Village boundaries, and new areas that are annexed into the Village, protect the value of the village, the character of the community,

and the long term efficiency of operating and maintaining Village infrastructure, protecting the natural and agricultural environment and ensuring and maintaining or reducing the cost of government..

Objective A.9: Promote land division practices that are consistent with, and support the economic, environmental, and physical objectives of this plan

B. Economic Goal

To diversify and broaden the economic base of the Village through planning and development activities that attracts new businesses and expands existing businesses

Objective B.1: Revitalize and redevelop the historic downtown area of the Village as a commercial, civic, and social center of Newburg

Objective B.2: The Village should direct suitable economic growth towards STH 33 and the historic Village downtown along Main Street

Objective B.3: Attract more retail establishments to the Village

Objective B.4: Identify and take advantage of the economic development tools available to the Village

Policy B.4.1: Explore and encourage participation in economic development organizations

Objective B.5: Promote the eventual expansion of the Village's economic base and employment opportunities

Policy B.5.1: Promote the expansion of the recreation and tourism sectors of the local economy

Policy B.5.2: Promote and enhance the recognized Village economic niche of accessible tourism and recreational facilities

Policy B.5.3: Develop the Village's website as an advertising tool for the Village

Objective B.6: Preserve the unique character of the Village as an urban enclave situated within the rural area of western Ozaukee County and eastern Washington County, including the surrounding agricultural and natural landscape. Promote land division policies and practices which maintain this unique character as an urban enclave surrounded by an agricultural and natural landscape

C. Housing Goal

To provide affordable, safe and sanitary housing in a variety of neighborhoods to meet the diverse needs of the present and future residents of the Village

Objective C.1: Maintain, enhance and create neighborhoods that are safe, free from environmental and public health hazards, provide a sense of community, and offer a choice of housing

Objective C.2: To encourage housing developments that enhances community livability, increases walk-ability and decreases auto dependence within the Village

Policy C.2.1: Require that new development shall have curb & gutter with storm sewer as well as sidewalk on both sides of the street

Objective C.3: Ensure orderly development with residential land use development at densities consistent with Village plans and the carrying capacity of the land

Objective C.4: Encourage a variety of housing types to meet the profound changes and shifts in the social-demographic profile of Village residents

Objective C.5 Ensure that housing density is consistent with the overall density of the Village and the objectives of maintaining a rural character outside the Village and the goal of maintaining an efficient infrastructure. Promote land division regulations and policies that continue the current pattern of housing density in order to maintain a consistent and harmonious character

D. Transportation Goal

To provide a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network in the Village

Objective D.1: The Village transportation planning and design should emphasize the safety of the user and the Village along with preserving the Village's environment, scenic, aesthetic, historic, natural resources, and air quality

Objective D.2: Improve the quality of life for Village residents by supporting the expansion of available travel options that increase personal mobility through a balanced transportation system

> **Policy D.2.1:** Require that new development shall have curb & gutter with storm sewer as well as sidewalk on both sides of the street

Objective D.3: Participate with other appropriate entities in the coordination of transportation planning with Village land use planning, so that the transportation system can accommodate the travel needs generated by the land use

Objective D.4: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the streets for the long term. Facilitate narrower lot widths, comparable to existing land divisions patterns, that will maintain ratios of housing per length of roadway that match or exceed current ratios

E. Park and Open Space Goal

To ensure the provision and protection of adequate parks, recreation facilities and open space areas that satisfy the health, safety, and welfare needs of citizens and visitors including special groups such as the elderly, the persons with disabilities, and pre-school age children

Objective E.1: Preserve natural features and amenities as well as conserve natural resources for the benefit of the community and society as a whole

Objective E.2: Establish quality recreation and adequate open space lands and facilities for each neighborhood of the community

Objective E.3: Establish effective recreational facilities, particularly through the physical interconnection of communities and recreational facilities via trails

> **Policy E.3.1** Establish linked open-space system that included the Milwaukee River corridor, the Riveredge Nature Center and existing & proposed Village parks

Objective E.4: Coordinate public parks and open space lands with other uses of land, in order that each may enhance the other and make possible the realization of the highest type of urban environment for people who live in the Newburg community

Objective E.5: Diversify recreational opportunities so that residents of all ages have an equal opportunity to enjoy the park and open space system

Policy E.5.1 Support the provision of more recreational opportunities to youth of all ages

Objective E.6: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the streets and utilities for the long term.

F. Community Character Goal

To preserve and enhance the traditional Village character of Newburg; while at the same time accommodating new growth and development

Objective F.1: Encourage the preservation of the existing historic structures that are part of the over all character of the Village

Objective F.2: Encourage the visual enhancement of the historic downtown area of the Village

Objective F.3: Foster a Village-wide sense of place that supports the small rural character of the Village

Objective F.4: Construct attractive entryways into the Village

Objective F.5: Establish and implement higher standards for landscaping, signage, parking lot design and building design

Objective F.6: Protect and enhance the interrelationships between the Village and the Milwaukee River corridor.

Objective F.7: Support community wide and community sponsored events that celebrate the Village of Newburg

Objective F.8: Support the viability of agriculture on those lands currently being farmed within the Village's extraterritorial planning jurisdiction

Objective F.9: Preserve the rural landscape character – in terms of both agriculture and natural and cultural features – in a way that protects and enhances the economic value of the Village. Ensure that lands surrounding the current Village boundaries retain the appearance of a rural, non-urban character, rather than a suburban character of large lots

G. Village Utilities and Municipal Facilities Goal

To provide for diverse and efficient public services

Objective G.1: Ensure that the required utilities are available to properties within the Village

Objective G.2: Provide for adequate and convenient park sites located throughout the Village

Objective G.3: Ensure that adequate and convenient school sites are available

Objective G.4: Develop adequate and convenient public facilities

Policy G.4.1: Require developers to provide community wells on all future development

Policy G.4.2: Require that new development shall have curb & gutter with storm sewer as well as sidewalk on both sides of the street

Objective G.5: Support, when appropriate, the provision of the full range of typical Municipal services

Objective G.6: Study the potential of creating a Stormwater Utility

Objective G.7: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the utilities and urban services for the long term. Encourage land division patterns that maintain this efficient distribution and short-term and long-term cost for utilities and urban services

H. Environmental Protection Goal

To preserve and enhance the Village's environmental resource base

Objective H.l: Adhere to the delineation of environmental corridors as defined by the Southeaster Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and preserve these areas through standards in the Village Zoning Ordinance and other appropriate ordinances

Objective H.2: Recognize the importance of wetlands, floodplains, and lowlands in preserving groundwater quality, providing wildlife habitat, minimizing flood hazards, and providing for recreation areas for recreation and nature study

Objective H.3: Recognize the importance of runoff management

> **Policy H.3.1:** Enforce the stormwater management ordinance. The Village should also consider restrictions on the use of pesticides and herbicides within the Village as a means of protecting groundwater and surface water quality

Objective H.4: Protect and preserve the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the extraterritorial areas surrounding the Village.

I. Intergovernmental Relations Goal

To establish mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with other jurisdictions

Objective I.1: Support the establishment of more effective intergovernmental land use policies

Objective I.2: Engage all other local jurisdictions and adjacent units of government in discussions regarding future development or redevelopment within the Village

Objective I.3: Support adjacent units of government when their planning goals and objectives are harmonious with the Village’s planning goals and objectives

Objective I.4: Support the beneficial sharing or combining of services to better serve the residents and businesses located within the greater Newburg Area

J. Fiscal Performance Goal

To promote the Village's fiscal well-being by embracing Village growth opportunities

Objective J.1: Review potential grant opportunities for the Village yearly

Objective J.2: Promote infill development

Objective J.3: Promote the prevention of premature development

Objective J.4: Promote the diversification of the local economy

Objective J.5: Promote the expansion of the non-residential tax base

Objective J.6: Promote the on-going maintenance of existing development

Objective J.7: Promote a pattern of development which maintains or reduces the short-term and long-term cost of government relative to the provisions of utilities and physical infrastructure

K. Administration Goal
To implement effective and responsive administrative practices

Objective K.1: Implement the Comprehensive Master Plan

Objective K.2: Implement public awareness

Objective K.3: Implement efficient enforcement

ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Within the framework of the overall goals and objectives, specific discussions and explanation are discussed in the remaining eight comprehensive plan elements. Each of the specific eleven Village goals relate directly to a comprehensive plan element. Each element includes goals, objectives, and policies as well as 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 the Village of Newburg. Inventory data, projections, and various forms of public input were considered during development of the vision statement.

This chapter also includes overall goals and objectives that support the vision statement and are designed to guide the development and redevelopment of the Village of Newburg 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 polices 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 design[1]

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, groundwater resources and open spaces.
- 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.

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[1] *Community design recommendations are included in the Land Use Element (Chapter VIII) and Part III of this Chapter.*

[2] *Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.*

- 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 Village planning area. An analysis of the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) system for rating potential farmland preservation areas in Ozaukee 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 Ozaukee County 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 Village planning area, including: significant geological sites, nonmetallic resources, watersheds, surface waters, wetlands, floodplains, groundwater resources, woodlands, natural areas, critical species habitats and endangered species habitat outside 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 Village. 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 and Washington Counties and contribute to the quality of life and economy of the Counties.

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. Goals and objectives were developed using the agricultural resource data inventoried in Chapter III, including 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 outlined in the Village and Ozaukee County Public Participation Plans and existing plans, such as the *Comprehensive Master Plan of the Village of Newburg 1992* and the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, were also reviewed to identify the agricultural resource issues to be discussed in this section. In the Village planning area, agricultural resource issues consist of farmland protection through the use of the county's LESA analysis and protection of farming and farm issues.

Farmland Protection and LESA Analysis Issue

The results of public input gathered during the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdiction comprehensive planning process indicate that 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. In Washington County, an equally high number of survey respondents agreed that there was a need to preserve farmland to ensure that a strong agricultural industry and lands that are productive remaining in farming. Therefore, a sufficient amount of land must remain in agricultural use to ensure that farming remains viable in the Counties. There are many programs and techniques for the protecting farmland and associated rural lands available to the Counties and individual farm operators and owners.

Although there are many government programs available to promote farmland protection, resources are often limited. A LESA analysis was conducted as part of the County multi-jurisdictional planning process to help identify areas of the County that are most suitable for long-term agricultural use. The results of the LESA analysis have also been included in this comprehensive plan to help guide potential urban growth away from areas surrounding the Village that are the best suited 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. Ozaukee County Parcels outside planned sewer service areas for 2020 with 2 percent or more of the land in agricultural use were included in the analysis. 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.

Final Ozaukee County LESA scores are shown on Map VII-2, with the scores grouped into general categories. The average score for the parcels analyzed countywide was 6.3, and the median countywide 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. Parcels that received a score below 6.4 will be studied on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they are suitable for long-term protection. Table VII-1 sets forth the number of parcels and number of acres in each LESA category in the Village planning area. There are no parcels in the highest scoring category. There are 7 parcels, with 335.0 acres in agricultural use, in the 8.0 to 8.9 category and 50 parcels, with 1477.4 acres in agricultural use, in the 7.0 to 7.9 category.

The Washington County LESA analysis, also conducted by SEWRPC and using County Geographic Information System (GIS) data along with a LESA subcommittee of the Washington County Smart Growth Planning process produced a similar but somewhat different resulting tool. In Washington County, the assigned LE component has a weight of 0.34, or about one-third of the total weight, as shown on Map VII-2a. The remaining 0.66 weighting "points" were divided among the nine Washington County SA factors, with the first two SA-3 factors given to lowest weight (0.01) and the other factors weighted between 0.05 and 0.13. Each parcel analyzed was scored on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the best score. The average score of the parcels analyzed was 7.0, and the median score was 6.8 (half of all parcels received a higher score and half received a lower score than 6.8). The County's LESA subcommittee defined lands scoring 6.8 or higher as Tier I farmlands, which are the best suited for long-term protection. Lands scoring below 6.8 were defined as Tier II farmlands, which are areas that should be considered for long-term protection by County and local officials on a case-by-case basis. The subcommittee agreed that setting the benchmark at 6.8 left adequate amounts of acreage for development in the next 30 years, yet also protected a suitable amount of land for future agricultural production. The results of the LESA analysis are shown on Map VII-2a. There are 114 parcels, with 2935.07 acres in agricultural use, in the Tier I category and 133 parcels, with 2219.83 acres in agricultural use, in the Tier II category.

The SA factors for the individual Counties include:

Ozaukee County

- **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

Washington County

- **SA-1 factors (agricultural productivity)**

SA-1A. Size of farm in contiguous management by one farm operator

SA-1B. Compatibility of surrounding land uses within one-half mile

SA-1C. Percent of farm in agricultural use

- **SA-2 factors (development pressures impacting a site's continued agricultural use)**

SA-2A. Distance from adopted sewer service area

SA-2B. Distance from selected hamlets

SA-2C. Distance from interchanges along USH 41 and 45

- **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

- **SA-3 factors (other public values of a site supporting retention in agriculture)**

SA-3A. Primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas

SA-3B. Natural areas, or critical species habitat outside environmental corridor areas present on farm

SA-3C. Proximity to permanently protected land greater than 20 acres in size

A detailed description of the LESA analysis, including maps of the analysis factors, is outlined in the SEWRPC Staff Memorandum entitled "*Description of the Ozaukee County LESA Analysis: 2007*." The report can be obtained by contacting the Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department at (262) 284-8270 or SEWRPC at (262) 547-6721. The report is also available on the Ozaukee County website at www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/SmartGrowth.

Farmland Protection and LESA Analysis Programs

- **Program:** Consider the LESA analysis as the Village expands in the future. Guide future urban development away from high priority farmland protection parcels. Parcels with LESA scores of 8.0 and higher should be given the highest priority for farmland protection and parcels with scores of 7.0 to 7.9 should be given the next highest priority for farmland protection in Ozaukee County while in Washington County, Tier I farmlands should protected.
- **Program:** Support County efforts to 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.

Protection of Farming and Farms Issue

Preserving soil quality and open farmland are not the only agricultural issues in Ozaukee and Washington County. Agriculture cannot remain in the County if farming is not economically viable. Combined farms in Ozaukee and Washington Counties sold about $111,223,000 worth of agricultural products in 2002. In 2002, the total number of farms in these two Counties was 1,377. In Ozaukee County between 1976 and 2002, the number of dairy farms decreased from 255 to 81; however, the number of dairy cows in decreased only by 900, 9,900 to 9,000.

While the numbers of farms have decreased in Ozaukee County from 660 in 1976 to 533 in 2002, 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 Ozaukee County Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and County 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 and Washington County, as shown through the LESA analysis and Map IV-1

(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.

Protection of Farming and Farms Programs

- **Program:** Assist the Counties with implementing its 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).
- **Program:** Assist the Counties with implementing its 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 the Village.
- **Program:** Assist the Counties with implementing its program to promote agri-tourism in Counties through agricultural-related special events. Events could include farmers markets, farm breakfasts, farm tours, corn mazes, and u-pick farms.
- **Program:** Provide incentives for activities such as produce stands and farmers markets within the Village through an expedited permitting process and reduced permitting fees.

Agricultural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs
This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives that promote the conservation and effective management of agricultural resources in the Village planning area. The Village's surrounding agricultural uses established the Village's community character. Therefore, the Village's Agricultural Resources Objective is part of the Village's Community Character Goal.

The Economic Value of the Agricultural Landscape and its Visual Character
The agricultural areas of Newburg also contribute to the overall beauty and aesthetic value of the community. Protecting and enhancing this value, as elaborated in the next section on Natural Resources, is a critical component to maintaining the value of the community.

Community Character Goal

To preserve and enhance the traditional Village character of Newburg; while at the same time accommodating new growth and development

Objective F.8: Support the viability of agriculture on those lands currently being farmed within the Village's extra-territorial planning jurisdiction

Objective F.9: Preserve the rural landscape character – in terms of both agriculture and natural and cultural features – in a way that protects and enhances the economic value of the Village. Ensure that lands surrounding the current Village boundaries retain the appearance of a rural, non-urban character, rather than a suburban character of large lots.

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 outlined in the Village and Ozaukee County Public Participation Plans and existing plans, such as the *Comprehensive Master Plan of the Village of Newburg 1992* and 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

Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue

The Village Plan Commission has identified several natural resource features located in the Village planning area that limit building site development. These natural resources, shown on Map VIII-4 in Chapter VIII (Natural Limitations to Building Site Development), include: surface waters, significant groundwater recharge areas, 100-year floodplains, hydric soils, 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. Preservation of these resources has also been identified by the Village Plan Commission as vital to the character, bio-diversity, quality of life, and economy of the Village planning area.

The Economic Value of the Natural Landscape and its Visual Character

This chapter provides detailed maps and data describing the natural resources of the Village of Newburg and the surrounding planning area. In addition to this detailed data it must be emphasized that the overall combination of natural resources and agricultural features as described previously, create an overall character to the community which is highly valued and creates a unique urban/rural circumstance in western Ozaukee County and eastern Washington County. One such example would be ensuring that there is a clear distinction in density and appearance between the Village jurisdiction with urban services and the surrounding areas in Towns where much lower densities accompanied by conserved farmland and conservancy areas should be encouraged. The Village intends to maintain this valuable landscape character and create and continue a plan that supports this. For example, there may be locations in which existing Isolated Natural Resources Areas can be linked to secondary and/or primary corridors. Other conservation plans, policies and actions (including, for example, extra-territorial policies) should be used to maintain this character.

Natural Impediments to Urban Development Programs

- **Program:** Incorporate lands identified on Maps VIII-4 and VIII-6 into Map VIII-8 (Village 2035 Planned Land Use Map).
- **Program:** Review the Village Zoning Ordinance and Map, including shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations, and revise, if necessary, to ensure consistency with Map VIII-8 and the objectives in this plan
- **Program:** Review the Village Subdivision Code and revise, if necessary, to ensure consistency with Map VIII-8 and the objectives in this plan
- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Village Zoning and Land Division Ordinances, including shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations.
- **Program:** Study the use and implementation of techniques that promote land use patterns, economic patterns, and infrastructure 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 in the Village.
- **Program:** Review and incorporate desired language from the County model zoning ordinance for local government use that provides for protection of natural resource areas into the Village Zoning Ordinance if appropriate.
- **Program:** Implement the County model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural and natural resource areas if appropriate.
- **Program:** Review model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model developed by SEWRPC,[3] and implement a conservation subdivision ordinance if

[3] *See SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 7,* Rural Cluster Development Guide, *December 1996, or www.sewrpc.org/ca/conservationsubdivisions.*

appropriate.

- **Program:** Assist Ozaukee and Washington County with implementing its educational program to promote conservation subdivisions to developers and the public.

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 the Village that preservation of these areas is essential to both the maintenance of the overall environmental quality of the Village 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 VII-3 shows planned environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the Village. Map VII-4 shows protected environmental corridors and isolated natural resources areas in the Village. As of 2007, 4807.8 acres of corridors, or 33.0 percent, were under protection through the adopted sewer service area plan, public ownership, conservation easements, or the zoning ordinance.

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 the Village; 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 through the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis prepared during the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Environmental corridors and natural areas add to the rural character of the Village and 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 committee, which were formed to participate in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. About 75 percent of respondents to the countywide survey indicated they favor a natural resources preservation fund using Ozaukee 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 Village 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.

As stated previously, the Village of Newburg intends to extend and protect Isolated Natural Resource Areas, Secondary Environmental Corridors and Primary Environmental Corridors. By adopting plans and policies to do this, the valuable landscape character of the community, and surrounding planning area, can be preserved and enhanced. The Village also intends to adopt land division and related zoning policies to protect such environmental features.

Environmental Quality Programs

- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to preserve environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites in the Village planning area.
- **Program:** Incorporate upland (woodlands) and lowland (floodplains, shorelands, and wetlands) conservancy zoning districts that provide for natural resource protection into the Village Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map.

- **Program:** Support efforts to study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its educational program regarding techniques to protect the environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its educational program regarding the benefits of natural resources and the need to protect them from degradation.
- **Program:** Support efforts to develop an inventory of scenic vistas to be protected, using public participation activities such as image preference surveys.
- **Program:** Support efforts to implement strategies regarding the preservation and protection of environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites recommended in the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan*, *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* including updates to the plans.
- **Program:** Encourage Village 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.

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 Village and 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. 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; careless agricultural practices; careless lawn maintenance practices; excessive development of riparian areas; and inappropriate filling of wetlands. Groundwater quality can be degraded by the loss of groundwater recharge areas (groundwater recharge areas in the County identified through the regional water supply study[4] are shown on Map VII-5), excessive or overly concentrated pumping, inappropriate or poorly maintained onsite wastewater treatment systems, 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 Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, including the countywide survey and SWOT analysis. These resources are vital to the preservation of the natural and rural character of Ozaukee 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 County 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 the Village 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 the Village'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.

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[4] *SEWRPC Planning Report No. 52,* A Regional Water Supply Study for Southeastern Wisconsin, *(study underway).*

Surface and Groundwater Resources and Watersheds Programs

- **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 Village.
- **Program:** Incorporate a lowland (floodplains, shorelands, and wetlands) conservancy zoning district that provides for natural resource protection into the Village Zoning Ordinance and Map.
- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the Village Stormwater Management Ordinance.
- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce Village Construction Site Erosion Control Ordinance.
- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations, and update floodplain regulations and the floodplain zoning map to reflect updates to the WDNR's model floodplain zoning ordinance and updated floodplain mapping.
- **Program:** Ensure applicable agricultural and non-agricultural runoff management standards required by Chapter NR 151 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* are enforced in the Village.
- **Program:** Support the Counties' efforts to 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).[5]
- **Program:** Support the study of the creation and potential participation in a regional water resource authority.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its public educational program regarding non-point and point source pollution.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its public educational program regarding projects homeowners can implement to reduce non-point source pollution, such as raingardens, replacing lawn areas with native vegetation, and reducing impervious surfaces.
- **Program:** Support efforts to work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in the Counties to develop an unused pharmaceutical recycling program.
- **Program:** Support the pharmaceutical collection pilot program operated by the County Health Departments.
- **Program:** Support efforts to continue the Clean Sweep Program to promote the safe disposal of household chemicals.
- **Program:** Support efforts to implement strategies regarding pollution reduction and control and watershed basin planning recommended in the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan, Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* and subsequent updates.
- **Program:** Support efforts to develop methods to promote water resources located in the Counties and the Village to tourists, such as water trails.
- **Program:** Continue support of the Ozaukee County Tourism Council and the Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau.
- **Program:** Support efforts to develop an inventory of existing wetland quality in the Counties, including identification of wetlands with fish spawning potential.
- **Program:** Support public access to applicable water resources in the Village as part of the Village land division review process.
- **Program:** Support efforts to implement strategies regarding protection of public recreation and access recommended in the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan*,

[5] *An update to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan will be completed in 2007.*

Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010 and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* and subsequent updates.

- **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 Village.
- **Program:** Implement programs regarding sanitary sewer system and water supply source infrastructure recommended in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Facilities Element*.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its public educational program regarding non-point and point source pollution.
- **Program:** Support efforts 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.[6]
- **Program:** Consider participating in an incentive program to promote the use of BMPs to reduce stormwater runoff, such as raingardens and permeable pavement.
- **Program:** Support the efforts to 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:** Support the efforts to implement recommendations set forth in Ozaukee and Washington County flood mitigation 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 water supply needs of the County through 2035.
- **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Water Supply Issue in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Facilities Element*.
- **Program:** Analyze the projected water consumption needs of the Village set forth in Chapter XI, and the proximity of the Village to available surface water sources such as Lake Michigan when considering recommendations for future infrastructure.
- **Program:** Support and, where applicable, implement the objectives, principals, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan.

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 tiled to drain the

[6] *A Water Supply Plan will be completed for the Region in 2008.*

land for farming.

Floodplain, Wetlands, and Saturated Soils Programs

- **Program:** Do not approve new subdivisions that require filling to build new homes.
- **Program:** Incorporate lands identified as floodplains on Map III-18 into Map VIII-8 (Village 2035 Planned Land Use Map).
- **Program:** Incorporate the updated floodplain mapping from the County's floodplain map modernization project into the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning maps.
- **Program:** Review and revise the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations as necessary to ensure they are consistent with the Village comprehensive plan and current WDNR model floodplain ordinance.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its educational program regarding statutory requirements and authorities related to floodplain areas.
- **Program:** Support the effort to implement strategies regarding protection of natural systems recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.
- **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 Village from pollution.
- **Program:** Incorporate the wetlands identified on Map III-18 into Map VIII-8.
- **Program:** Review and revise the Village zoning ordinance as necessary to ensure it is consistent with the Village comprehensive plan. Consider adding a lowland conservancy zoning district to the zoning ordinance and zoning map to help preserve wetlands.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its educational program regarding statutory requirements and authorities related to wetlands.
- **Program:** Support partnerships 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 the Village.
- **Program:** Support efforts to develop an inventory of existing wetland quality in Ozaukee and Washington County, including identification of wetlands with fish spawning potential.
- **Program:** Support the efforts to 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:** Assist with implementing its educational program regarding the limitations of saturated soils for residential and other urban development.

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 nonmetallic mining sites should be allowed to operate in Ozaukee and Washington 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 in the County 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 VII-6 and VII-7. In addition to conservancy zoning districts, local zoning ordinances restrict where resource extraction can occur. Within the Village, extraction of nonmetallic resources is not permitted.

Nonmetallic Mineral Resources Programs

- **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 Village.
- **Program:** Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance as necessary to ensure it is consistent with the Village comprehensive plan. Nonmetallic mineral resource areas shown on Map VII-4, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development Map, should be considered with locating urban development.
- **Program:** Work with the Counties to enforce their Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinances.
- **Program:** Develop a method to notify owners and operators of nonmetallic mining operations and persons who have registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit on a parcel of meetings and hearings in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the parcel is proposed to be changed by the Village.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its educational program regarding statutory requirements for nonmetallic mining sites.
- **Program:** Work with the Counties 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:** Assist the in requesting operators of nonmetallic mines to annually report the amount of material removed to the Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department and Washington 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 Counties will use this information to compile data annually for each 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:** Assist the in requesting 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 comparisons of the amount of material produced in each County to the amount used. Information for individual mines will be kept confidential, with only countywide numbers reported to the public.
- **Program:** Utilize the County's 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.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its public educational program regarding the use and cost of nonmetallic resources.
- **Program:** Maximize the use of recycled asphalt and other building materials in order to conserve limited nonmetallic resources.

Park and Open Space Preservation Issue

Parks significantly contribute to the Village 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 Village's residents. Taking these factors into consideration, maintaining and expanding parks will be a critical part of the future development of the Village and the Counties. Park development was specifically identified as an opportunity and strength during the Ozaukee County SWOT analysis.

Open space preservation is also a key issue in planning for the Village's future and County's future. As noted throughout this chapter, the rural character of the County and preservation of the existing natural resource base have been overwhelming identified as critical to the future of the County in every phase of public input gathered through the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. Open space preservation activities undertaken

by the Village, County, and non-government organizations, including fee simple purchase and conservation easements, can, in part, help to preserve the existing natural resource base of the Village 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 quality issue.

Park and Open Space Preservation Programs

- **Program:** Develop a Village park plan and update the plan every five years.
- **Program:** Ensure the Village park plan is certified every five years by the WDNR to remain eligible for Federal and State grants to fund capital improvements and land acquisition associated with the park system.
- **Program:** Allocate land for current and future community and neighborhood parks on the 2035 Planned Land Use Map.
- **Program:** Require land to be dedicated for parks, a fee-in-lieu of dedication, or impact fees for parks when land is subdivided for development.
- **Program:** Specify funding mechanisms for community and neighborhood parks, such as impact fees and subdivision dedication requirements through developer's agreements.
- **Policy:** Support efforts to implement the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan*[7] and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* and subsequent updates.
- **Program:** Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* plan into Map VIII-8 *(*Village 2035 Planned Land Use Map).
- **Program:** Support Ozaukee County's continued development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.
- **Program:** Implement programs recommended under the Environmental Quality Issue to preserve high-quality open space lands in Ozaukee and Washington County.
- **Program:** Incorporate the recommended open space preservation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* into Map VIII-8.
- **Program:** Support the efforts to 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.

Invasive Species Issue

Invasive plant species present a threat to the bio-diversity of high-quality natural resource areas located in the Village. These species out-compete native species 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 the Village. Additional invasive plant species that can be found in the Village and the Counties include garlic mustard, leafy spurge, and buckthorn. Figure III-1, in Chapter III, lists invasive plant species found in the State as identified by the WDNR.[8] The Village, the Counties, and non-government organizations should work to control these species in light of the high importance placed on natural resources.

Invasive Species Programs

- **Program:** Adopt and implement the Ozaukee County model landscaping ordinance for local government use that restricts landscaping with invasive plant species.
- **Program:** Assist with implementing its public educational program to discourage the use of invasive plant species in landscaping.

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[7] *See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133,* A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, *June 2001.*

[8] *Several of the plants listed in Figure III-1 may not be found in Ozaukee County due to the statewide scope of the WDNR invasive plant species listing.*

- **Program:** Support the County's work with NGO's to support implementation of methods to control invasive plant species, with a focus along major transportation routes and corridors.
- **Program:** Continue to enforce and update as necessary the Village's Noxious Weed Ordinance.
- **Program:** Work cooperatively to implement a noxious weed ordinance in County and Village parks.
- **Program:** Support the efforts to 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.

Environmental Health Issue

It is important to protect the Village'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 deaths associated with or caused by hazardous environmental factors and help to promote the health, safety, and welfare of Village residents. Several comprehensive planning workgroups and committees involved in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning effort, such as the ANR Workgroup and the CAC, have identified the need to protect Ozaukee and Washington County's residents and its environment from hazardous materials such as mercury and other environmental pollutants such as pet waste, medical waste, and the toxins and carcinogens released into the environment through human activity.

Environmental Health Programs

- **Program:** Support the County's efforts to enforce their Sanitation and Health Ordinances in compliance with Chapter 254[9] of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- **Program:** Support the County's efforts to 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:** Support the County's efforts to monitor and test private well water and ponds.
- **Program:** Promote and participate in intergovernmental agreements for evaluation and enforcement of human health hazards.
- **Program:** Investigate potential human health hazards, and take appropriate follow-up actions, including referrals to the County Health Department.
- **Program:** Cooperate with WDNR in implementing the Wisconsin Mercury Reduction program.
- **Program:** Continue to assist with its efforts to work with the EPA and WDNR to identify and manage sites contaminated by PCBs and Superfund sites.
- **Program:** Partner with the counties to apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs.
- **Program:** Support the County's efforts to conduct the Countywide Clean Sweep program and tire recycling program periodically, incorporating other recycling efforts and awareness into the program.
- **Program:** Assist the counties to provide educational materials to landowners as part of farm assessment.
- **Program:** Assist with providing educational materials outlining the hazards of dioxins and other toxins/carcinogens emitted by open burning.

Natural Resources Goals, Objectives and Policies

This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, polices, and programs that promote the conservation and

[9] *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."*

effective management of natural resources in the Village planning area. The Village's Natural Resources Goals, Objectives and Policies are categorized with a Park and Open Space Goal and Environmental Protection Goal and associated objectives and policies.

Park and Open Space Goal

To ensure the provision and protection of adequate parks, recreation facilities and open space areas that satisfy the health, safety, and welfare needs of citizens and visitors including special groups such as the elderly, the persons with disabilities, and pre-school age children

Objective E.1: Preserve natural features and amenities as well as conserve natural resources for the benefit of the community and society as a whole

Objective E.2: Establish quality recreation and adequate open space lands and facilities for each neighborhood of the community

Objective E.3: Establish effective recreational facilities, particularly through the physical interconnection of communities and recreational facilities via trails

Policy E.3.1 Establish linked open-space system that included the Milwaukee River corridor, the Riveredge Nature Center and existing & proposed Village parks

Objective E.4: Coordinate public parks and open space lands with other uses of land, in order that each may enhance the other and make possible the realization of the highest type of urban environment for people who live in the Newburg community

Objective E.5: Diversify recreational opportunities so that residents of all ages have an equal opportunity to enjoy the park and open space system

Policy E.5.1 Support the provision of more recreational opportunities to youth of all ages

Environmental Protection Goal

To preserve and enhance the Village's environmental resource base

Objective H.l: Adhere to the delineation of environmental corridors as defined by the Southeaster Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and preserve these areas through standards in the Village Zoning Ordinance and other appropriate ordinances

Objective H.2: Recognize the importance of wetlands, floodplains, and lowlands in preserving groundwater quality, providing wildlife habitat, minimizing flood hazards, and providing for recreation areas for recreation and nature study

Objective H.3: Recognize the importance of runoff management

Policy H.3.1: Enforce the stormwater management ordinance. The Village should also consider restrictions on the use of pesticides and herbicides within the Village as a means of protecting groundwater and surface water quality

Objective H.4: Protect and preserve the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the extra-territorial area surrounding the Village.

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 outlined in the Village and Ozaukee County Public Participation Plans 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

Historical Resources Issue

Ozaukee and Washington 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, including the Village, 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, members of County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning workgroups and committees 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). Capitalizing on cultural and historic resources tourism has also been identified as an opportunity for the County.

Historical Resources Programs

- **Program:** Study the requirements for the Village to become a Certified Local Government by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- **Program:** Adopt a historic preservation ordinance for cites and villages under the provisions of Section 62.23(7)(em) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*[10].
- **Program:** Establish a historic preservation commission or landmark commission upon adoption of a historic preservation ordinance.
- **Program:** Create and maintain a list of sites designated as local landmarks by the historic preservation commission or landmark commission.
- **Program:** Implement the Ozaukee County model design guidelines for historic districts.
- **Program:** Preserve and maintain structures with significant historical value owned by the Village.
- **Program:** Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires the Village 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:** Assist the Counties with distributing educational materials to 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:** Support efforts to study the development and funding of a historical preservation covenant program in each County to protect historical structures.
- **Program:** Assist with distributing educational materials to property owners regarding Federal and State Investment Tax Credits available for rehabilitation of historic properties.

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[10] *A model historic preservation ordinance is available through the State Historical Society Division of Historic Preservation.*

- **Program:** Assist with distributing educational materials to 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:** Assist with distributing educational materials to 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:** Support efforts to promote historical sites located in Ozaukee and Washington County to tourists.
- **Program:** Establish a local historical plaque program to identify local landmarks to the public.
- **Program:** Require Village Plan Commission review of demolition projects to ensure a locally or Federal or State designated historic site is not effected.
- **Program:** Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance as necessary to be consistent with historic preservation goals and objectives stated in the Village comprehensive plan.
- **Program:** Study the development of a local Main Street Program, which can provide funding for historic preservation projects such as façade improvements and technical assistance and training.
- **Program:** Study the development of a downtown Business Improvement District (BID), which can provide funding for historic preservation projects such as façade improvements.
- **Program:** Study the development of an architectural conservancy district.
- **Program:** Develop methods to support cultural organizations, such as those listed in Table III-36 in Chapter III, that sponsor or provide assistance to cultural venues and events in the Village.

Archaeological Resources Issue

Like historical sites, archaeological sites can provide Ozaukee and Washington County and the Village with a sense of heritage and identity and can provide for economic opportunities through tourism if properly identified and preserved. There are almost 825 known archaeological sites located in Ozaukee and Washington 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 Village and County plan for the future.

Archaeological Resources Programs

- **Program:** Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires cities, villages, and towns 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 and three sites in Washington 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:** Assist with distributing educational materials to 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 Village to nominate the site for the State and National Registers of Historic Places (only archaeological sites listed on the State and National Registers are eligible for the exemption, currently there are none in the Village).

Local Historical Societies and Museums Issue

Local historical societies and museums provide Ozaukee and Washington County residents and visitors with the opportunity to experience Ozaukee and Washington 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.

Local Historical Societies and Museums Programs

- **Program:** Assist with distributing 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 and Washington County.
- **Program:** Support efforts to develop methods to promote museums located in Ozaukee and Washington County to tourists.

Cultural Venues, Events, and Organizations Issue

Performing arts and exhibits that highlight the history of the Village and Counties also provide a sense of heritage. These types of displays provide both an educational and recreational outlet for residents and visitors. 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 Village residents and can attract tourism to the Village and County. Operation of these cultural venues and events would not be possible without the support of the cultural organizations present in the Village and County. These organizations provide staffing, fundraising, and promotion for the cultural venues and events that, in many cases, help to define the image of the community and its heritage.

Landscape as a Cultural Resource

As noted previously in this chapter, the visual character of the combined agricultural and natural resources offers a unique character which creates significant economic value to the Village as the primary urban area in the western section of Ozaukee County and the eastern section of Washington County. This value reinforces the value of the historical and cultural resources noted in this section.

Cultural Venues, Events, and Organizations Programs

- **Program:** Support the development, maintenance, and expansion of new or existing cultural venues and events.
- **Program:** Support efforts to develop methods to promote cultural venues and events located in the Village and the County to tourists.

Cultural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, polices, and programs that promote the conservation of cultural resources in the Village. The existing cultural resources of the Village are very a part of the overall character of the Village. Therefore, the Village's Cultural Resources Goals and Objectives are set forth in the Village's Community Character Goal and associated objectives.

Community Character Goal

To preserve and enhance the traditional Village character of Newburg; while at the same time accommodating new growth and development.

Objective F.1: Encourage the preservation of the existing historic structures that are part of the over all character of the Village

Objective F.2: Encourage the visual enhancement of the historic downtown area of the Village

Objective F.3: Foster a Village-wide sense of place that supports the small rural character of the Village

Objective F.4: Construct attractive entryways into the Village

Objective F.5: Establish and implement higher standards for landscaping, signage, parking lot design and building design

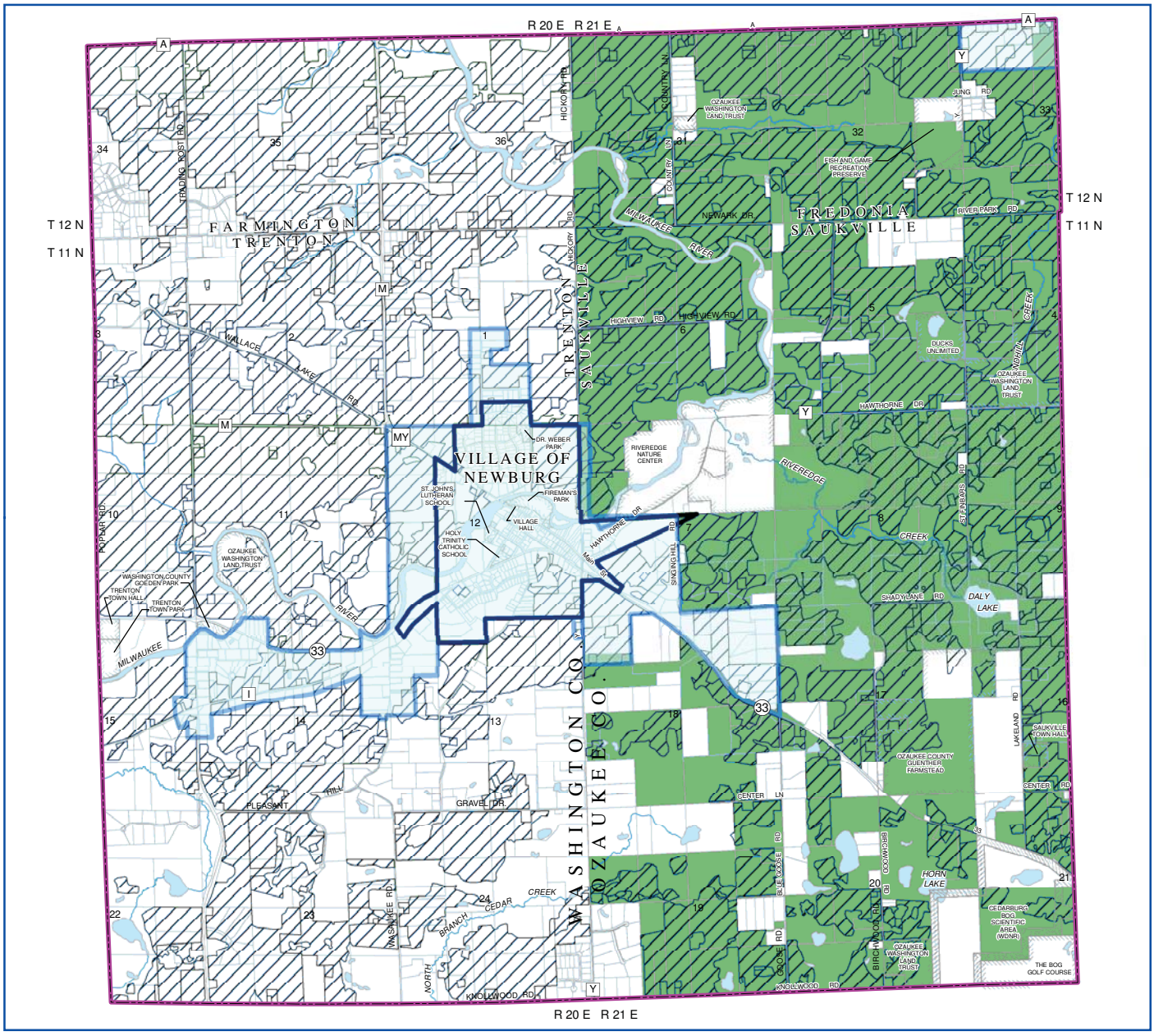
Objective F.6: Protect and enhance the interrelationships between the Village and the Milwaukee River corridor

Objective F.7: Support community wide and community sponsored events that celebrate the Village of Newburg

Objective F.8: Support the viability of agriculture on those lands currently being farmed within the Village's extra-territorial planning jurisdiction

Objective F.9: Preserve the rural landscape character – in terms of both agriculture and natural and cultural features – in a way that protects and enhances the economic value of the Village. Ensure that lands surrounding the current Village boundaries retain the appearance of a rural, non-urban character, rather than a suburban character of large lots

PARCELS INCLUDED IN THE LESA ANALYSIS FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VII-1

PARCELS INCLUDED IN THE LESA ANALYSIS
(Parcels outside of sewer service areas with more than 2 percent of the parcel in agricultural use)

AGRICULTURAL LANDS: 2006

PARCEL LINES

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

SEWER SERVICE AREA
(Agricultural lands within sewer service area not included in the LESA analysis)

N

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

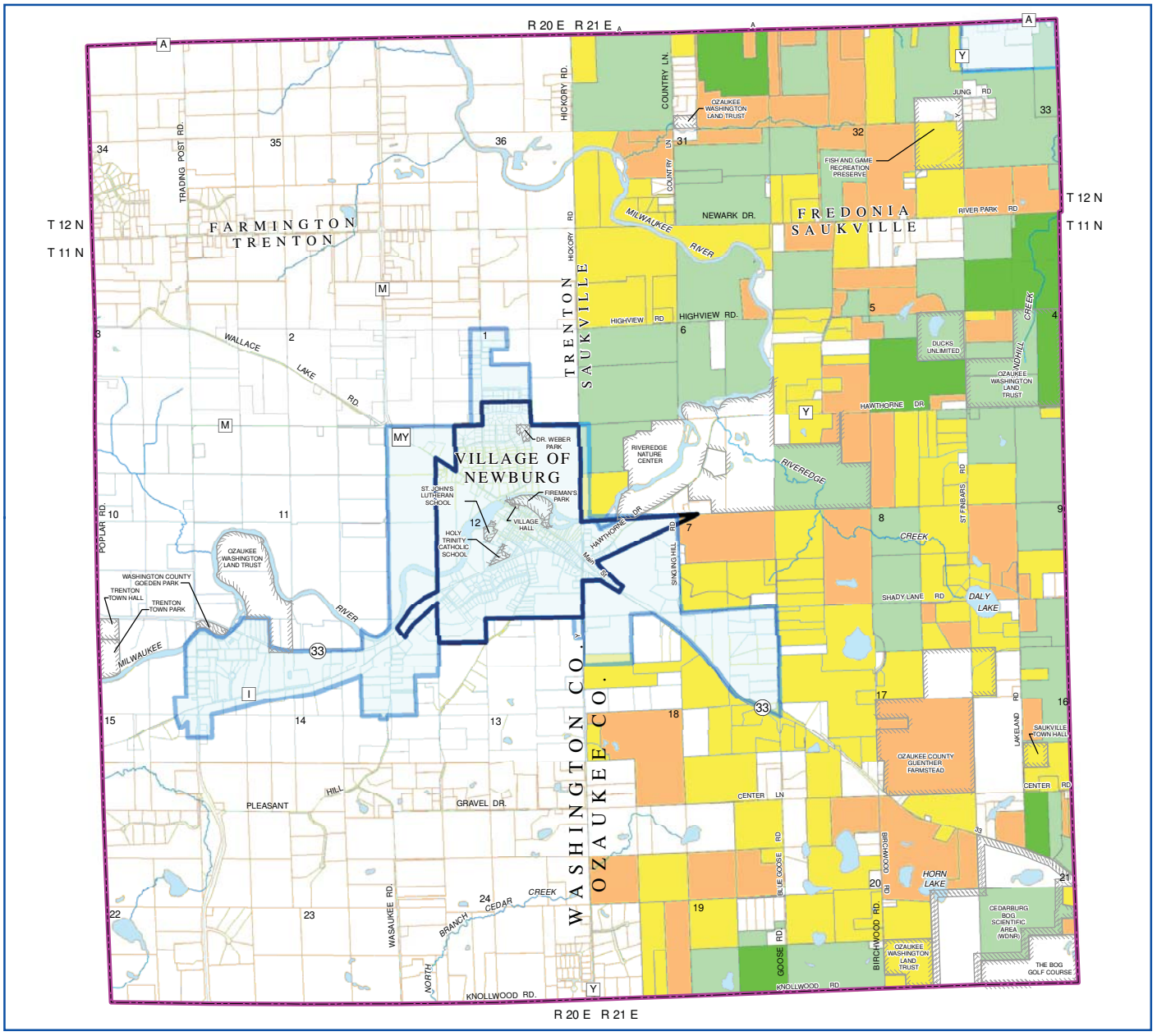
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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

LESA SCORES FOR AGRICULTURAL PARCELS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VII-2

LESA Scores

- Less than 6.4
- 6.4 - 6.9
- 7 - 7.9
- 8 - 8.9
- 9 - 9.5

- PARCEL LINES
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SEWER SERVICE AREA
  (Agricultural lands within sewer service area not included in the LESA analysis)

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

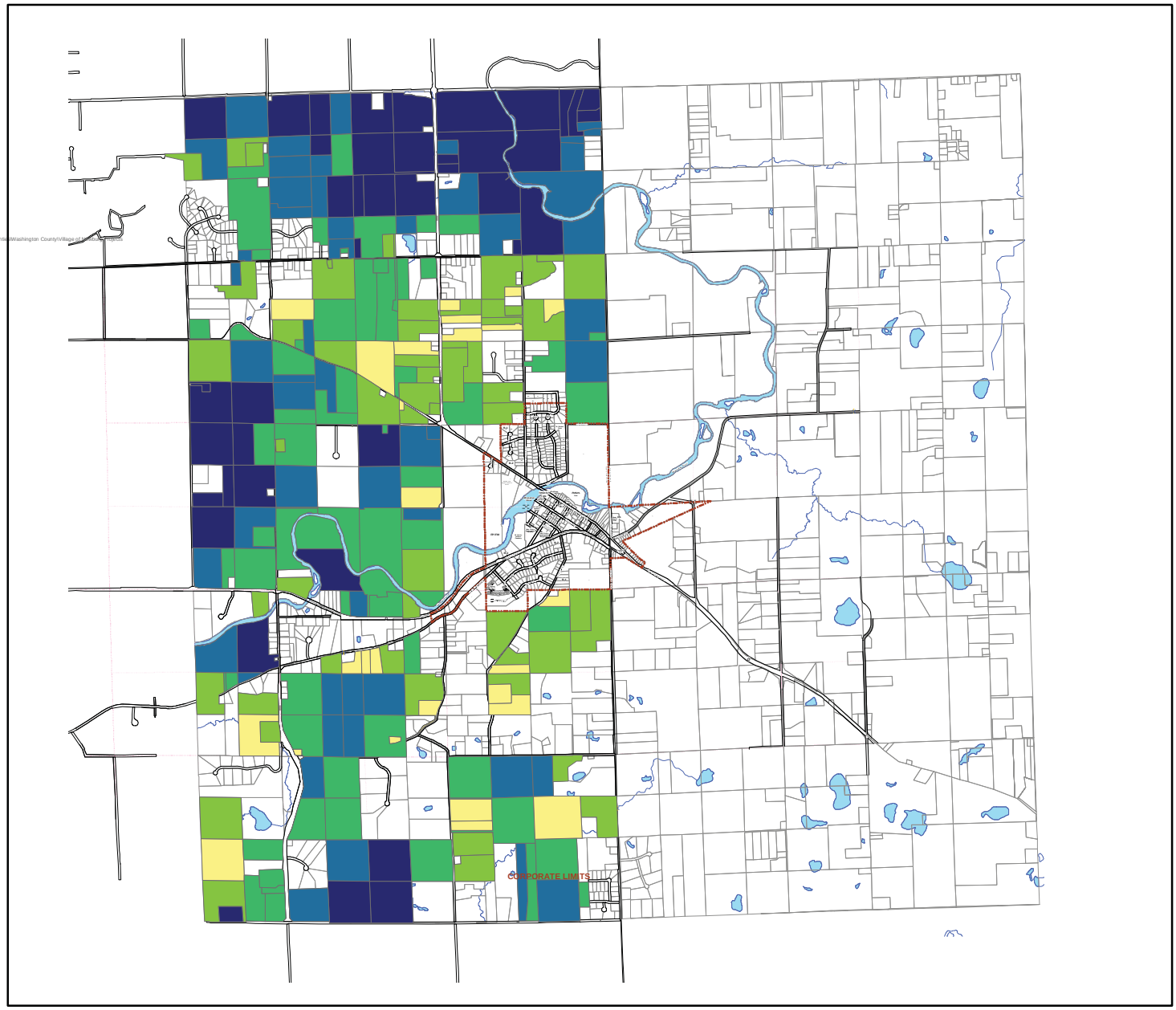
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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

LESA SCORES FOR AGRICULTURAL PARCELS IN THE VILLGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007 WASHINGTON COUNTY



MAP VII-2a

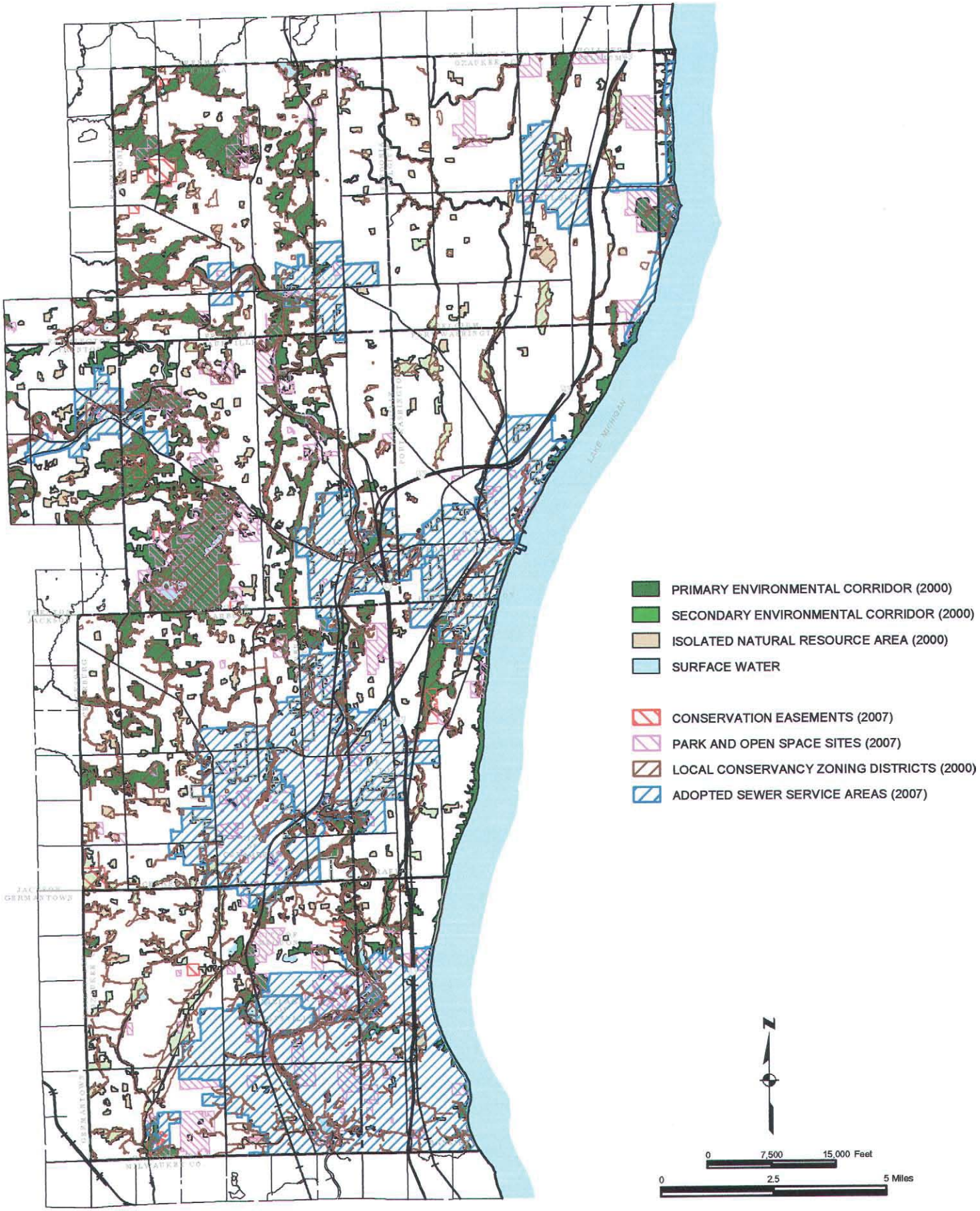
LESA Scores

- 2.7 - 5.2
- 5.2 - 6.2
- 6.2 - 6.9
- 6.9 - 7.6
- 7.6 - 8.8

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

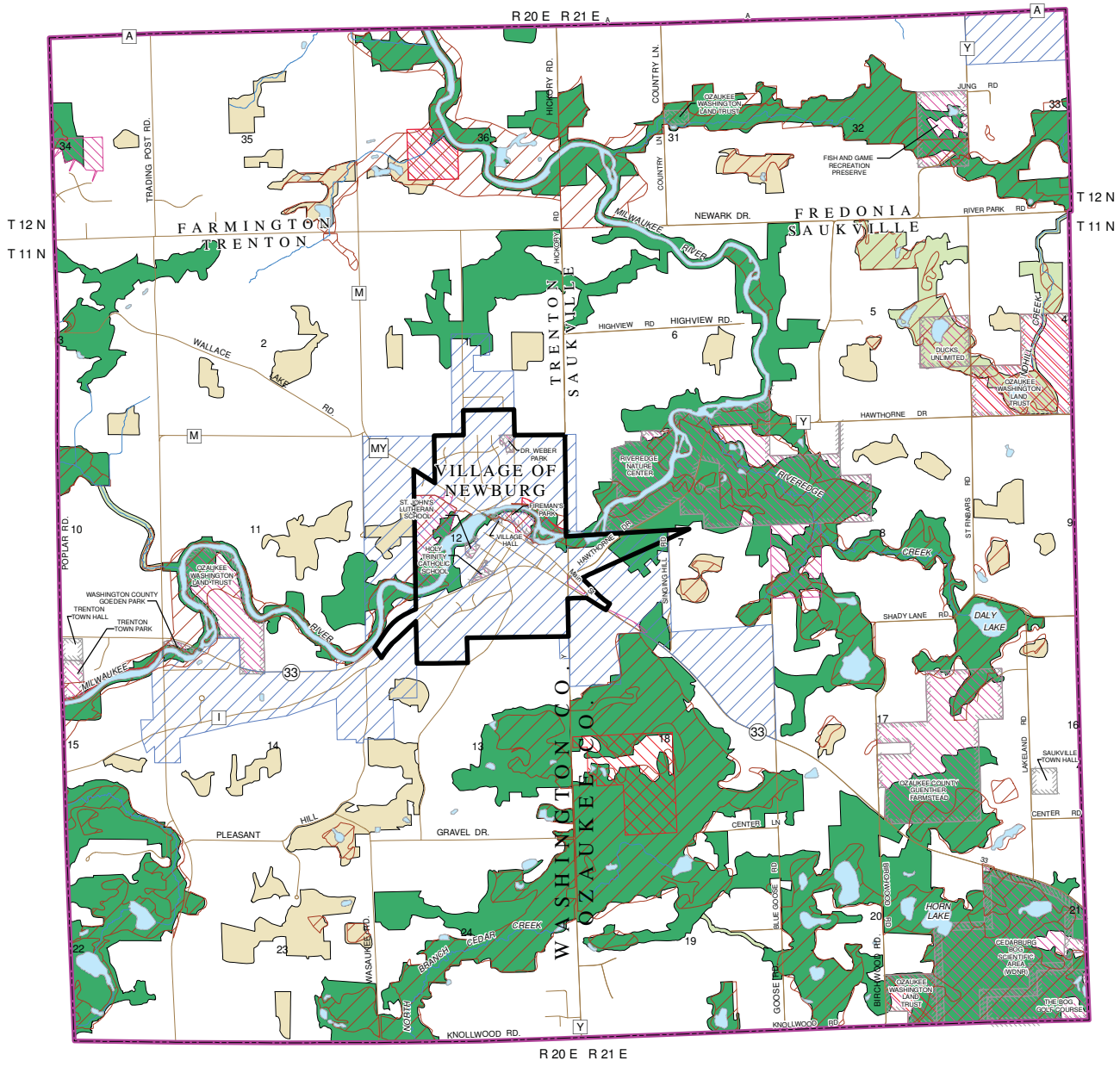
Source: Village of Newgurg, Washington County, and SEWRPC

Map VII-3
PROTECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: SEWRPC.

PROTECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VII-4

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- CONSERVATION EASEMENTS (2007)
- PARK AND OPENSPACE SITES (2007)
- LOCAL CONSERVANCY ZONING DISTRICTS (2000)
- ADOPTED SEWER SERVICE AREAS (2007)

NOTE: ONLY PRIMARY CORRIDORS ARE PROTECTED THROUGH SEWER SERVICE AREA PLANNING AND PERMIT REVIEW

N

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

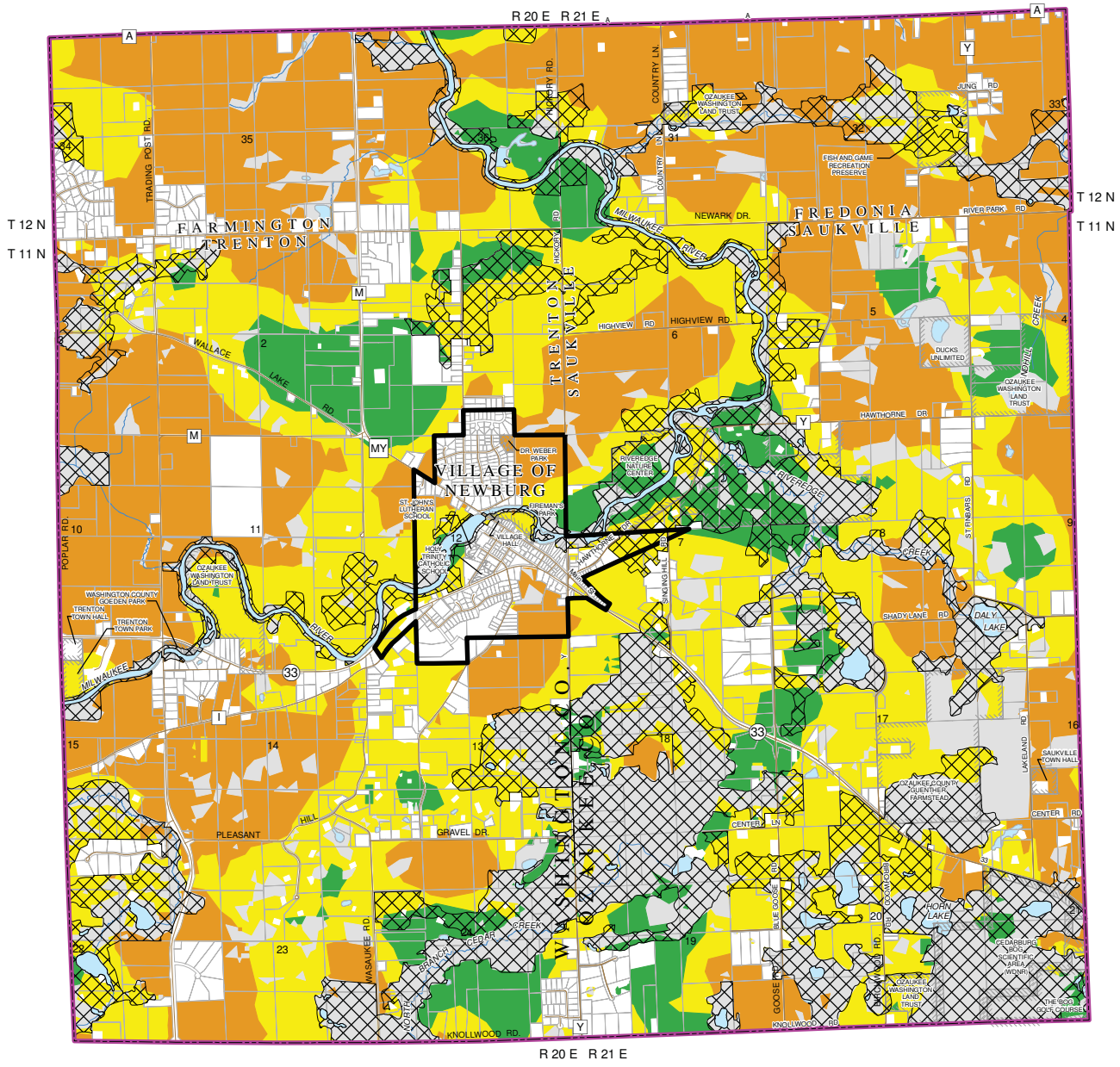
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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

CATEGORIES OF WATER RECHARGE POTENTIAL IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VII-5

- LOW
- MODERATE
- HIGH
- VERY HIGH
- UNDEFINED
- EXISTING URBAN DEVELOPMENT: 2007
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

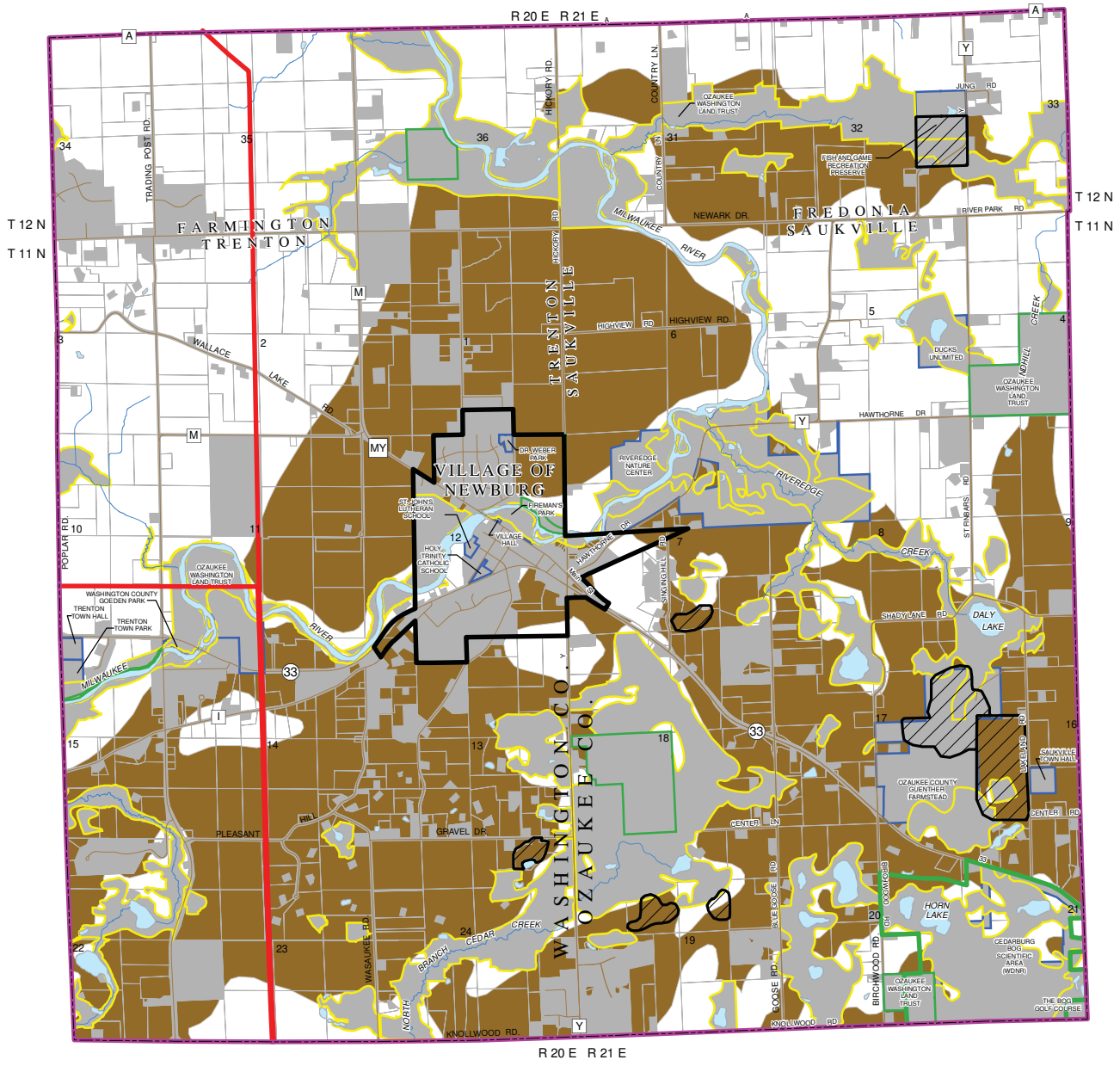
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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

CONSTRAINTS TO SAND AND GRAVEL EXTRACTION IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VII-6

- OUTWASH DEPOSITS
  Highest potential for significant deposits of gravel and coarse to medium grained sand
- EXISTING URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- SURFACE WATER
- CONSERVATION EASEMENTS
- PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES
- LOCAL CONSERVATION ZONING DISTRICTS
- NON-METALLIC MINING SITE
  (SEE MAP III-15 FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION)
- GAS PIPELINE AND ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES
- U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE PROJECT BOUNDARY
- WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT BOUNDARY

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

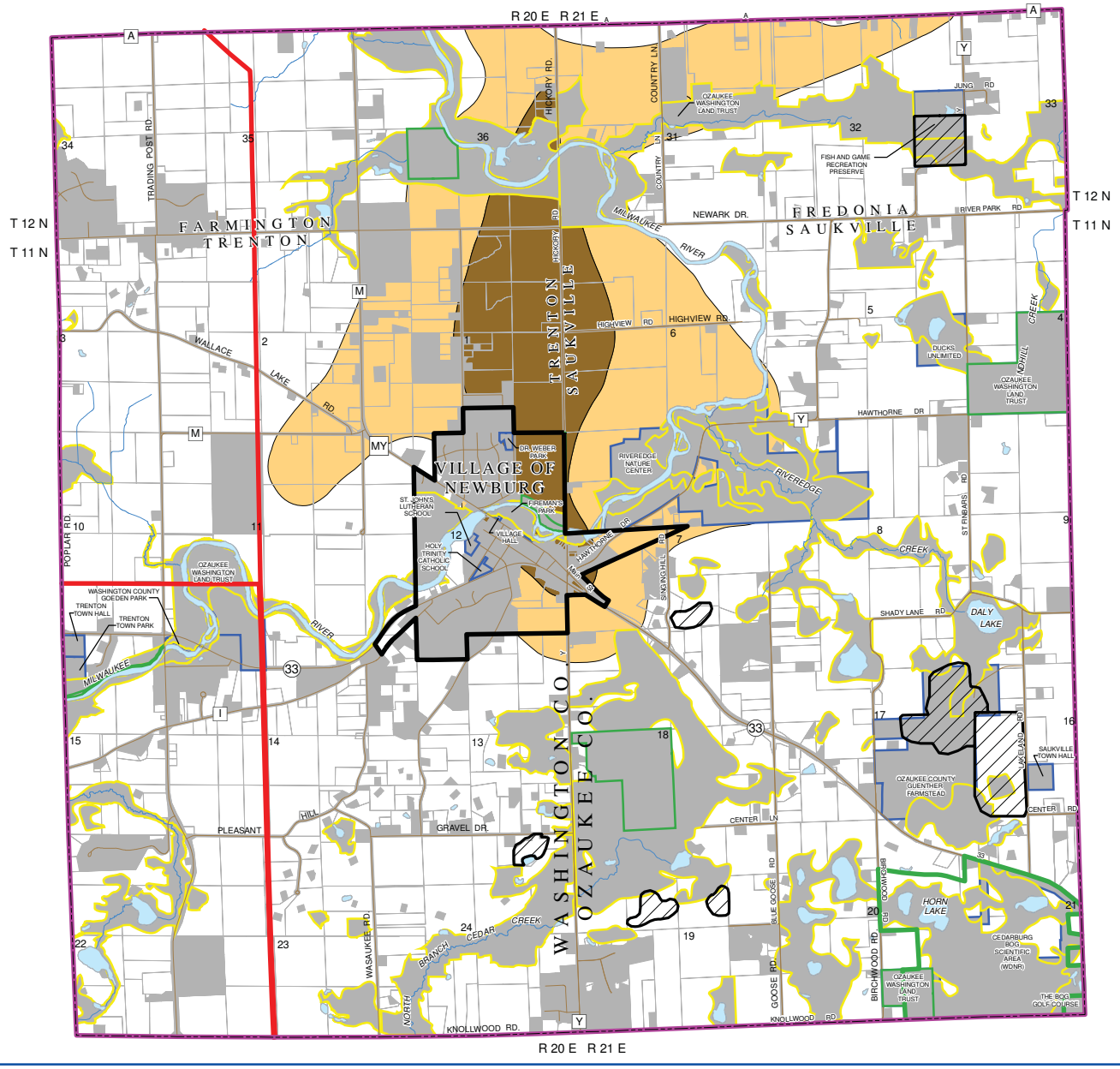
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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

CONSTRAINTS TO EXTRACTION OF STONE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VII-7

- AREA UNDERLAIN BY SILURIAN DOLOMITE / LIMESTONE WITHIN 25 FEET OF SURFACE. HIGH QUALITY MATERIAL FOR CRUSHED OR BUILDING STONE.
- AREA UNDERLAIN BY SILURIAN DOLOMITE / LIMESTONE BETWEEN 25 AND 50 FEET OF SURFACE. HIGH QUALITY MATERIAL FOR CRUSHED OR BUILDING STONE, BUT MORE EXPENSIVE TO EXTRACT.
- EXISTING URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- SURFACE WATER
- CONSERVATION EASEMENTS
- PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES
- LOCAL CONSERVATION ZONING DISTRICTS
- NON-METALLIC MINING SITE
  (SEE MAP III-15 FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION)
- GAS PIPELINE AND ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES
- U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE PROJECT BOUNDARY
- WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT BOUNDARY

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Chapter VIII

LAND USE ELEMENT

Note: Maps and figures referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

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 Village including:

- Information regarding the amount, type, and intensity or density of existing land uses in the Village
- Land use trends in the Village
- 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 Village 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.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- Providing and adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.

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[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.*

- 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 the Village 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 Village 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. In addition, Chapter IV includes a map and description of development trends in Ozaukee County 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 generalized land use inventory is presented in this section.

Existing Land Use Conditions

The existing land uses inventoried for the Village 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 IV-2 and quantitatively summarized in Table IV-1 in Chapter IV. Non-urban land uses encompassed about 52.9 percent of the Village. Agricultural Land uses were the predominate non-urban land use in the Village, encompassing 138 acres, or 45.3 percent of nonurban land and 23.9 percent of the total land area. Urban land uses encompassed about 47.1 percent of the Village in 2000. Residential was the predominate urban land use, encompassing about 154 acres, or 56.6 percent of urban land uses and 26.7 percent of the total land area. Single-family residential comprised about 81.8 percent of the residential land.

Recent major developments were also inventoried in Chapter IV. Residential development activity in Ozaukee County between 2000 and 2006 is shown on Map IV-3 and Table IV-2 in Chapter IV. In the County as a whole, there were 103 subdivisions platted or developed, encompassing about 3,750 acres and 2,507 new parcels. Other major development projects, including multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional projects, undertaken in the Village and the County as a whole 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 Village as part of the comprehensive planning process. The 2007 generalized land use inventory is shown on Map VIII-1 and quantitatively summarized in Table VIII-1.

Significant urban development has occurred in the Village between 2000 and 2007. Urban land uses increased by about 74 acres, or by about 27.2 percent, between 2000 and 2007. Residential land uses increased by about 62 acres, which is an increase of 40.3 percent. Single family residential accounted for 61.3 percent of the residential growth between 2000 and 2007, while multi-family residential accounted for less than 37.0 percent of the increase and two-family residential accounted for 3.0 percent of the increase.

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 VIII-2 and the Village in Table VIII-3. Between 1980 and 2000, all urban land uses in the County 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).

Residential land use was also the largest urban land use increase in the Village between 1980 and 2000. The total residential land use increase was 16 acres. Single-family residential accounted for the largest portion of the total residential land use increase with 14 acres, or about 87.5 percent of the total increase. *Two family residential* land use increased by 1 acre and *multi-family* land use increased by 1 acre. Additional urban land uses that experienced an increase between 1980 and 2000 include *transportation, recreational, commercial, and industrial*.

Between 1980 and 2000, non-urban land uses in Ozaukee County decreased by 13,677 acres, or by about 11 percent, due to a decrease in agricultural land uses. Agricultural land use was the only non-urban land use to experience a decrease in acreage. All other non-urban 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 use and the transportation infrastructure that serves it, in the Village and Ozaukee County as a whole. 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 including the desire of Village residents to preserve productive farmland and rural character and identifying an adequate amount of land to accommodate the projected increase of 321 additional households *and 66 additional jobs* expected in the Village by 2035.

Land Price
Equalized value trends by real estate class in Ozaukee County in 2002 and 2006 are set forth in Table VIII-4. Information specific to the Village is set forth in Table VIII-5. 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 time period. Commercial properties experienced a substantial increase of 28 percent and industrial properties experienced a moderate increase of 3 percent. Residential properties also experienced the greatest increase in equalized value in the Village, which was an increase of 50.8 percent. Commercial properties experienced and increase of 23.8 percent in the Village, and industrial properties experienced an increase of 49.5 percent. The Village experienced an overall increased in equalized value of 48.0 percent between 2002 and 2006 compared to 35 percent in Ozaukee County and 39 percent in the State as a whole.

Agricultural land, forest land, and other lands all experienced a decrease in value in the County 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 Ozaukee County between 2002 and 2006, and over the last three decades, as shown on Table III-9 in Chapter III of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*.

Between 2002 and 2005 the average agricultural land sale price increased from $6,602 per acre to $14,415 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 Village exist where there is available land served by existing infrastructure. Areas identified for commercial and industrial redevelopment have been identified on Table XII-12 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 downtown. Several economic development programs that can help to facilitate downtown commercial district revitalization are inventoried and recommended for further study and implementation by the Village in Chapter XII.

As shown on Table IX-16 in Chapter IX, the *Housing Element*, the condition of the existing housing stock in the Village is generally in excellent shape; however, the opportunity for residential redevelopment still exists. One possible opportunity for residential redevelopment and infill development lies in mixed use residential developments on underutilized parcels in and adjacent to the downtown area of the Village. Another possibility for residential redevelopment is to rehabilitate the few residential structures identified in the Village 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 Village through the maintenance of existing housing stock as opposed to redevelopment, due to the excellent condition of the existing housing stock. Many of the older neighborhoods and housing units within the Village 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 outside the central areas of the Village.

Smart Growth Areas, as defined by Section 16.965 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, must be identified as part of the Village comprehensive plan to meet the requirements of the comprehensive planning grant awarded to Ozaukee County by the Wisconsin Department of Administration for the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, of which the Village is a participant. 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 the Village:

- Environmentally contaminated sites identified as suitable for redevelopment
- Underutilized parcels in and adjacent to the downtown
- Aging commercial districts located in the Village core
- 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 use[3]

The opportunities for redevelopment and smart growth areas envisioned under the Village comprehensive plan are consistent with those identified under the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. The Smart Growth Areas identified under the County comprehensive plan include:

- Environmentally contaminated sites identified by local governments as suitable for redevelopment
- Underutilized parcels in and adjacent to traditional downtowns

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[3] *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 VII-2, LESA Analysis Map, in Chapter VII.*

- 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 use[4]
- Hamlets

The opportunities for redevelopment and smart growth areas envisioned under the Village comprehensive plan are also consistent with the land use design concepts developed under the regional land use plan, which was endorsed by the Village Board at the meeting held on October, 19, 2006. 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 the Village and other communities are most common in town areas directly adjacent to the Village. Conflicts arise as towns allow or plan for residential development near the Village borders at densities that are not cost efficient for the Village to provide with urban services at such time as the area might be annexed. Conversely, conflicts arise when the Village reviews and denies proposed subdivisions within the extraterritorial plat review area, which prevents residential development in the town. The extraterritorial plat review areas of the Village and other cities and villages located in Ozaukee County are shown on Map V-8 in Chapter V. Boundary agreements between the Village and adjacent towns are one way to avoid such conflicts. Boundary agreements will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.* Without such boundary agreements, it is essential for the Village to maximize control over surrounding open areas and prevent development inconsistent with the objectives of this plan – including both overall general goals regarding preserving the character of the Village as well as specific details with regard to the maps for land use, development, and related future uses and infrastructure. The Village should also maximize control of future patterns of infrastructure, road and utility construction, and other facilities in order to protect the economic value of the Village and maintain a reasonable short-term and long-term cost of government.

Planning Areas

The potential for land use conflicts are greatest where the Village planning area overlaps with towns. In accordance with Section 62.23 of the Statutes, the Village planning area can include areas outside of the corporate limits, including any unincorporated land outside of the Village boundaries that, in the plan commission's judgment, relates to the development of the Village.[4] Potential land use conflicts can arise in these areas because they may be planned for in both the Village comprehensive plan and a town comprehensive plan, with different or conflicting land uses recommended by each plan. Map VIII-3 shows the Village of Newburg planning area and planning areas identified by each of the other cities and villages in Ozaukee County. City and village planning areas cannot overlap. Meetings were held during the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to resolve overlapping planning areas and delineate a final planning area for the each city and village in the County. An agreement between communities was arrived at in each instance.

2014 Update to Residential Development

Since 2007, there have been changes to residential development including the creation of some new lots in the surrounding areas outside the Village boundaries that are a lower density than typically created in the Village. There have also been requests to create new lots that are typical of suburban densities. While the recession of 2008-2013 slowed down residential development throughout the region, these new proposals indicate a potential change that is inconsistent with the goals of the Village. Specifically they represent a density of development that

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[4] *Land-use related city and village extraterritorial authorities are further defined and discussed in Appendix M.*

is inconsistent with the desired pattern of density that will support the Village's provision of urban services in an efficient manner. Consequently it is important for the Village to adopt policies that will forestall or prevent such residential development in the Village and in the extraterritorial areas. These policies, in addition to zoning, include land division and polices associated with the planning and provision of utilities and urban services.

Recommended planned land use changes in 2014 update

As part of the 2014 update, new categories of planned land uses have been created and applied as shown in the 2014 updated land use map. Both the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan and the Washington County Multijurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, which were both first adopted by the respective County Board in 2008, recognize the same Planning Area boundary for the Village of Newburg, which includes portions of:

- the Town of Farmington,
- the Town of Fredonia,
- the Town of Saukville, and
- the Town of Trenton.

While both county plans have been amended since 2008, the Village of Newburg's highest level of community participation likely took place during the public participation efforts of the 2008 plans.

In an effort to maintain consistency with the planned land uses outlined in both county plans, the Village of Newburg Planned Land Use map (Map VIII-#8) utilizes the same borders for each land use type. In some cases, the land use type has been modified from the county plans in order to reflect current community desires. The planned land use types from the county plans, and their associations to the planned land uses in Map VIII-#8, for areas within Village corporate limits are as follows:

• Medium Density Urban Residential	=	Village Residential
• Mixed Use	=	Mixed Use
• Farmland Protection	=	Agricultural Preservation
• Rural Residential	=	Agricultural and Open Space Conservation
• Parks and Recreational	=	Environmental Conservation
• Primary Environmental Corridor	=	Environmental Conservation
• Secondary Environmental Corridor	=	Environmental Conservation
• Isolated Natural Resource Area	=	Environmental Conservation
• Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	=	Environmental Conservation
• 100-Year Floodplain	=	Environmental Conservation

The following plans for land use, environmental features, and infrastructure apply primarily to the areas outside the current Village boundaries but within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the Village:

1. **Agricultural Preservation** – land that should allow only a continuation of agricultural activity and no new development of any kind,
2. **Agricultural and Open Space Conservation** – land on which a density of 1 unit per 20 to 35 acres is accommodated on lots as small as 1 acre with the encouragement of using conservation design, deed restrictions, or lot-averaging techniques to conserve land in an environmentally-focused manner,
3. **Environmental Conservation** – area in which the natural environmental features should be preserved including Isolated Natural Resource Areas, Secondary Environmental Corridors, Primary Environmental Corridors, wetlands, floodplain areas, rivers and riparian lots, recreational areas, and open spaces which serve to link these areas together.

The following planned land uses apply primarily to the areas within or adjacent to the current Village boundaries:

1. Village Residential – land located within the urban service areas of the county planning areas, and provides full neighborhood amenities including schools, parks, and shopping destinations. The average density of this land should be approximately 2 units per acre, and predominantly allow for single family and two-family units.
2. Mixed Use – land that includes a mix of residential, commercial, institutional, and appropriately located light industrial uses. Parcels should be developed in accordance with a site plan approved by the local governments concerned, and typically should be subject to a planned unit development (PUD) or traditional neighborhood development (TND) regulations in the local zoning ordinance.

It should be noted that these are planned land use categories, not zoning categories. When such land becomes part of the Village, it may be rezoned depending upon current and/or future changes in the land use plan for the Village.

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 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 outlined in the Village and Ozaukee County Public Participation Plans and existing Village plans 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 Village, 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 Village Land Use Element is also integrated with the County comprehensive plan adopted by Ozaukee County as a result of the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. This has chiefly been accomplished through the 2035 planned land use map for the County. The County planned land use map incorporates the Village land use map. The goals and objectives developed under the County comprehensive planning process have been addressed by the County planned land use map to the greatest extent possible, while incorporating the land uses and densities desired by the Village.

Land Use and Implementation Issue
The Village Land Use Element is intended to accommodate projected growth in the Village'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 Village's residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural and natural resource base; that promotes efficient development patterns with low municipal government and utility costs; takes into account the expansion of the West Bend Airport and the associated widening of STH 33; incorporates decisions and wishes of local land holders and owners and addresses public input gathered during the comprehensive planning process, such as the desire to preserve the rural and small town character of Village of Newburg. 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 Village through 2035.

The Village 2035 planned land use map (Map VIII-8) sets forth the desired development pattern for the Village over the comprehensive planning period. The planned land use map is designed to accommodate projected population, household, and employment growth; the infrastructure and institutions required to serve residential, commercial, and industrial uses in the Village, and the planning area's agricultural and natural resource base. The map has also been incorporated in the Ozaukee County planned land use map: 2035 through the County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

The preparation of the Village planned land use map is critical to the implementation of the Village comprehensive plan because the consistency requirement in Section 66.1001(3) of the comprehensive 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's[5] comprehensive plan." This requirement applies most directly to the land use element, and the planned land use plan map, which must be consistent with the Village land use control ordinances, including zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances.

Land Use and Implementation Issue Programs

- **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 VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.[6]
- **Program:** For each additional 100 dwelling units to be accommodated at Village Residential densities, 35 acres of Village Residential shall be allocated.
- **Program:** The Village does not support the continued proliferation of urban sprawl and the premature, and sometimes arbitrary, conversion of farmland into Rural Residential lots.
- **Program:** For each additional 100 industrial employees to be accommodated, approximately 12 acres of industrial land should be allocated.
- **Program:** For each additional 100 commercial employees to be accommodated in retail and service settings, approximately six acres of Highway Commercial land should be allocated.
- **Program:** For each additional 100 commercial employees to be accommodated in office settings, approximately 2.5 acres of Highway Commercial land should be allocated.
- **Program:** Locate Village Residential uses within neighborhoods that contain, within reasonable walking distance, necessary supporting uses, such as parks.
- **Program:** Designate areas for mixed-use development, such as Village Commercial, to accommodate urban land uses that are compatible and complementary.
- **Program:** To the extent practicable, locate residential and employment-generating land uses so as to provide opportunities for living close to work.
- **Program:** The Plan Commission should review and revise the Zoning Ordinance, Land Division Ordinance, Official Map and shoreland and floodplain regulations to be consistent with the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 upon the adoption of the Village Comprehensive Plan: 2035 by the Village Board.
- **Program:** Develop methods to provide developers and landowners with easy access to Village plans and implementation ordinances, which should be written in clear, simple language.

Transportation Issue

Respondents to the countywide multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning survey placed a priority on the revitalization of Main Street; STH 33 and STH 33 curb-cuts; northwest and southern growth opportunities; the

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[5] *Section 66.1001 (1)(b) of the Statutes defines a "local governmental unit" as a city, village, town, county, or regional planning commission.*

[6] *The land use categories shown on Map VIII-8 are quantitatively summarized for the* Village *on Table VIII-6. Residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial land use acreages for the* Village *are projected in five year increments between 2007 and 2035 in Table VIII-7, based on Map VIII-8 and Table VIII-6.*

West Bend Airport; development of bike paths; pedestrian access throughout the Village and to open space; Rustic Roads, historic structures, and cemeteries; a second means of crossing the Milwaukee River; with 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 context sensitive/flexible roadway design. New development in the urban service areas adjacent to existing development can reduce the need for new roads to serve residential development and alternative transportation systems, such as bike and pedestrian trails. The Village's planned land use map reflects leveraging the potential economic opportunities along STH 33 as well as utilizing the establishing network of local streets of the street hierarchy.

The need to encourage land use planning to correspond with transportation corridors and to encourage land use polices that address "aging in place" was also identified during public input sessions.

Existing commercial and industrial development is generally located in the downtown and along major arterials as shown on Map VIII-1. This type of development pattern supports the use of alternative transportation, such as the Ozaukee County Express and the Washington County Commuter Express bus system. This type of development pattern also increases accessibility of shopping and jobs to those in the Village that may not drive or choose not to drive, such as the Village'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.

Transportation Issue Programs

- **Program:** Incorporate the Ozaukee and Washington County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** Incorporate the recommendations of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** Allocate Village Commercial uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the Village 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 Village, as shown on Map VIII-1, into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** Work with the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinances and Village roadway access management/driveway ordinance(s).
- **Program:** Study the use of the Counties' model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances[7] and the Counties' model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions.

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 Village planned land use map should provide for adequate sites to attract and retain desirable businesses to the Village and designate the environmentally contaminated sites identified for commercial or industrial use in commercial or industrial land use categories. In addition, the

[7] *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.*

planned land use map should accommodate the 612 jobs projected to be located in the Village in the plan design year of 2035.

The *Economic Development Element* goal, objectives, policies, and programs affect the Village planned land use map. The goal to diversify and broaden the economic base of the Village through planning and development activities that attracts new businesses and expands existing businesses land use implication was that natural areas of commercial and industrial expansion were located adjacent to existing commercial and industrial facilities. Objectives under this goal include revitalizing and redeveloping the historic downtown as a commercial, civic and social center; directing suitable economic growth towards STH 33 and the historic Village downtown along Main Street; attracting more retail establishments to the Village; promote the eventual expansion of the Village's economic base and employment opportunities.

The *Economic Development Element* also includes several policies and programs to support the goals and objectives listed above. Policies include the promoting the recreation and tourism sectors of the local economy, recognizing the Village's economic niche of accessible tourism and recreational facilities; developing a website as an advertising tour for the Village and exploring and encouraging participation in economic development organizations. Several programs support these policies by recommending the areas listed above for commercial and industrial uses on the Village planned land use map. The planned land use map reflects these economic development goals, objectives, polices, and programs where possible.

Economic Development Issue Programs

- **Program:** Allocate 69 acres to commercial and 13 acres to industrial land use categories on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** Allocate parcels identified on Table XII-12 as high priority redevelopment sites to commercial or industrial land uses on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **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 Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to encourage sustainable development of land for business use. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Maps VIII-3 and VIII-5.
- **Program:** Study the development of an incentive program for commercial buildings using the LEED rating system[8] such as waiving permit fees or an expedited permit review process.
- **Program:** Review and, if necessary, revise the Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the Village comprehensive plan, including policies and programs that encourage green building practices and home based businesses.
- **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 Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** Allocate parcels receiving a LESA score of 6.4 or greater to agricultural uses on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.

Housing Issue

Respondents to the countywide multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning public opinion survey and SWOT analysis participants favored a variety of housing choices for Ozaukee 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

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[8] *The 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.*

groups[9] in the Village and to promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of affordable housing in the Village. Both of these requirements are addressed in the *Land Use Element*. The Village 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 Village planned land use map. The *Housing Element* goal of providing affordable, safe and sanitary housing in a variety of neighborhoods to meet the diverse needs of the present and future residents of the Village requires the planned land use map to accommodate an additional 332 housing units by 2035.

The *Housing Element* includes objectives maintaining, enhancing and creating neighborhoods that are safe, free from environmental and public health hazards, provide a sense of community, and offer a choice of housing; encouraging housing developments that enhances community livability, increases walk-ability and decreases auto dependence within the Village; ensuring orderly development with residential land use development at densities consistent with Village plans and the carrying capacity of the land; encouraging a variety of housing types to meet the profound changes and shifts in the social-demographic profile of Village residents. The Village planned land use map provides for land use categories to accommodate the Housing Preference Issue and Housing Distribution Issue goals and objectives identified under these issue statements.

Housing Issue Programs

- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to accommodate 332 additional dwelling units in the Village by 2035.
- **Program:** Allocate 936 acres of land to Village Residential on the Village Planned Land Use Map to provide affordable housing options for households of all income levels, ages, and special needs projected for Ozaukee County in 2035[10] and achieve HUD vacancy guidelines[11] through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Allow for single family, as well as two-family and multi-family residential uses in special definable circumstances in areas identified as Village Residential on the planned land use map.
- **Program:** Allocate a mix of Village Residential land use in the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** The wages of workers employed in new commercial and industrial developments in the Village will be considered as a component of applications for new residential developments with at least 20 proposed housing units during review by the Plan Commission and Village Board. These residential developments must provide a comparable number of housing units that are affordable for workers in new jobs to be located in the Village.
- **Program:** Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Land Division Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the Village comprehensive plan.
- **Program:** Promote the use of accessible design practices in new housing including Universal Design and the Visitability design concept.

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[9] *Housing 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.*

[10] *Household 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 II-5 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.*

[11] *Community-wide owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate of 1.5 and a rental vacancy rate of 5.0 are recommended by HUD to ensure adequate housing choice for consumers.*

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.

The cost of extending urban services to new development has been identified as a concern through public input gathered during the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. Compact residential development, and new development adjacent to existing development, should be encouraged to decrease the cost of extending urban services such as sewer and water. Commercial and industrial uses should also be located in or adjacent to areas with urban services. This type of development pattern supports the land use development patterns envisioned under the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources issue; housing issue; transportation issue; and the regional land use plan. The Village planned land use map reflects these recommendations.

Utilities and Community Facilities Issue Programs

- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to incorporate the programs recommended in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Element,* of this report.
- **Program:** Allocate Village Residential, Village Commercial, Highway Commercial and Industrial, land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map II-3 in Chapter II, and within Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 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 VIII-3 and VIII-5.
- **Program:** Consider incorporating groundwater recharge areas identified on Map VIII-4 into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 and review and revise the Village Zoning and Land Division Ordinances to ensure they are consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Issue

Overall, County residents have placed a high priority on farmland preservation, environmental preservation, and the preservation of Ozaukee 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 Ozaukee County for each community participating in the County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to meet this requirement and to develop goals and objectives for farmland preservation in Chapter VII. Map VII-2 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 for long-term agricultural use. The Village 2035 planned land use map, which is set forth on page 19 of this Chapter, reflects this objective.

Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* requires that natural limitations to building site development in the Village be identified and mapped. The Village Plan Commission has identified several natural resource features located in the Village that limit building site development under the natural resources section of Chapter VII. These natural resources, shown on Maps VIII-3 and VIII-4, include: 100-year floodplains (flood fringe and floodways), hydric soils, surface water, wetlands, woodlands, and significant groundwater recharge areas. 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 VIII-3 into the 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 Village be identified and mapped. The Village Plan Commission has identified several natural resource features located in the Village as environmentally sensitive lands, shown on Maps VIII-5 and VIII-6, including: primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, natural areas, critical species habitat sites and critical aquatic habitat sites, surface water, wetlands and woodlands. Preservation of these resources has also been identified by the Plan Commission as vital to the character, bio-diversity, quality of life, and economy of the Village. One of the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue programs is to incorporate the lands identified on Map VIII-5 into the 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 Village be identified and mapped. Floodplains and wetlands have been identified and mapped on Map III-18 in Chapter III, and are included on the Village planned land use plan map (Map VIII-8).

Park and open space sites and cultural resources were also identified in Chapter VII as enhancing the quality of life in the Village by preserving rural and small town character, protecting natural resources, and by providing recreational, entertainment, and educational opportunities to Village residents and those who visit the Village. One of the Park and Open Space Preservation Issue programs in Chapter VII is to incorporate the recommendations of the *Village of Newburg Park, Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan* and the County park and open space plans into the Village planned land use map. The planned land use map reflects this recommendation.

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Issue Programs

- **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels identified as orchards, nurseries, and special agricultural and agriculture-related uses in the 2000 land use inventory (Map IV-2) and inventoried as agricultural use in the 2007 land use inventory update (Map VIII-1) on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
- **Program:** Study participation in the proposed Ozaukee and Washington County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect agricultural parcels identified as high priority by the LESA analysis.
- **Program:** Study the use of the Ozaukee and Washington County model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas.
- **Program:** Incorporate appropriate lands identified on Maps VIII-3 and VIII-5 into the Village Planned Land Use Map.
- **Program:** Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance and Land Division Ordinance as necessary to ensure they are consistent with the Village comprehensive plan.
- **Program:** Study participation in the proposed Ozaukee and Washington County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect natural resource areas in the County.
- **Program:** Study the use of the Ozaukee and Washington County model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of natural resource areas.
- **Program:** Incorporate primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites into the Village Planned Land Use Map.
- **Program:** Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance to include lowland conservancy and upland conservancy zoning districts that incorporate the standards set forth Table VII-2, *Guidelines for Development Considered Compatible with Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas* if necessary. Study the use of the Ozaukee County model lowland and upland conservancy districts for use in the Village Zoning Ordinance if a revision is necessary.

- **Program:** Protect environmental corridors through the Village land division review process and Land Division Ordinance.
- **Program:** Protect natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County.*
- **Program:** Study the use of model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the *Rural Cluster Development Guide,*[12] and County assistance in interpreting and implementing conservation subdivision ordinances.
- **Program:** Incorporate wetlands into the Village Planned Land Use Map under the Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Private Open Space and Proposed Open Space land use category.
- **Program:** Incorporate floodplains into the Village Planned Land Use Map as part of the Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Private Open Space and Proposed Open Space land use category.
- **Program:** Continue to enforce the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations and ensure the regulations are consistent with the Village comprehensive plan.
- **Program:** Assist Ozaukee and Washington County in the distribution of educational materials regarding saturated (hydric) soils.
- **Program:** Utilize County saturated soil mapping as a reference in Village land use decisions.
- **Program:** Continue to enforce the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington County and aggregate producers to identify suitable areas with commercially viable sources of sand and gravel using Maps VII-6 and VII-7. Suitable areas should be located in sparsely populated areas and not have significant natural resources.
- **Program:** Work with aggregate producers to expand existing nonmetallic mining sites where possible.
- **Program:** Allocate adequate land for current and future community and neighborhood parks on the Village Planned Land Use Map.
- **Program:** Require land to be dedicated for parks, a fee-in-lieu of dedication, or impact fees for parks when land is subdivided for development. Incorporate the requirement into the Village Subdivision Ordinance.
- **Program:** Specify funding mechanisms for community and neighborhood parks, such as impact fees and subdivision dedication requirements through developer's agreements.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue

Land use conflicts are most likely to occur in town areas adjacent to the Village boundary. An open dialogue between the Village and neighboring communities, and where possible joint land use planning, is a desired result of the Village's participation in the Ozaukee and Washington County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning processes. 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 that have resulted from the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. The boundary agreement between the City and Town of Port Washington, which established a permanent boundary between the City and Town and provides for the extension of water and sewer services to the Town by the City, was the only boundary agreement in Ozaukee County as of 2007. It is hoped that the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process will provide the foundation for additional agreements in the future.

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[12] *See SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 7,* Rural Cluster Development Guide, *December 1996, or* *www.sewrpc.org/communityassistance/conservationsubdivisions for more information.*

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue Programs

- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington County to develop cooperative planning methods for institutional uses such as hospitals, assisted living facilities, police service, fire service, and libraries.
- **Program:** Utilize maps and map updates provided by Ozaukee and Washington County of city and village comprehensive planning areas for 2035 (see Map VIII-3) and city and village extraterritorial plat review areas and zoning areas (see Map V-9 in Chapter V) to help facilitate cooperative planning and land use regulation with neighboring communities.
- **Program:** Share inventory data and additional planning maps produced by the Ozaukee and Washington County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process with neighboring communities to facilitate joint land use planning and regulation.
- **Program:** Implement strategies for holding joint community land use planning and regulation meetings outlined in Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.*

Land Use Goals and Objectives

This section includes a compilation of goals and objectives and maps that will guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property in the Village through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

General Land Use Goal

To ensure that the character and location of land uses maximizing the potential for economic benefit and the enjoyment of natural and man-made resources by citizens, while minimizing the threat to the public health, safety, and welfare posed by hazards, nuisances, incompatible land uses and environmental degradation

Objective A.1: Future growth and development should be managed through the preparation, adoption, implementation and enforcement of land development regulations. These land development regulations are meant to:

a. Ensure safe and convenient site design
b. Provide clear performance standards for land use activities
c. Regulate signage
d. Outline clear procedures for land use and development
e. Provide clear cut enforcement procedures and penalties

Objective A.2: Encourage comprehensive land planning within new development areas

Objective A.3: Future development and redevelopment activities should be directed to appropriate areas as delineated on the Land Use Plan Map. Such development should be consistent with sound planning principles and the goals, objectives and policies set forth by this Plan

Objective A.4: All development activities should be conducted in a manner that will ensure the protection of natural and historic resources

Objective A.5: Ensure that development proposals are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan through professional planning and engineering review

Objective A.6: Encourage energy-efficient land use patterns when and where ever possible

Objective A.7: Ensure that existing and new development is properly maintained through the establishment and enforcement of a building and property maintenance code

Objective A.8: Ensure that development in the areas outside the current Village boundaries, and new areas that are annexed into the Village, protect the value of the village, the character of the community,

and the long term efficiency of operating and maintaining the Village infrastructure, protecting the natural and agricultural environment, and ensuring and maintaining or reducing the cost of government

Objective A.9: Promote land division practices that are consistent with, and support the economic, environmental, and physical objectives of this plan

Objective E.6: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the streets for the long term

Community Character Goal

To preserve and enhance the traditional Village character of Newburg; while at the same time accommodating new growth and development

Objective F.1: Encourage the preservation of the existing historic structures that are part of the over all character of the Village

Objective F.2: Encourage the visual enhancement of the historic downtown area of the Village

Objective F.3: Foster a Village-wide sense of place that supports the small rural character of the Village

Objective F.4: Construct attractive entryways into the Village

Objective F.5: Establish and implement higher standards for landscaping, signage, parking lot design and building design

Objective F.6: Protect and enhance the interrelationships between the Village and the Milwaukee River corridor.

Objective F.7: Support community wide and community sponsored events that celebrate the Village of Newburg

Objective F.8: Support the viability of agriculture on those lands currently being farmed within the Village's extraterritorial planning jurisdiction

Objective F.9: Preserve the rural landscape character – in terms of both agriculture and natural and cultural features – in a way that protects and enhances the economic value of the Village. Ensure that lands surrounding the current Village boundaries retain the appearance of a rural, non-urban character, rather than a suburban character of large lots

* * * * *

Table VIII-1

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

[a]Includes parking and lands under development in appropriate category.

[b]Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

[c]Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

[d]Open 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 VIII-2

LAND USE TRENDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
				1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
	1980	1990	2000[a]	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]	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

[a] *As 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.*

[b] *The reported size of the County increased by seven acres between 1980 and 1990 due to changes in mapping along the Lake Michigan shoreline.*

[c] *The 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 VIII-3

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 1980-2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)			Change in Area					
				1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
	1980	1990	2000[a]	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
Landfills	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
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.

[a]*As 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 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.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table VIII-4

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[a]	$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

[a]*Includes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table VIII-5

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 VIII-6

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2035

Land Use Category[a]	City/Village Corporate Limits[b]		Planned Sewer Service Area[c]		Planning Area[d]	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Urban						
Village Residential	309	53.7	544	22.0	936	5.8
Village Commercial	23	3.9	23	0.9	23	0.1
Highway Commercial	23	3.9	46	1.8	46	0.3
Industrial	7	1.1	13	0.5	13	0.1
Village Parks and Open Space	50	8.6	876	35.4	876	5.4
Streets and Highways	70	12.2	305	12.3	570	3.5
Urban Subtotal	481	83.5	1,806	72.9	2,463	15.2
Nonurban						
Rural Residential	2	0.4	287	11.6	1,636	10.1
Agricultural	1	0.2	167	6.8	7,098	43.8
Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Floodplains, Private Open Space, and Proposed Open Space	91	15.8	216	8.7	5,001	30.9
Nonurban Subtotal	95	16.5	671	27.1	13,735	84.8
Total	576	100.0	2,476	100.0	16,198	100.0

[a]*Includes associated parking in each category.*

[b]*Includes area within Village corporate limits on January 1, 2007.*

[c]*Includes area within the Village planned sewer service area for 2020 as of March 3, 1993.*

[d]*Includes full planning area shown on Map VIII-8.*

Source: Village of Newburg, Bonestroo, Ozaukee County, Washington County, and SEWRPC.

Table VIII-7

INCREMENTAL LAND USE PROJECTIONS FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007 – 2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2007		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2007 – 2035	5-Year Increment	20-Year Increment
	Acres	Percent of Village	Acres	Percent of Planning Area	Acres	Acres	Acres
Residential[a]	217	37.6	2,572	15.9	392.5	2,355	9,420
Commercial[b]	11	1.9	69	0.4	9.7	58	232
Industrial[c]	8	1.4	13	<0.1	0.8	5	20
Agriculture	115	20.0	7,098	43.8	6,983	1,163.8	4,655

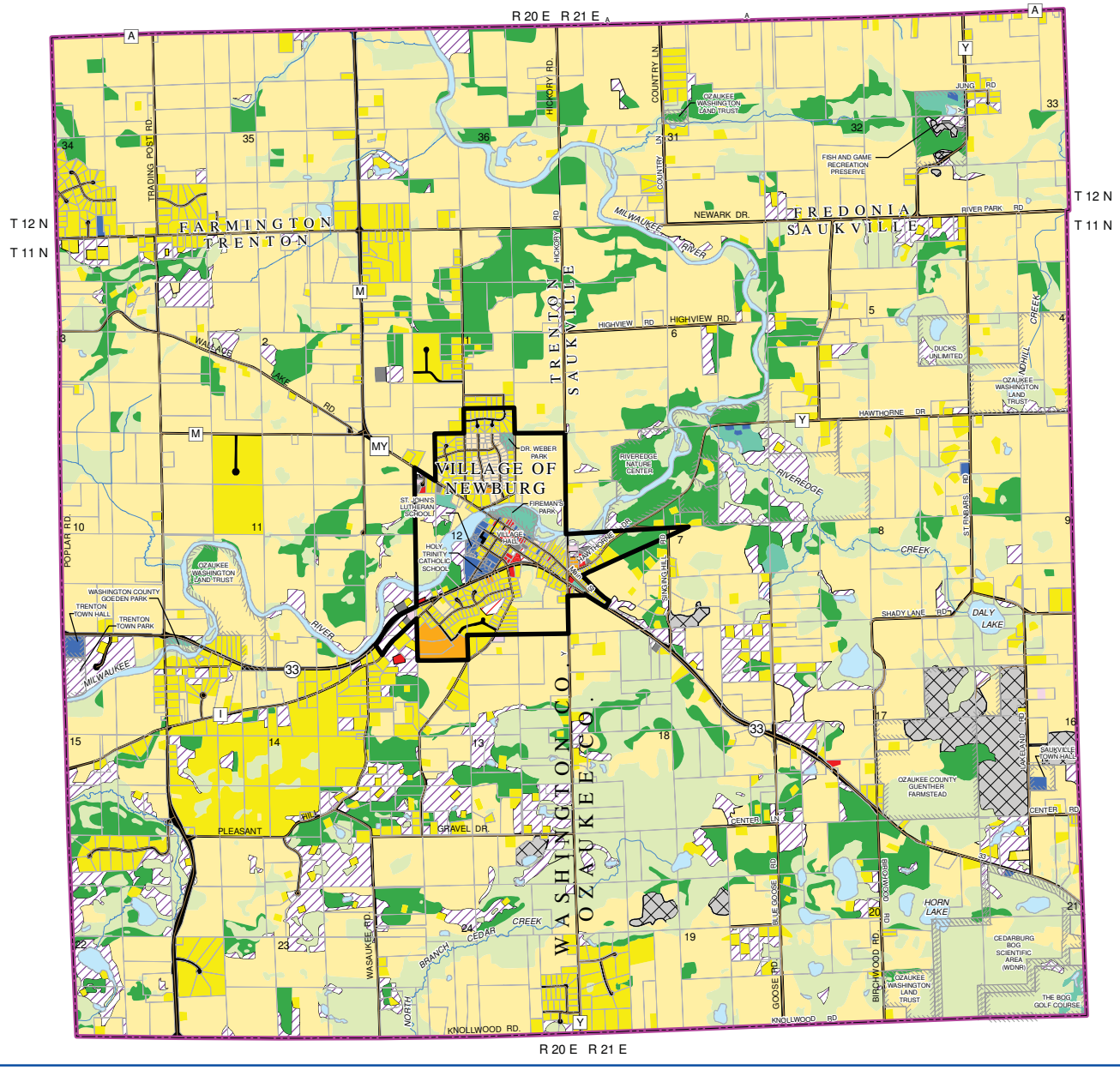
[a]*Includes the Village Residential and Rural Residential categories.*

[b]*Includes the Village Commercial and Highway Commercial categories.*

[c]*Includes the Industrial category.*

Source: SEWRPC.

GENERALIZED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VIII-1

- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- INDUSTRIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- EXTRACTIVE
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- RAILWAY
- AIR FIELDS AND HANGARS
- GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- RECREATIONAL LAND UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- AGRICULTURAL
- WETLANDS
- OPEN SPACE WITHIN CONSERVATION SUBDIVISIONS
- COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND MOBILE HOME
- URBAN OPEN LANDS
- NON-URBAN OPEN LANDS
- LANDFILL AND DUMPS
- WOODLANDS
- SURFACE WATER

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT: FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

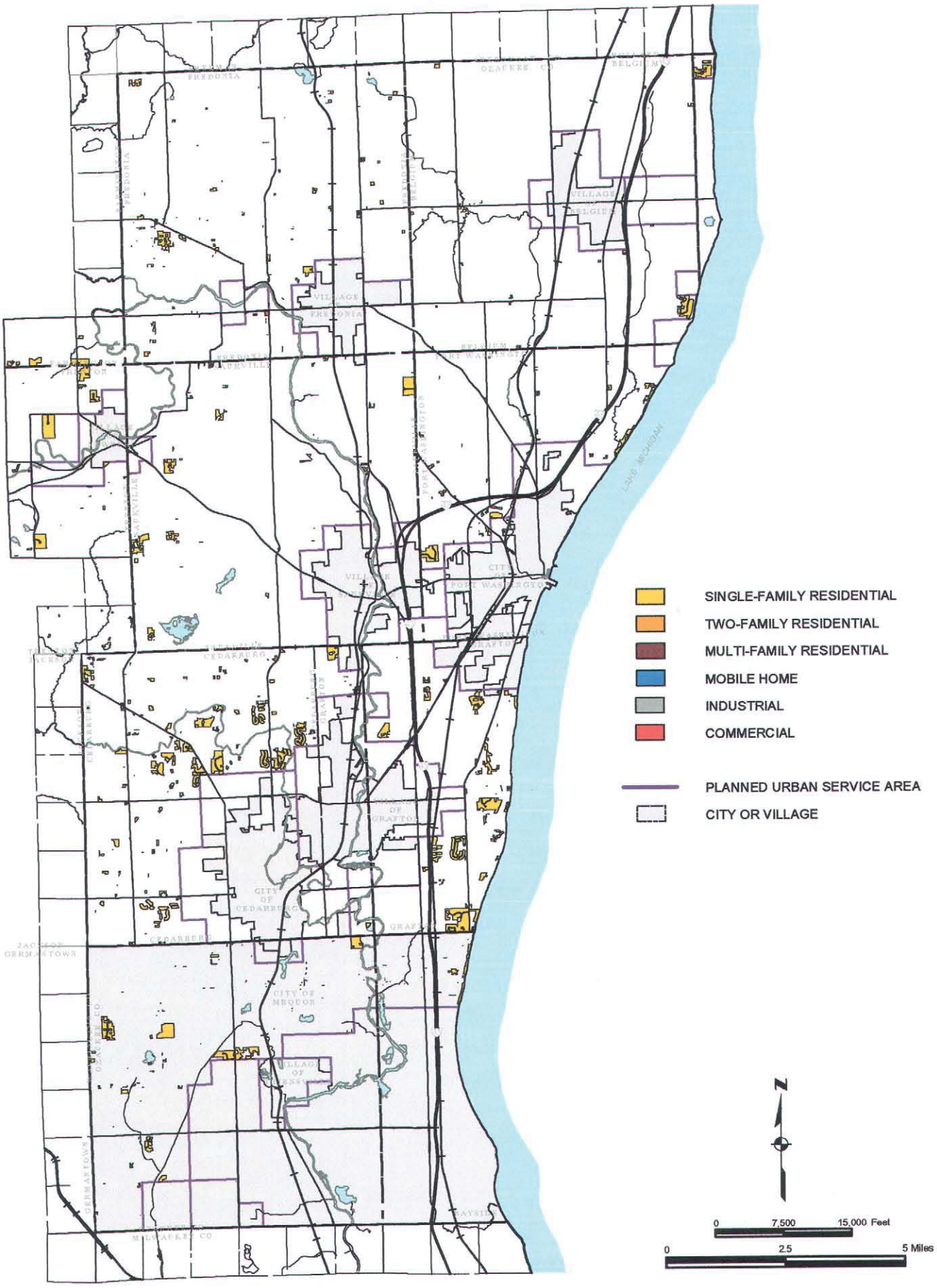
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE 1:52,000

PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007

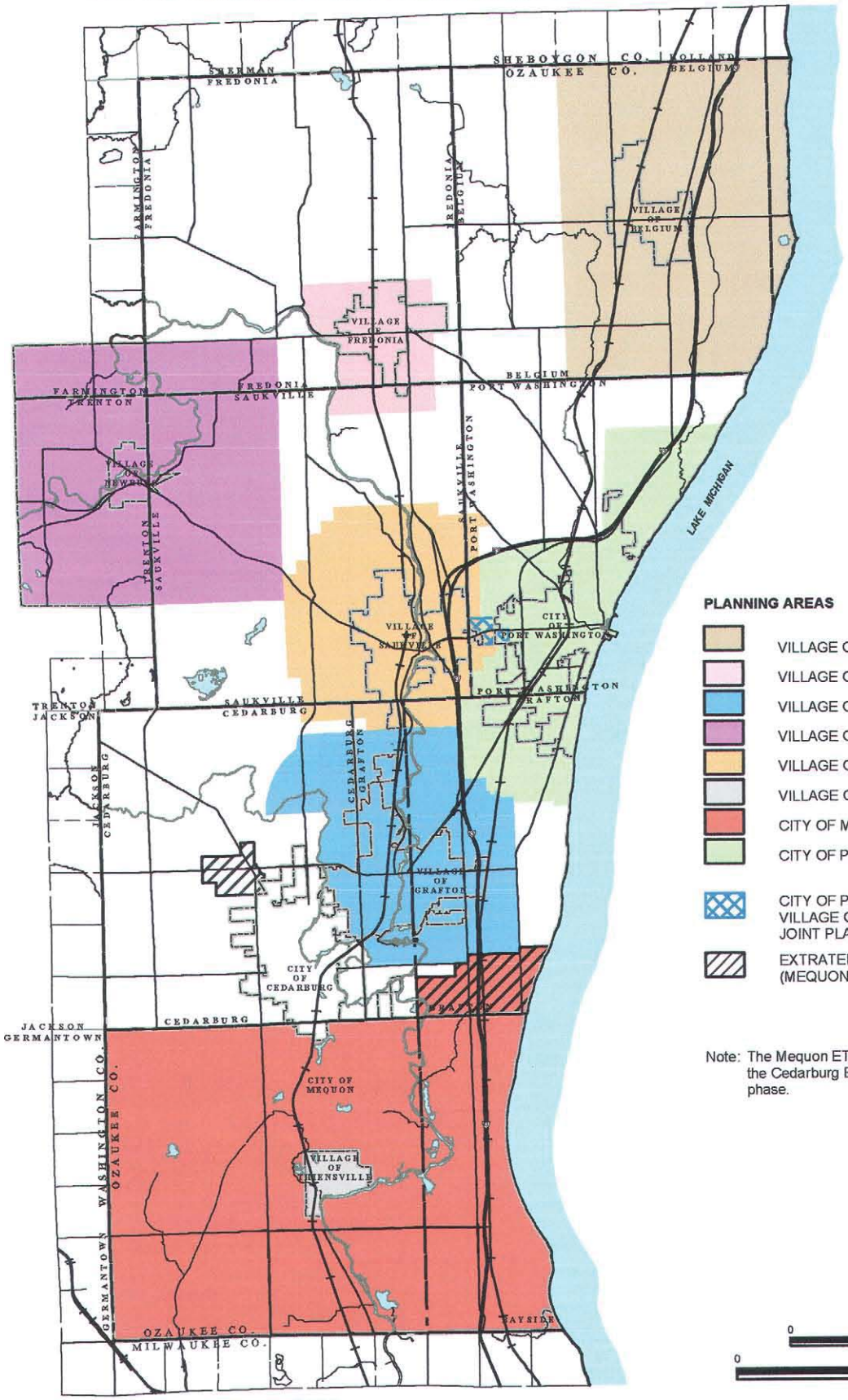
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map VIII - 2
URBAN DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE OF PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 - 2007



Source: SEWRPC

Map VIII-3
CITY AND VILLAGE PLANNING AREAS
FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: 2035



PLANNING AREAS

- VILLAGE OF BELGIUM
- VILLAGE OF FREDONIA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE
- VILLAGE OF THIENSVILLE
- CITY OF MEQUON
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON - VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE JOINT PLANNING AREA
- EXTRATERRITORIAL ZONING (ETZ) AREAS (MEQUON, CEDARBURG)

Note: The Mequon ETZ area has been permanently enacted; the Cedarburg ETZ is in the initial two-year planning phase.

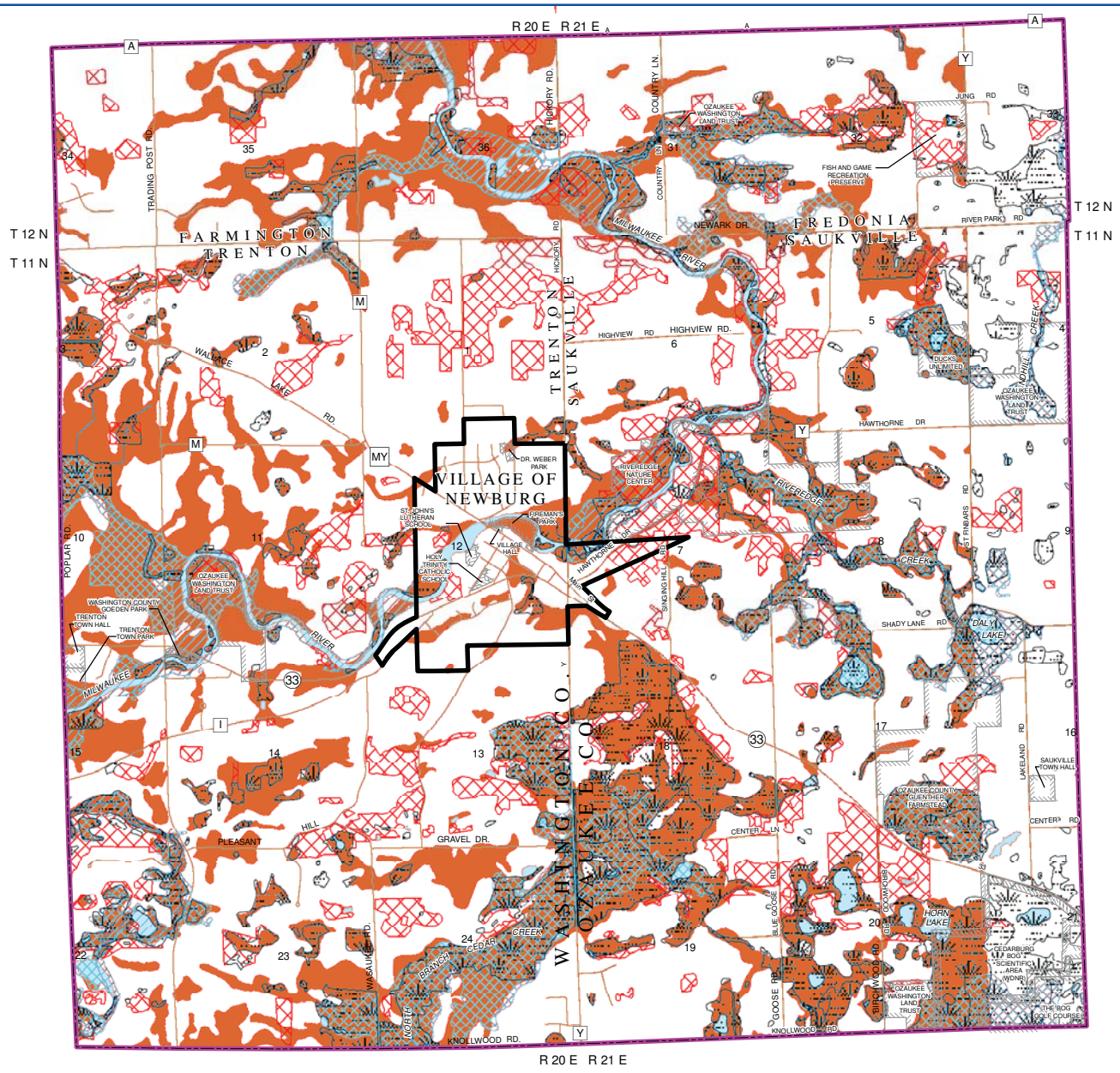
N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Cities and Villages and SEWRPC.

NATURAL LIMITATIONS TO BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VIII-4

- FLOODWAY
- FLOODFRINGE
- SURFACE WATER
- WOODLANDS
- WETLANDS
- SATURATED (HYDRIC) SOILS
- CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT: FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION.

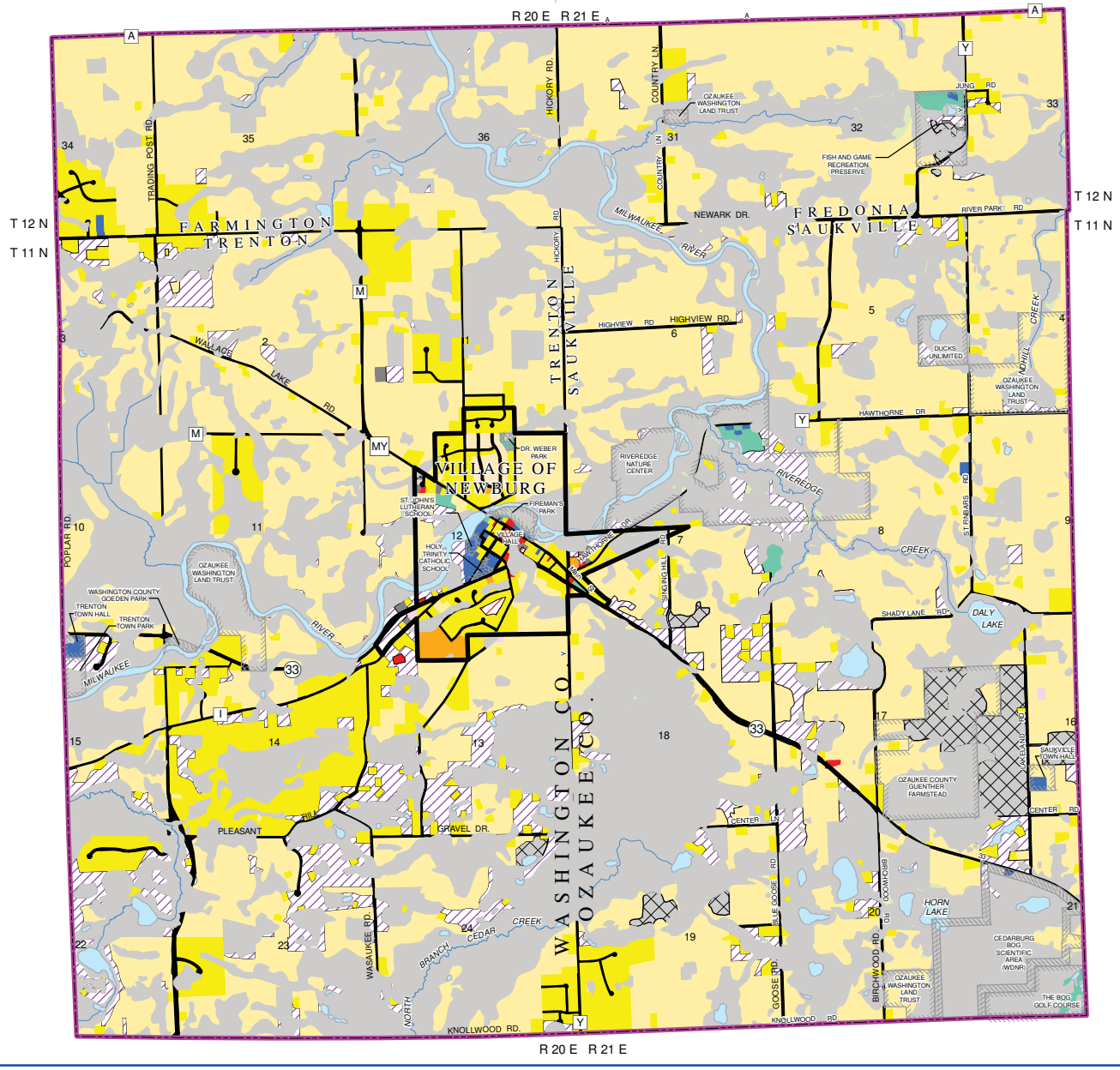
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE 1:52,000

PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007

CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

NATURAL LIMITATIONS TO BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT AND EXISTING LAND USE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VIII-5

- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- INDUSTRIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- EXTRACTIVE
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- RAILWAY
- AIR FIELDS AND HANGARS
- GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- RECREATIONAL LAND UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- AGRICULTURAL
- WETLANDS
- OPEN SPACE WITHIN CONSERVATION SUBDIVISIONS
- COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND MOBILE HOME
- URBAN OPEN LANDS
- NON-URBAN OPEN LANDS
- LANDFILL AND DUMPS
- WOODLANDS
- SURFACE WATER

NATURAL LIMITATIONS TO BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT: FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927, LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

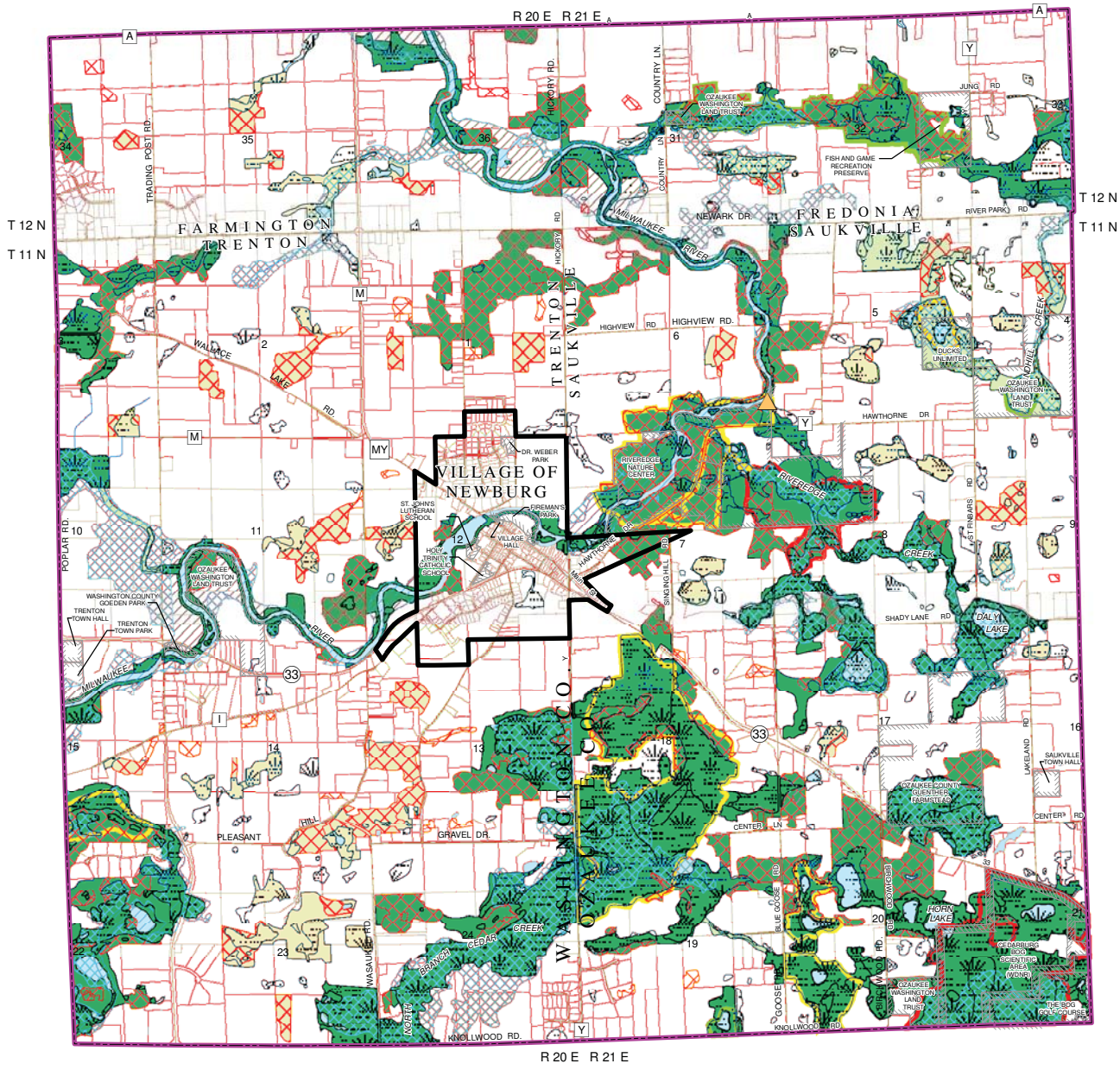
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE 1:52,000

PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007

CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA



MAP VIII-6

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

NATURAL AREAS
- NATURAL AREAS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE (NA-1)
- NATURAL AREAS OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-2)
- NATURAL AREAS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-3)

WDNR FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- FLOODWAY
- FLOODFRINGE

- CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007
- WETLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- WOODLANDS
- CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE
- SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITE
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

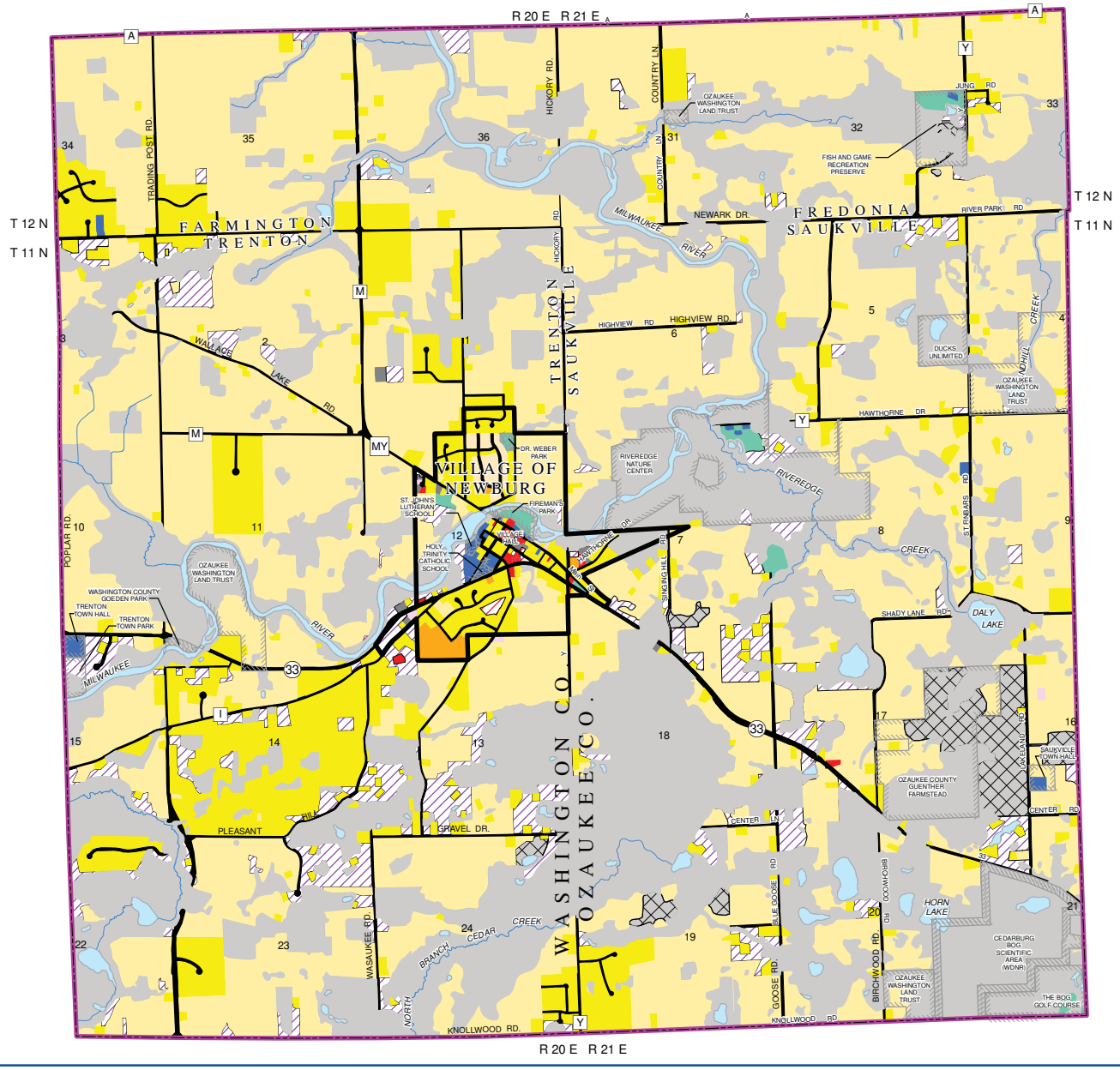
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS AND EXISTING LAND USE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VIII-7

- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- INDUSTRIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- EXTRACTIVE
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- RAILWAY
- AIR FIELDS AND HANGARS
- GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- RECREATIONAL LAND UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- AGRICULTURAL
- WETLANDS
- OPEN SPACE WITHIN CONSERVATION SUBDIVISIONS
- COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
- TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND MOBILE HOME
- URBAN OPEN LANDS
- NON-URBAN OPEN LANDS
- LANDFILL AND DUMPS
- WOODLANDS
- SURFACE WATER

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS

N

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE 1:52,000

PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007

CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG

PLANNED LAND USES

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG
WASHINGTON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

MAP VIII-8

1 in = 2,600 ft

N

GRAEF

2035 Planned Land Use

- Village of Newburg
- Parcels
- Planned Urban Service Area 2035
- Agricultural Preservation
- Environmental Conservation
- Mixed Use
- Agricultural and Open Space Conservation
- Village Residential

Date Saved: 2/17/2014 2:07:36 PM Path: \\graeec-pgsssi.com\data\MAM\Share\MilP\Projects\2014\140003\Graphics\GIS\Maps\Newburg_2035_FLU_parcel.mxd User: TRF

Proj. Number: xxxx-xxxx-xx Source: SEWRPC 2010 Digital Orthophotography

Chapter IX

HOUSING ELEMENT

Note: Figures and maps referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

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 Village of Newburg. In addition, specific policies and programs must be identified that:

- Promote the development of housing for residents of the Village of Newburg 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 the 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 1 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, is used to analyze future housing needs for residents of the Village of Newburg.

Part 2 provides a description of government programs which facilitate the provision of housing, including affordable housing, and Part 3 includes information on Village of Newburg 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 type.

Part 4 of this chapter 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 in Part 4.

Census Data

Census 2000 Summary File 1 and Census 2000 Summary File 3 were used in the collection of the majority of 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

[1] *Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.*

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 Village of Newburg 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 Village of Newburg is one of the key inventory items needed to project the number of additional housing units that will be needed in the Village and in Ozaukee County in 2035. As shown in Table IX-1, there were 408 housing units in the Village of Newburg in 2000. About 60.2 percent, or 246 units, were owner-occupied and about 37.3 percent, or 152 units, were renter-occupied. About 2.5 percent of the total housing units, or 10 units, were vacant. Figure IX-1 sets forth the number of total housing units in each local government participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. Figure IX-2 shows the percentage of owner-occupied housing units and renter-occupied housing units in each partnering local government in the County.

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. The vacancy rates for owner-occupied units and rental units are shown on Table IX-2.

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. 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 Village of Newburg was 2.5 percent in 2000.

The vacancy rate for owner-occupied units was determined by dividing the number of units from Table IX-2 that were “for sale only” by the total number of owner-occupied units shown on Table IX-1. The approximate vacancy rate for rental units was determined by dividing the number of units for rent from Table IX-2 by the number of rental units from Table IX-1. The results of these calculations were a vacancy rate of about one percent for owner-occupied units and 3.2 percent for rental units.

Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

Table IX-3 sets forth the value of specified owner-occupied housing units[2] in the Village of Newburg in 2000. These values can be used to determine if there are adequate home ownership opportunities for residents of all income levels. About 48.6 percent of owner-occupied homes had values between $100,000 and $149,999 and about 39.4 percent had values between $150,000 and $199,999. About 6.7 percent of owner-occupied homes had values between $200,000 and $299,999 and about 0 percent had values between $300,000 and $499,999. About 5.3 percent of homes had values between $50,000 and $99,999 and about 0 had values over $500,000. About 0 percent had values less than $50,000. The median value for owner-occupied housing units in the Village of Newburg was $146,500. Figure IX-3 sets forth the value of specified owner-occupied housing units in each partnering local government in the County.

Table IX-4 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 $146,500 in the Village of Newburg was higher than that in the Region and State. 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 at the County level, available from the Greater Milwaukee Association of Realtors and Multiple Listing Service, is presented in Table IX-5. 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 Ozaukee County (25 percent) and the Region (44 percent) between 2000 and 2005.

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 Village of Newburg. 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 IX-6 sets forth monthly housing costs[3] for specified owner- occupied housing units with a mortgage in 2000. The median monthly housing cost for homeowners with a mortgage was $1,218.

- About 19.6 percent of homeowners spent between $700 and $999 and about 7.4 percent spent under $700
- About 51.4 percent of homeowners with a mortgage spent between $1,000 and $1,499 on monthly housing costs
- About 21.6 percent spent between $1,500 and $2,000 and about 0 percent spent over $2,000

Table IX-7 sets forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage for each County in the Region and for the State in 2000. The median monthly cost of $1,218 in the Village of Newburg was higher than that in the Region and State. 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 IX-8 sets forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units without a mortgage in 2000. The median monthly housing cost for homeowners without a mortgage was $365.

- About 77.3 percent of homeowners without a mortgage spent between $300 and $399 on monthly housing costs
- About 20.0 percent spent between $400 and $499 and about 1.7 percent spent between $500 and $699
- About 0 percent of homeowners spent over $700 and about 5.0 percent spent under $300

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[2] *The 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.*

[3] *Selected 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 IX-9 sets forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units without a mortgage for each County in the Region and for the State in 2000. The median monthly cost of $365 in the Village of Newburg was lower than that in the Region and higher than that in the State. 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 IX-10 sets forth monthly housing costs for rental units, or gross rent, 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, such as the property owner. Rental units that are occupied without payment of rent are included in the no cash rent[4] category of Table IX-10. The median monthly cost for rental housing was $598 in 2000.

- About 42.4 percent of renters spent between $500 and $749 on monthly housing costs
- About 23.2 percent spent between $750 and $999 and about 20.0 percent spent between $300 and $499
- About 6.4 percent spent between $1,000 and $1,499 and about 6.4 percent spent less than $300
- About 1.6 percent of renters made no cash payments for rental housing costs and about 0 percent spent more than $1,500

Table IX-11 sets forth monthly housing costs for rental units for each County in the Region and for the State in 2000. The median gross rent of $598 in the Village of Newburg was higher than that in the Region and higher than that in the State. The median monthly gross rent was $596 in the Region, $540 in the State, and $602 in the Nation.

Number of Bedrooms

Table IX-12 sets forth the number of housing units by tenure and number of bedrooms in the Village of Newburg 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 Village of Newburg residents.

Three bedroom dwellings comprised about 64.0 percent of the owner-occupied units. Four bedroom dwellings and two bedroom dwellings comprised about 22.7 percent and 13.3 percent, respectively, of the owner-occupied units. Dwellings with five or more bedrooms and one or no bedrooms comprised about 0 percent and 0 percent, respectively, of the owner-occupied dwellings.

Two bedroom units comprised about 48.8 percent of the rental units. Units with one bedroom or no bedrooms and three bedroom units comprised about 18.4 percent and 30.4 percent, respectively, of rental units. Four bedroom units and units with five or more bedrooms comprised about 2.4 percent and 0 percent of the rental units.

Structure Type and Year Built

An inventory of housing units by structure type in the Village of Newburg 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. Table IX-13 sets forth the number of housing units by structure type in 2000. Table IX-13 also includes the number of building permits issued for units in each structure type from 2000 through 2005. In 2000, about 55.9 percent of housing units were in single family structures and about 25.6 percent were in multi-family structures. About 18.0 percent of units were in two-family structures and less than one percent were mobile homes or other types of residential structures. The total number of residential units increased from 229 to 259, or by 13.1 percent, between 2000 and 2005. Although there was an increase in the total number of housing units between 2000 and

[4] *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.*

2005, the percentage of those units in single family, two-family, multi-family, and other residential structures remained similar.

Table IX-14 sets forth the number of housing units by structure type in the Village of Newburg in 1980 and 2000. The total number of housing units increased from 139 to 229 during this period. The percentage of single family housing units increased from about 45.3 percent in 1980 to about 55.9 percent in 2000 and the percentage of multi-family housing units increased from about 23.1 percent to about 25.6 percent over the same time period.

The age of the existing housing stock, set forth in Table IX-15, in the Village of Newburg 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. About 27.7 percent of the housing stock was constructed between 1990 and 2000 and the median year built was 1975. The median year built for all homes in Ozaukee County was 1972.

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 Village of Newburg through 2035.

A condition rating has been assigned to each housing unit in the Village by the assessor. The ratings, set forth in Table IX-16, 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.

About 98.6 percent of housing units in the Village of Newburg had a condition score of excellent/very good, good, average, or fair in 2006. This indicates that the existing housing stock in the Village is in good condition and does not need to be included as a factor in the housing unit demand projection for 2035.

Housing Demand

Household, income, and demographic characteristics of the Village of Newburg have been inventoried and will be analyzed with housing supply inventory items to help determine the number and type of housing units that will best suit the needs of residents through 2035. Housing demand inventory items include:

- Affordable housing need assessment
- Household projection: 2035
- Household income
- Age distribution
- Household size

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.

Village of Newburg 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 17.7 percent of households in the Village of Newburg spent over 30 percent of their monthly income on housing costs in 2000***
  - About 38 households were extremely low income (below 30 percent of the Village of Newburg median annual household income) or very low income (between 30 and 50 percent of the Village median annual household income) households in 2000
  - About 73.3 percent of extremely low income households spent over 30 percent of their monthly earnings on housing costs
  - About 40.0 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 Village of Newburg median annual household income of $56,726) could afford monthly housing costs of no more than $425 in 2000
  - In 2000, fewer than 30 households paid less than $425 a month on gross rent
  - In 2000, 11 households paid less than $700 a month on housing expenses for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage
- ***The fair market rent[5] in the Village of Newburg for a one bedroom apartment was $591 in 2006***
  - A worker earning the average hourly wage for the retail trade sector in Ozaukee County[6] ($10.58/hour) would have had to work 43 hours a week to afford the fair market rent for a one bedroom apartment in the Village of Newburg.
- ***The fair market rent in the Village of Newburg 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 the Village.
- ***The cost of a typical starter home the Village of Newburg was about $200,000 in 2006***
  - The minimum annual household income needed to afford a $200,000 home was $74,314,[7] 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

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[5] *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 the Village of Newburg. The objective is to ensure a sufficient supply of rental housing for program participants in Village of Newburg. To accomplish this objective the FMR must be high enough to permit a selection of units and neighborhoods in the Village of Newburg, but low enough to serve as many low-income families as possible. The FMR definition used by HUD for the Village of Newburg is the 40th percentile rent, or the dollar amount below which 40 percent of standard-quality rental units in the Village are rented.*

[6] *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.*

[7] *The minimum income needed to afford a typical starter 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.*

- A police officer earning a typical entry level wage in Ozaukee County ($22.53/hour)[8] would have to work 63 hours a week to afford the monthly payments for a $200,000 home

- ***The housing wage in the Village of Newburg***
  - 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 the Village 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 the Village 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 the Village in 2006
  - 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 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 IX-17 sets forth the number of households with housing problems in the Village of Newburg by income level and household type, as determined by the Census using HUD criteria.

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 median family income[9] (HAMFI). This is an estimate of median family incomes prepared by HUD for each metropolitan area and counties located outside a metropolitan area (Ozaukee County is located within the Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis Metropolitan Area). HUD prepares an annual estimate of the median family income for a family of four. The four-person family income is then adjusted by household size as follows: 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. The HUD estimated family incomes for the Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis Metropolitan Area by family size are presented in the second column of Table IX-18. The third column of the table lists the income cut-off levels used to determine eligibility for HUD programs.

The following household types are included in the CHAS data: 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 22.3 percent of households in the Village of Newburg, or 92 households, experienced a housing problem in 2000. About 20.1 percent of owner-occupied households, or 54 households, experienced a housing problem and about 26.6 percent of renter-occupied households, or 38 households, experienced a housing problem.

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[8] *This figure is based on the entry level salary for City of Port Washington police officers.*

[9] *In 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 IX-19 sets forth the number of households with a high housing cost burden for owner-occupied and renter-occupied households in the Village of Newburg by income level in 2000. Overall, about 17.7 percent of households, or 73 households, experienced a high cost burden for housing. About 17.5 percent of owner-occupied households, or 43 households, experienced a high housing cost burden and about 19.7 percent of renter-occupied households, or 73 households, experienced a high housing cost burden. Table IX-20 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 IX-21 sets forth the median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs by owner-occupied and renter-occupied households in the Village of Newburg in 2000 based on general Census data. The median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs by owner-occupied households with a mortgage was about 21.6 percent. The median percentage spent by owner-occupied households without a mortgage was about 11.4 percent and the percentage spent by renter-occupied households was about 20.8 percent. This shows that most households opt to pay substantially less than the 30 percent affordability standard as defined by HUD. Table IX-22 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 IX-23 sets forth the number of households with more than 1.01 occupants per room in the Village of Newburg and Table IX-24 sets forth the number of households without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.[10] About 6.3 percent of households had more than 1.01 occupants per room in 2000 and about 0 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 IX-17.

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," where applicable, (this will generally include facilities such as 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 *(Generally 3 percent)* to determine the total number of housing units needed in the Village of Newburg in 2035. The resulting number of housing units is about 758.

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 294 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 Village residents.

Household Income

Household income should be considered when developing policies intended to help provide housing units within a cost range affordable to all income groups. Table II-10 in Chapter II sets forth the number of households in various income ranges and the median household income in 1999. The Village of Newburg as a whole experienced relative economic prosperity compared to the rest of the Region. The median household income was

[10] *Tables IX-22 and IX-23 are based on general Census 2000 data.*

$56,726 in the Village of Newburg and $46,308 in the Region. However, lower-income households exist in the Village of Newburg and should be provided with affordable housing options.

Households earning less than $17,018 in 1999, or less than 30 percent of the Village of Newburg median household income, were considered extremely low income households. About 7.2 percent of households in the Village of Newburg, or 29 households, earned less than $15,000. Another 8.2 percent, or 33 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 $17,019 and $28,363 in 1999 (30.1 to 50 percent of the median income). About 8.2 percent of households, or 33 households, 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 were between $28,364 and $45,381 (50.1 to 80 percent of the Village of Newburg median). An additional 78 households, or about 19.4 percent, earned between $35,000 and $49,999, putting them in the low and moderate income groups. About 27.8 percent of households, or 112 households, earned between $50,000 and $74,999 in 1999. A portion of these households fell in the moderate income group for the Village of Newburg in 1999. Moderate income earnings were between $45,382 and $53,890, or 80.1 and 95 percent of the median income.

Table IX-25 sets forth the projected number of households in each income category through 2035. These projections assume the percentage in each income category reported in 2000 will be the same in 2035.

- 52 households, or about 7.3 percent, are projected to be extremely low income
- 70 households, or about 9.7 percent, are projected to be very low income
- 136 households, or about 18.9 percent, are projected to be low income
- 60 households, or about 8.3 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 the Village of Newburg if they wanted to do so.

Data Sources

The Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS), released in 2003 by the U.S. Census Bureau, 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 or the Village of Newburg 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.

Place of Residence and Place of Work

Table IX-26 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 numbers of commuters, about 10,800 workers or 12.5 percent of all workers in the two counties, live in Milwaukee County. Map IX-1 shows the sub-areas within Ozaukee and Washington Counties in which people work. Map IX-2 shows the sub-areas in Milwaukee County that correspond to the “place of residence” listed on Table IX-26.

Earnings and Household Incomes of Resident and Non-Resident Workers

As shown by Table IX-27, 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 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 IX-28 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 IX-29, 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. The higher percentage of non-resident workers who work full-time likely contributes to the higher average annual wages of non-resident workers.

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 IX-30. 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).

Housing Costs

With respect to the housing costs incurred by workers, shown in Tables IX-31 and IX-32, 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 County. The median monthly cost for owner-occupied housing for resident workers in Ozaukee and Washington Counties was $1,110[11] 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.

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).

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[11] *The 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.*

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 IX-33. 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.

Conclusions
Based on the analysis of this County level data, it appears that non-resident worker households could afford rental housing in the Village of Newburg. Due to the relatively high cost of owner-occupied housing in the Village of Newburg and Ozaukee County compared to all nearby Counties except Waukesha County, non-resident workers would have a more difficult time affording a home in the Village of Newburg and Ozaukee County in general.

Age Distribution and Senior Housing
Age distribution in the Village of Newburg has important implications for planning and the formation of housing policies. The age distribution and gender composition of the Village population in 2000 is set forth in Table II-5 in Chapter II.

In 2000, the Village of Newburg population was 1,119 residents. Children less than 5 years old numbered 113, or about 10 percent of the Village population, while children between the ages of 5 and 19 numbered 251, or about 23 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 664, or about 59 percent of the Village population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 91, or about 8 percent of the 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 for Ozaukee County are set forth in Table II-23 and Figure II-5 in Chapter II. Table II-23 shows the number 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. When these percentage changes are applied to the projected 2035 Village of Newburg population the results are:

- Children less than 20 years old number 532, or 28 percent of the population
- Adults age 20 through 44 number 513, or 27 percent of the population
- Adults age 45 through 64 number 380, or 20 percent of the population
- Adults age 65 and over number 475, or 25 percent of the population

About 18.7 percent of households in Village of Newburg, or 77 households, were elderly family households and elderly non-family households as of 2000. About 23.4 percent of those households were extremely low-income, about 26.0 percent were very low-income, about 20.8 percent were low-income, and about 5.2 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 Village of Newburg 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 Ozaukee County are listed in Table IX-34. Community based residential facilities and adult family homes are listed in Table IV-19 in Chapter IV of the County comprehensive plan. 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 IX-34. 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 Village of Newburg population that may have special housing needs. The number of residents with disabilities by age group in 2000 is set forth in Table IX-35. The 65 and over age group had the highest percentage of people reporting a disability, at about 37.2 percent or 29 people. About 10.2 percent of people ages 21 to 64, or 67 people, reported having a disability and about 6.8 percent of people ages 5 to 20, or 18 people, reported having a disability. Although the 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 Village of Newburg 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 IX-36. The Village of Newburg has a relatively low percentage of persons with disabilities when compared to other counties in the Region and to the State.

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 IX-37 sets forth the type of disabilities reported in 2000 for Village of Newburg residents. 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.

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 Village of Newburg in 2000 is set forth in Table II-9 in Chapter II. The average household

size was 2.80 persons. Table IX-38 sets forth the number of households by size in the Village of Newburg in 2000. Two-person households accounted for 31.4 percent, or 125, of the households in the Village of Newburg. One-person households accounted for about 18.6 percent, or 74 households, and four-person households accounted for about 16.8 percent, or 67. Three-person households accounted for about 20.4 percent, or 81 households, and five-person households accounted for about 8.5 percent, or 34 households. Six-person households accounted for about 2.5 percent, or 10 households, and households with seven or more persons accounted for about 1.8 percent, or 7 households. 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 Village of Newburg is 2.57, which is a decrease of about 9.2 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 THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND 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 the Village of Newburg and Ozaukee County. Many of the programs available are administered through local and statewide nonprofit organizations that receive funding from the Federal government. Several entities are involved in administering and funding many of 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).

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 Milwaukee Metropolitan Area's median income. Estimated median incomes based on family size are developed annually by HUD (see Table IX-18). 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 or organizations (such as the HOME Consortium) 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.

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 accessibly to lower-income households.

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 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 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 IX-18
- 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 the Village of Newburg, 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 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. The Village of Newburg is not an entitlement community; however, CDBG funds can be applied for 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 the Village of Newburg have established a public housing authority. The program is administered by WHEDA for the County and the Village of Newburg. In recent years WHEDA has contracted with Horizon Management Group, Inc., based in La Crosse County with an office in Sheboygan County, to administer the program. Up to 100 households are eligible to receive vouchers within Ozaukee County. Table IX-39 sets forth the number of households receiving Section 8 vouchers by household type in the County. 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 Ozaukee 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.

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 is to provide funding to Ozaukee County low- and moderate-income homeowners to assist with lead paint abatement and other improvements to their homes. Eligible recipients must have a total household income of less than 80 percent of the area median income adjusted by household size and own and reside in a home built prior to 1978. The program provides a forgivable grant of up to $10,000 and is administered by the Ozaukee County Public Health Department. Eligible repairs include lead paint abatement activities and HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) or code violations as determined by an inspection. If funding is still available after these initial repairs are completed, a number of additional repairs and improvements may 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 and the Village of Newburg 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 dependant 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 the Village of Newburg.

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.[12] 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.

[12] PILOT funds are payments in lieu of taxes received by the City.

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 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 IX-38
- 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

PART 3: COMMUNITY POLICIES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE PROVISION OF HOUSING

Housing structure types, housing unit sizes, and lot sizes are controlled by Village of Newburg 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 the Village of Newburg 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 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 IX-40.

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. The city/village zoning ordinance includes single-family residential, two-family residential, and multi-family residential districts which allow for a range of housing unit types.

Minimum Lot Size Requirements
Residential districts in the Village of Newburg 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.

Single-family residential district minimum lot sizes in the Village of Newburg range from 8,700 square feet to 20,000 square feet. The Village can allow for single family residential of this density because sewer service and other urban services, such as public water and storm sewer systems are available**.**

Minimum Floor Area Requirements
In addition to minimum lot size requirements, the Village of Newburg zoning ordinance includes minimum floor area requirements that 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 Village of Newburg range from 1,100 square feet in the R-4 Single-Family Residential District to 1,500 square feet in the R-1 Single Family Residential District. 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
Regulations which allow for more flexibility than the traditional residential zoning regulations for residential development may help the Village of Newburg provide additional affordable housing. Several examples exist in Ozaukee County communities including planned unit developments (PUD), which are included in several community zoning ordinances; traditional neighborhood developments (TND), 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. The Village of Newburg zoning ordinance does not include such regulations.

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 PUD regulations. The Village of Newburg zoning ordinance does not expressly permit conservation subdivisions.

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. The Village of Newburg zoning ordinance does not expressly allow for accessory apartments or dwellings.

Mix of Housing Types
Several communities in Ozaukee County have adopted policies specifying a desirable mix of housing types, as shown on Table IX-41. The Village of Newburg housing policy specifies a mix of 60 percent single family housing and 40 percent duplex/multi-family housing. The Village of Newburg allows for the highest percentage of multi-family and duplex housing units.

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 Chapter II and the goals, objectives and

policies related to housing identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input outlined in the Village of Newburg and Ozaukee County public participation plans 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

Housing Supply Issue

About 294 housing units should be added to the existing housing stock in the Village of Newburg 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 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 Village of Newburg was 2.5 percent, which did not meet HUD guidelines. The owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate was about one percent, which did not meet the HUD guideline. The renter-occupied housing unit vacancy rate was 3.2 percent, which did not meet the HUD guideline.

Housing Cost / Workforce Housing Issue

About 17.7 percent of the households in the Village of Newburg 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, 36.4 percent of households making less than 80 percent of the median Village of Newburg household income[13] had a high housing cost burden, while 73.3 percent of households making less than 30 percent of the median Village of Newburg household income had a housing cost burden.

In addition, a number of people working in Ozaukee County may not be able to afford housing in the Village of Newburg. 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 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 Ozaukee County in 2006 was $23,650, and it was $28,246 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 Ozaukee County as of 2006.[14]

Concerns have also been expressed at several Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Citizen Advisory Committee meetings that the housing needs of young families are not fulfilled within Ozaukee County and its communities because of high housing costs.

Aging and Disabled Population Issue

While the number of Village of Newburg residents in all age categories[15] 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 91 persons in 2000 to 475 persons in 2035. This represents a projected percentage increase from about 8.1 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 Village residents. Additional smaller homes on smaller lots, town

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[13] The median annual household income in the Village of Newburg in 1999 was $56,726; 80 percent of the median income was $45,381; and 30 percent of the median income was $17,018.

[14] In 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.

[15] Age 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.

homes, multi-family condominiums, multi-family apartments, independent senior living communities, assisted living communities, nursing homes, CCRCs, and RCACs may all be needed to provide housing options for the 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 disabled persons. In 2000, there were 114 people with disabilities residing in the Village of Newburg. The age group with the highest percentage of people with disabilities, 37.2 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 residents with disabilities will increase. This issue also relates to the design of affordable housing, since many disabled persons live on fixed incomes. Accessibility for the disabled can be increased by providing homes with wider doors and hallways, level surfaces, and other features, often referred to as "Universal Design".

The Village's SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) findings identified a concern regarding the changing demographics, deficiency in senior housing and assisted living opportunities and the ageing population of the Village. Housing for changing demographics, deficiency in senior housing and assisted living opportunities and the ageing population was perceived as weaknesses in the SWOT discussion held by the Village's Plan Commission

Household Size Issue
The average household size in the Village of Newburg in 2000 was 2.80 persons per household. The projected 2035 household size is 2.57. 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 village public opinion survey conducted as part of the multi-jurisdictional 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 17 percent responding that "a lot more" and 46 percent responding that "a little more" moderately priced homes were needed. Over 61 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.

The Village's SWOT findings identified a concern for affordable housing in the Newburg. The lack of affordable housing was perceived as a weakness in the SWOT discussion held by the Village's Plan Commission.

While the need to provide affordable housing unit types and senior oriented housing has been identified, 72 percent of survey respondents prefer new residential development in their community to be on larger lots[16] with more land for homes, as opposed to residential areas on smaller lots (chosen by 21 percent), and respondents who favored providing various lot sizes (7 percent). These responses indicate that a variety of housing unit types and lot sizes should be provided for Village residents.

Housing Distribution Issue
Village of Newburg residents may require various types of housing units, structures, and lot sizes depending on income level, and other variables such as household size and householder age through the plan design year of 2035. Due to various constraints, such as the provision of urban services or amount of land available for various types of residential development, the Village of Newburg may have to partner with neighboring communities in the County to provide the housing types needed to retain those residents who wish to remain in or near our community, or to accommodate those who wish to relocate to our community.

[16] *The survey questionnaire did not define "larger" or "smaller" lot sizes.*

Fair and Decent Housing Issue

Fair housing practices must be followed to ensure all households that potentially want to reside within the Village of Newburg, such as those with workers employed in the Village, have the opportunity to do so. Federal and State housing laws make housing discrimination illegal against any individual in a protected class.[17] 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 should also be in good repair and include adequate kitchen and plumbing facilities. Although the Chas data and housing condition information gathered for Ozaukee County indicates that few housing units are in poor repair, measures should be taken to correct existing deficiencies.

Housing Goals, Objectives, and Policies

The comprehensive planning law requires the Housing Element to include policies 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 goals, objectives, and policies, 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. Each of set of goals, objectives, and policies corresponds to the housing issue statements in the preceding section.

Housing Goal

To provide affordable, safe and sanitary housing in a variety of neighborhoods to meet the diverse needs of the present and future residents of the Village.

Objective C.1: Maintain, enhance and create neighborhoods that are safe, free from environmental and public health hazards, provide a sense of community, and offer a choice of housing

Objective C.2: To encourage housing developments that enhance community livability, increases walk-ability and decreases auto dependence within the Village

Policy C.2.1: Require that new development shall have curb & gutter with storm sewer as well as sidewalks on both sides of the street

Objective C.3: Ensure orderly development with residential land use development at densities consistent with Village plans and the carrying capacity of the land

Objective C.4: Encourage a variety of housing types to meet the profound changes and shifts in the social and demographic profile of Village residents

Objective C.5: Ensure that housing density is consistent with the overall density of the Village, and that the objectives of maintaining a rural character outside the Village and the goal of maintaining an efficient infrastructure are met. Promote land division regulations and policies that continue the current pattern of housing density in order to maintain a consistent and harmonious character

[17] *Protected classes include: race, color, sex, national origin/ancestry, religion, age, disability/handicap, marital status, lawful source of income, sexual orientation, and family status.*

Table IX-1

TOTAL HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a]

Tenure of Housing Units	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied	246	60.2
Renter-occupied	152	37.3
Vacant	10	2.5
Total	408	100.0

[a]*Totals are based on 100 percent of respondents to the 2000 Census.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-2

HOUSING VACANCIES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a,b]

Vacancy Type	Number
For rent	5
For sale only	2
Rented or sold, not occupied[c]	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	0
For migrant workers	0
Other vacant[d]	2
Total vacant units	10
Total units	408
Total vacancy rate (percent)	2.5

[a]*Totals are based on 100 percent of the responses to the 2000 Census.*

[b]*Includes entire Village of Newburg.*

[c]*The 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.*

[d]*If 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.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-3

VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a,b]

Value	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Less than $50,000	0	0.0
$50,000 to $99,999	11	5.3
$100,000 to $149,999	101	48.6
$150,000 to $199,999	82	39.4
$200,000 to $299,999	14	6.7
$300,000 to $499,999	0	0.0
$500,000 or more	0	0.0
Total	208	100.0
Median Value (dollars)	$146,500	--

[a]The 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.

[b]Includes entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-4

VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000[a]

County	Less than $50,000		$50,000 to $99,999		$100,000 to $149,999		$150,000 to $199,999		$200,000 to $299,999		$300,000 to $499,999		$500,000 or More		Total		Median Value (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	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	696	2.1	127	0.4	33,057	100.0	120,900
Milwaukee	16,203	9.9	61,792	37.6	52,685	32.1	20,296	12.4	9,042	5.5	2,785	1.7	1,359	0.8	164,162	100.0	103,200
Ozaukee	67	0.3	917	4.4	5,968	28.9	5,584	27.1	4,585	22.2	2,636	12.8	866	4.2	20,623	100.0	177,300
Racine	1,668	3.8	16,896	38.9	13,066	30.1	7,278	16.8	3,566	8.2	780	1.8	180	0.4	43,434	100.0	111,000
Walworth	288	1.5	5,223	26.4	7,091	35.8	3,742	18.9	2,279	11.5	829	4.2	344	1.7	19,796	100.0	128,400
Washington	69	0.3	2,169	7.9	10,535	38.3	8,344	30.4	4,986	18.1	1,108	4.0	268	1.0	27,479	100.0	155,000
Waukesha	398	0.4	4,660	5.0	27,424	29.1	30,703	32.6	21,089	22.4	7,486	8.0	2,327	2.5	94,087	100.0	170,400
Region	19,178	4.8	101,707	25.3	129,329	32.1	82,127	20.4	48,506	12.0	16,320	4.1	5,471	1.3	402,638	100.0	124,441
Wisconsin	73,450	6.5	396,893	35.4	343,993	30.6	173,519	15.5	95,163	8.5	30,507	2.7	8,942	0.9	1,122,467	100.0	112,200

[a]The 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.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-5

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 IX-6

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a,b]

Monthly Cost	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Less than $700	11	7.4
$700 to $999	29	19.6
$1,000 to $1,499	76	51.4
$1,500 to $1,999	32	21.6
Over $2,000	0	0.0
Total	148	100.0
Median Cost (dollars)	$1,218	--

[a]The 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.

[b]Includes entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-7

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000[a]

County	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	100.0	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	100.0	1,013
Ozaukee	773	5.2	2,218	14.8	5,319	35.5	3,481	23.2	3,196	21.3	14,978	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	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	100.0	1,024

[a]*The 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.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-8

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED HOUSING UNITS WITHOUT A MORTGAGE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a,b]

Monthly Cost	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Less than $300	3	5.0
$300 to $399	44	77.3
$400 to $499	12	20.0
$500 to $699	1	1.7
Over $700	0	0.0
Total	60	100.0
Median cost (dollars)	$365	--

[a]The 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. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

[b]Includes entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-9

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED HOUSING UNITS WITHOUT A MORTGAGE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000[a]

County	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	100.0	366
Milwaukee	11,800	22.6	18,573	35.5	11,465	21.9	7,575	14.5	2,840	5.4	52,253	100.0	377
Ozaukee	465	8.3	1,716	30.4	1,381	24.5	1,286	22.8	788	14.0	5,636	100.0	446
Racine	3,155	25.5	5,262	42.5	2,204	17.8	1,397	11.3	365	2.9	12,383	100.0	357
Walworth	1,565	26.5	2,282	38.6	1,116	18.9	672	11.4	278	4.6	5,913	100.0	356
Washington	1,011	14.4	2,903	41.4	1,934	27.6	890	12.7	271	3.9	7,009	100.0	387
Waukesha	1,661	7.2	6,819	29.7	7,191	31.3	5,006	21.8	2,297	10.0	22,974	100.0	442
Region	21,667	18.8	41,246	35.8	27,306	23.7	17,769	15.4	7,132	6.3	115,120	100.0	388
Wisconsin	134,168	38.2	115,626	32.9	55,830	15.9	33,054	9.4	12,793	3.6	351,471	100.0	333

[a]*The 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.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-10

MONTHLY GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a,b]

Monthly Gross Rent	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Less than $300	8	6.4
$300 to $499	25	20.0
$500 to $749	53	42.4
$750 to $999	29	23.2
$1,000 to $1,499	8	6.4
$1,500 or more	0	0.0
No cash rent[c]	2	1.6
Total	125	100.0
Median Rent (dollars)	$598	--

[a]Contract 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.

[b]Includes entire Village of Newburg.

[c]Includes 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.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-11

MONTHLY GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2000[a]

County	Less than $300		$300 to $499		$500 to $749		$750 to $999		$1,000 to $1,499		$1,500 or More		No Cash Rent[b]		Total		Median Rent (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	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	40	0.2	594	3.5	17,141	100.0	589
Milwaukee	16,438	9.2	49,943	28.0	77,580	43.4	22,434	12.6	6,947	3.9	1,705	1.0	3,607	2.0	178,654	100.0	555
Ozaukee	377	5.3	814	11.3	3,740	52.0	1,487	20.7	477	6.6	56	0.8	239	3.3	7,190	100.0	642
Racine	1,735	8.4	5,480	26.6	9,724	47.3	2,228	10.8	540	2.6	41	0.2	824	4.0	20,572	100.0	548
Walworth	1,021	9.9	2,158	20.9	4,568	44.3	1,803	17.5	296	2.9	47	0.5	428	4.1	10,321	100.0	588
Washington	576	5.6	1,706	16.5	5,321	51.5	1,943	18.8	400	3.9	16	0.2	361	3.5	10,323	100.0	620
Waukesha	1,534	4.9	2,989	9.5	12,112	38.5	9,283	29.5	3,761	12.0	810	2.6	959	3.0	31,448	100.0	726
Region	23,192	8.4	66,577	24.2	120,856	43.8	42,200	15.3	13,097	4.8	2,715	1.0	7,012	2.5	275,649	100.0	596
Wisconsin	67,538	10.5	189,366	29.5	254,439	39.7	78,955	12.3	22,527	3.5	4,881	0.8	23,966	3.7	641,672	100.0	540

[a]Contract 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.

[b]Includes 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.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-12

HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a,b,c]

Tenure	1 or no bedroom		2 bedrooms		3 bedrooms		4 bedrooms		5 or more bedrooms		Total[b]	
	Number	Percent[d]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Owner-occupied	0	0.0	35	13.3	169	64.0	60	22.7	0	0.0	264	100.0
Renter-occupied	23	18.4	61	48.8	38	30.4	3	2.4	0	0.0	125	100.0
Total	23	- -	96	- -	207	- -	63	- -	0	- -	389	- -

[a]Totals are based on a sample of one in six responses to the 2000 Census.

[b]Totals include occupied housing units only.

[c]Includes entire Village of Newburg.

[d]Percent of owner- or renter-occupied.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-13

HOUSING UNITS BY STRUCTURE TYPE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000 THROUGH 2005[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
2000[d]	229	55.9	74	18.0	105	25.6	2	0.5	410	100.0
2005[e]	259	55.8	81	17.5	124	26.7	2	0.4	464	100.0

[a]*Includes entire Village of Newburg.*

[b]*Includes 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 housing units in the Village of Belgium and seven units in the Village of Thiensville.]

[c]*Totals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant units.*

[d]*2000 data are from the U.S. Census.*

[e]*2005 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. Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration, and SEWRPC.

Table IX-14

HOUSING UNITS BY STRUCTURE TYPE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 1970 - 2000[a]

Year	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
1970[d]	--	--	--[e]	--[e]	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
1980	139	45.3	97	31.6	71	23.1	0	0.0	307	100.0
1990	160	53.2	64	21.3	69	22.9	8	2.6	301	100.0
2000	229	55.9	74	18.0	108	25.6	2	0.5	410	100.0

[a] *Includes entire Village of Newburg.*

[b] *Includes mobile homes and living quarters that do not fit into the other categories.*

[c] *Totals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant units.*

[d] *The Village of Newburg was incorporated in 1972.*

[e] *Two-family and multi-family structure totals are combined in the 1970 Census.*

Source: U. S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-15

YEAR BUILT FOR HOUSING UNITS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEEWBURG: 2000[a,b]

Year Built	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
1995 to March 2000	54	13.1
1990 through 1994	60	14.6
1980 through 1989	40	9.8
1970 through 1979	81	19.8
1960 through 1969	27	6.6
1940 through 1959	53	12.9
Before 1940	95	23.2
Total[c]	410	100.0
Median Year Built	1975	--

[a]Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

[b] Includes entire Village of Newburg.

[c]Totals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant housing units.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-16

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

[a]Multi-family are three unit buildings and other are buildings with four or more units.

[b]The housing condition scores are defined on pages 5 and 6 of Chapter IX.

[c]Percent of total housing units.

[d]Number refers to the main building, not individual housing units.

Source: Grota Appraisals and SEWRPC.

Table IX-17

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a, b]

Income Level[c]	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems[d]
	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[c]	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems[d]
	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

[a] *Housing 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.*

[b] *Includes the entire Village of Newburg.*

[c] *Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[d] *Percent of all households (412). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-18

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.

Table IX-19

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

[a] *Spending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.*

[b] *Includes the entire Village of Newburg.*

[c] *Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[d] *Percent of all households (412). Total households differ slightly from other 2000 Census totals.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-20

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

[a]High 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. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table IX-21

MEDIAN PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HOUSING IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000

Tenure	Percentage of Monthly Income
Owner-occupied with a mortgage	21.6
Owner-occupied without a mortgage	11.4
Renter-occupied	20.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table IX-22

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. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table IX-23

HOUSING OCCUPANCY BY NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER ROOM IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a, b,c]

Tenure	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
Owner-occupied Units	179	67.8	79	29.9	6	2.3	0	0.0	264	100.0
Renter-occupied Units	71	56.8	49	39.2	3	2.4	2	1.6	125	100.0

[a]Totals are based on a sample of one in six responses to the 2000 Census.

[b]A 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.

[c]Includes entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table IX-24

HOUSING UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING OR KITCHEN FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000[a,b]

Facilities	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent of Total
Lacking complete plumbing	0	0.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	0.0
Total housing units[c]	408	100.0

[a]*Totals are based on a sample of one in six responses to the 2000 Census.*

[b]*Includes entire Village of Newburg.*

[c]*Totals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant units.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-25

PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME LEVEL IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2035[a]

Households	Number	Percent
Extremely low income	52	7.3
Very low income	70	9.7
Low income	136	19.0
Moderate Income	60	8.4
Other	397	55.6
Total	715	100

[a]*Projections are based on 2000 CHAS data.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table IX-26

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

[a]*See Map IX-1.*

[b]*See Map IX-2. The total number of non-resident workers from Milwaukee County is 10,831.*

Source: U. S. Census (Transportation Planning Package) and SEWRPC.

Table IX-27

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
Management, Business, and Financial Operations	$47,780	$39,770	$42,460
Professional and Related	$35,760	$35,200	$35,450
Service Occupations	$15,440	$11,220	$12,620
Sales and Office Occupations	$27,120	$20,000	$20,980
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing[b,c]	$17,690	$9,110	$12,720
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	$35,630	$35,820	$35,780
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	$30,520	$25,830	$27,800
Total	$31,130	$24,820	$26,920

[a]*Includes 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.*

[b]*The 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.*

[c]*Farmers who farm their own land are included in the Management, Business, and Financial Operations category.*

Source: U.S. Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table IX-28

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

[a]*Includes 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.*

[b]*Farmers who farm their own land are included in the Management, Business, and Financial Operations category.*

Source: U.S. Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table IX-29

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. Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table IX-30

HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000

	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (Milwaukee County)		Non-Resident (Waukesha County)		Non-Resident (All Other)		Ozaukee/Washington County Resident		All Workers	
Worker Household Income	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	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	278	3.1	1,254	3.2	1,914	3.0
$15,000 to $19,999	702	2.9	564	5.3	23	0.5	115	1.3	860	2.2	1,562	2.4
$20,000 to $24,999	879	3.7	549	5.2	0	0.0	330	3.7	952	2.4	1,831	2.9
$25,000 to $29,999	1,128	4.7	629	5.9	22	0.5	477	5.3	1,785	4.5	2,913	4.5
$30,000 to $34,999	1,146	4.8	622	5.9	31	0.7	493	5.5	2,009	5.1	3,155	4.9
$35,000 to $39,999	912	3.8	398	3.7	89	2.0	425	4.7	1,887	4.7	2,799	4.4
$40,000 to $44,999	1,411	5.9	958	9.0	115	2.6	338	3.8	2,289	5.8	3,700	5.8
$45,000 to $49,999	1,693	7.0	713	6.7	360	8.1	620	6.9	2,577	6.5	4,270	6.7
$50,000 to $54,999	1,456	6.0	574	5.4	323	7.2	559	6.2	2,472	6.2	3,928	6.2
$55,000 to $59,999	1,736	7.2	685	6.5	279	6.2	772	8.6	2,331	5.9	4,067	6.4
$60,000 to $64,999	1,263	5.2	285	2.7	240	5.4	738	8.2	3,013	7.6	4,276	6.7
$65,000 to $69,999	1,510	6.3	559	5.3	390	8.7	561	6.2	2,234	5.6	3,744	5.9
$70,000 to $79,999	2,619	10.9	1,125	10.6	404	9.0	1,090	12.1	3,805	9.6	6,424	10.1
$80,000 to $89,999	1,612	6.7	695	6.5	343	7.7	574	6.4	3,344	8.4	4,956	7.8
$90,000 to $99,999	1,584	6.6	465	4.4	592	13.2	527	5.9	1,828	4.6	3,412	5.4
$100,000 or More	3,767	15.6	1,413	13.3	1,262	28.2	1,092	12.1	7,009	17.7	10,776	16.9
Total	24,078	100.0	10,616	100.0	4,473	100.0	8,989	100.0	39,649	100.0	63,727	100.0
Median Household Income		$61,300		$54,300		$79,000		$60,600		$62,300		$62,000

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table IX-31

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)		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	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	352	17.3	529	5.9	1,413	8.6
$400 to $449	584	7.8	288	6.3	0	0.0	296	14.6	510	5.6	1,094	6.6
$450 to $499	623	8.3	374	8.1	40	4.7	209	10.3	760	8.4	1,383	8.4
$500 to $549	923	12.4	673	14.7	84	9.8	166	8.2	1,181	13.1	2,104	12.7
$550 to $599	1,002	13.4	709	15.5	0	0.0	293	14.4	1,250	13.9	2,252	13.6
$600 to $649	589	7.9	359	7.8	93	10.8	137	6.8	825	9.1	1,414	8.6
$650 to $699	584	7.8	402	8.8	76	8.9	106	5.2	952	10.5	1,536	9.3
$700 to $749	475	6.4	243	5.3	103	12.0	129	6.4	730	8.1	1,205	7.3
$750 to $799	552	7.4	329	7.2	85	9.9	138	6.8	635	7.0	1,187	7.2
$800 to $849	291	3.9	186	4.1	88	10.3	17	0.8	444	4.9	735	4.5
$850 to $899	248	3.3	172	3.7	27	3.1	49	2.4	221	2.4	469	2.8
$900 to $949	190	2.5	124	2.7	0	0.0	66	3.3	316	3.5	506	3.1
$950 to $999	112	1.5	94	2.0	0	0.0	18	0.9	152	1.7	264	1.6
$1,000 or More	417	5.6	102	2.2	262	30.5	53	2.6	531	5.9	948	5.7
Subtotal Paying Cash Rent	7,474	100.0	4,587	100.0	858	100.0	2,029	100.0	9,036	100.0	16,510	100.0
No Cash Rent		166		31		27		108		219		395
Median Gross Rent		$590		$580		$770		$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.

Table IX-32

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000

	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (Milwaukee County)		Non-Resident (Waukesha County)		Non-Resident (All Other)		Ozaukee/Washington County Resident		All Workers	
Selected Monthly Owner Costs[a]	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	Housing Units	Percent of Total
Less Than $500	2,456	15.0	838	14.0	379	10.6	1,239	18.1	5,629	18.5	8,085	17.3
$500 to $699	1,792	10.9	801	13.3	191	5.3	800	11.7	2,238	7.4	4,030	8.6
$700 to $899	2,364	14.4	1,088	18.1	196	5.5	1,080	15.8	2,718	8.9	5,082	10.8
$900 to $999	1,141	6.9	494	8.2	191	5.3	456	6.7	1,936	6.4	3,077	6.6
$1,000 to $1,099	1,062	6.5	344	5.7	340	9.5	378	5.5	2,500	8.2	3,562	7.6
$1,100 to $1,199	1,336	8.1	541	9.0	244	6.8	551	8.0	2,085	6.8	3,421	7.3
$1,200 to $1,299	1,383	8.4	441	7.4	392	10.9	550	8.0	2,374	7.8	3,757	8.0
$1,300 to $1,499	1,930	11.7	603	10.1	481	13.4	846	12.3	3,342	11.0	5,272	11.3
$1,500 to $1,699	1,207	7.3	310	5.2	542	15.1	355	5.2	2,608	8.6	3,815	8.1
$1,700 or More	1,767	10.8	538	9.0	632	17.6	597	8.7	4,999	16.4	6,766	14.4
Total	16,438	100.0	5,998	100.0	3,588	100.0	6,852	100.0	30,429	100.0	46,867	100.0
Median Monthly Costs		$1,040		$940		$1,260		$970		$1,110		$1,090

[a]*Selected 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.

Table IX-33

VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000

	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (Milwaukee County)		Non-Resident (Waukesha County)		Non-Resident (All Other)		Ozaukee/Washington County Resident		All Workers	
Value[a]	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	Housing Units	Percent of Total
Less Than $50,000	1,311	8.0	699	11.7	45	1.3	567	8.3	606	2.0	1,917	4.1
$50,000 to $79,999	1,333	8.1	757	12.6	53	1.5	523	7.6	568	1.9	1,901	4.1
$80,000 to $89,999	931	5.7	452	7.5	27	0.8	452	6.6	432	1.4	1,363	2.9
$90,000 to $99,999	1,387	8.4	783	13.1	58	1.6	546	8.0	1,098	3.6	2,485	5.3
$100,000 to $124,999	2,607	15.9	976	16.3	387	10.8	1,244	18.2	4,105	13.5	6,712	14.3
$125,000 to $149,999	2,456	14.9	649	10.8	524	14.6	1,283	18.7	6,348	20.9	8,804	18.8
$150,000 to $174,999	2,430	14.8	733	12.2	777	21.6	920	13.4	5,379	17.7	7,809	16.7
$175,000 to $199,999	1,363	8.3	370	6.2	594	16.5	399	5.8	3,888	12.8	5,251	11.2
$200,000 to $249,999	1,327	8.1	350	5.8	500	13.9	477	7.0	3,136	10.3	4,463	9.5
$250,000 to $299,999	676	4.1	110	1.8	412	11.5	154	2.2	2,229	7.3	2,905	6.2
$300,000 to $499,999	499	3.0	111	1.9	202	5.6	186	2.7	1,958	6.4	2,457	5.2
$500,000 or More	118	0.7	8	0.1	9	0.3	101	1.5	682	2.2	800	1.7
Total	16,438	100.0	5,998	100.0	3,588	100.0	6,852	100.0	30,429	100.0	46,867	100.0
Median Value		$131,600		$107,900		$172,500		$126,800		$159,600		$150,800

[a]*Value 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.

Table IX-34

NURSING HOMES, RESIDENTIAL CARE APARTMENT COMPLEXES, AND SENIOR APARTMENT COMPLEXES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007

Name	Street Address
Nursing Homes	
Newcastle Place and The Highlands at Newcastle Place	12600 N. Port Washington Rd., Port Washington
Sarah Chudnow Campus	10995 W. Market St., Mequon
Cedar Springs Health & Rehabilitation Center	N27 W5707 Lincoln Blvd., Cedarburg
Heritage Nursing Home & Rehabilitation Center	1119 N. Wisconsin St., Port Washington
Lasata Care Center and Lasata Heights	W76 N677 Wauwatosa Rd., Cedarburg
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 Wauwatosa Road, Cedarburg
Newcastle Place[d]	12600 N. Port Washington Road, Mequon
Willowbrook Place[d]	205 N. Green Bay Road, Thiensville

[a]Residential 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.

[b]Rent 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).

[c]Residents must have a gross annual income below approximately $28,000 for a single persons and $32,000 for a couple. Rent is approximately $540 - $650 for a one bedroom apartment and $630 - $800 for a two bedroom apartment. No rent subsidies are offered.

[d]These complexes offer several sizes of apartments with rents starting at $800.

Source: Ozaukee County Aging Services Department and SEWRPC.

Table IX-35

PERSONS AGE 5 AND OVER WITH DISABILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a,b]

Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
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

[a]*Disability 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.*

[b]*Includes entire Village of Newburg.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-36

PERSONS AGE 5 AND OVER WITH DISABILITIES FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN AND THE STATE OF WISCONSIN: 2000[a]

County 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
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

[a]Disability 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. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-37

REPORTED DISABILITIES BY TYPE IN THE CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON: 2000[a,b]

Community and Age Group	Type of Disability						Total
	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Go-outside-home	Employment	
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

[a]*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.*

[b]*Includes entire Village of Newburg.*

[c]*The Census did not collect data for disability type for this age group.*

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-38

HOUSEHOLD SIZES IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a,b]

Households	Number	Percent
1-person households	74	18.6
2-person households	125	31.4
3-person households	81	20.4
4-person households	67	16.8
5-person households	34	8.5
6-person households	10	2.5
7-person households	7	1.8
Total	398	100.0

[a]Totals are based on 100 percent of responses to the 2000 Census.

[b]Includes entire Village of Newburg.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-39

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

[a]*Includes Ozaukee County only, does not include that portion of Newburg in Washington County.*

[b]*Ten 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.

Table IX-40

MINIMUM LOT SIZE AND FLOOR AREA REQUIREMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG ZONING ORDINANCE: 2007

Residential Zoning District	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Floor Area (square feet)
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 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

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.

Source: Village of Newburg zoning ordinance and SEWRPC.

Table IX-41

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			
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.	- -	- -

[a]*Policy included in the City Land Use Plan adopted in 1989.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table IX-42

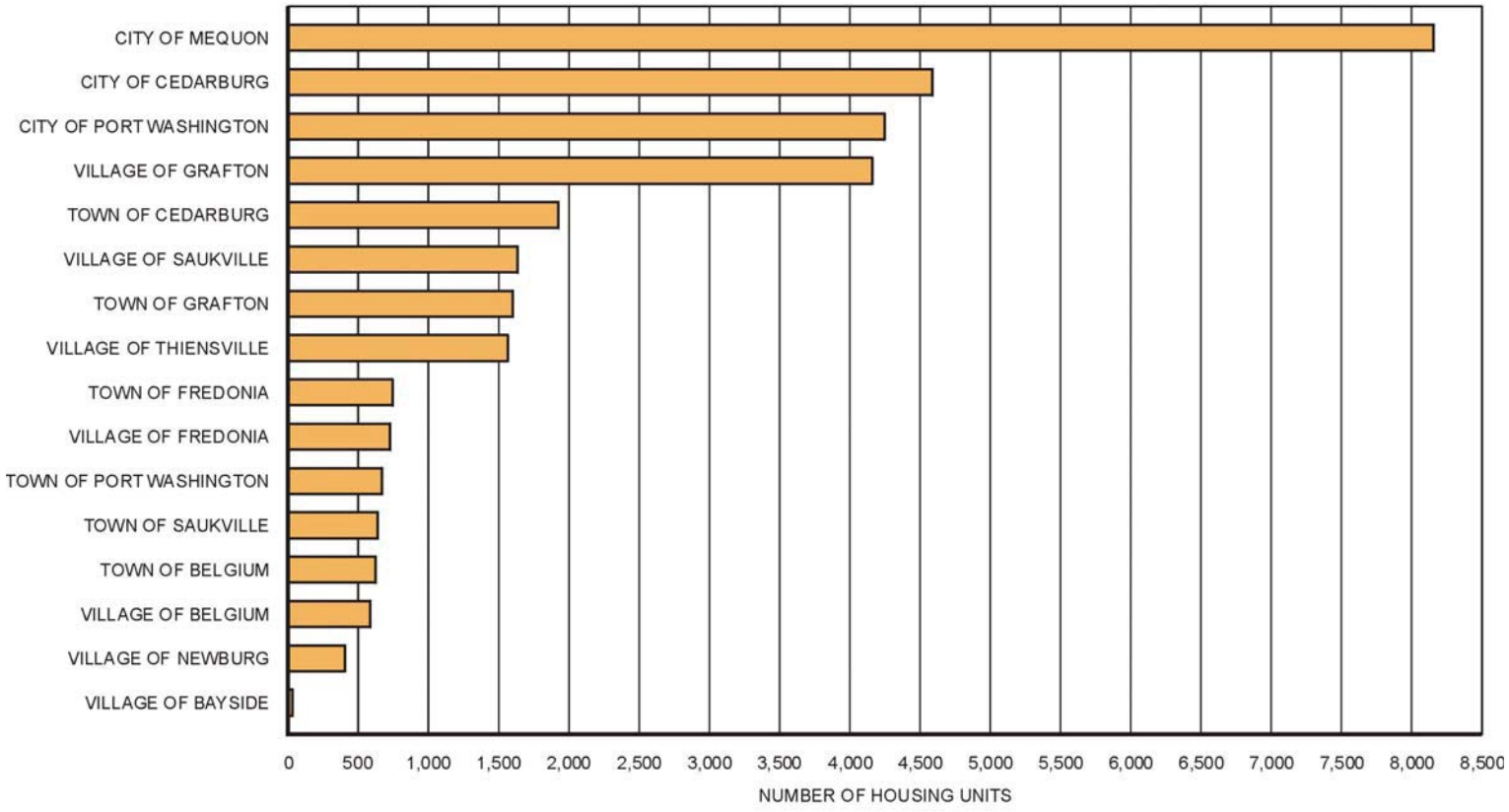
EXAMPLE OF HOUSING DESIGN FEATURES FOR THE DISABLED

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 truing 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.

Figure IX-1

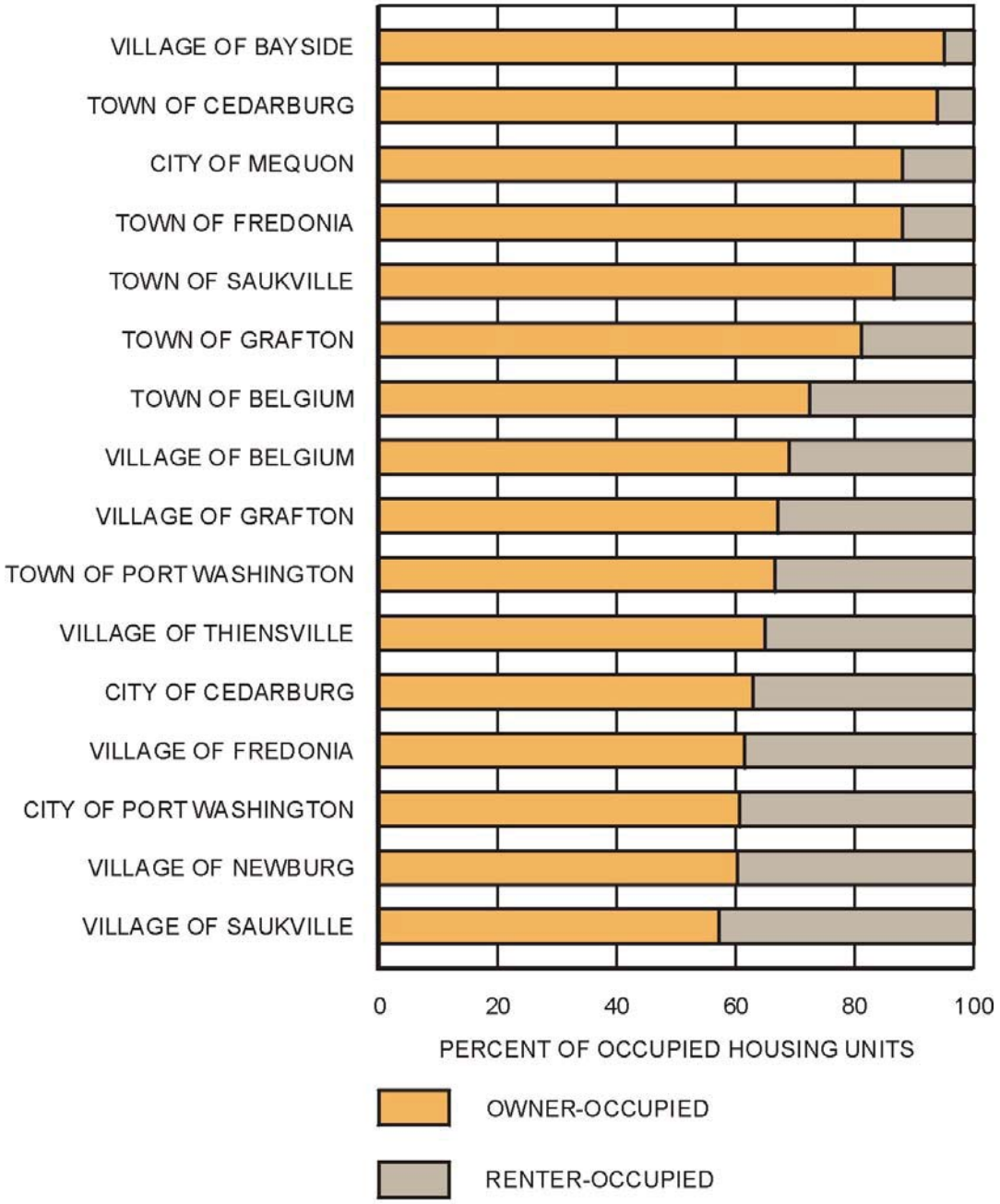
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure IX-2

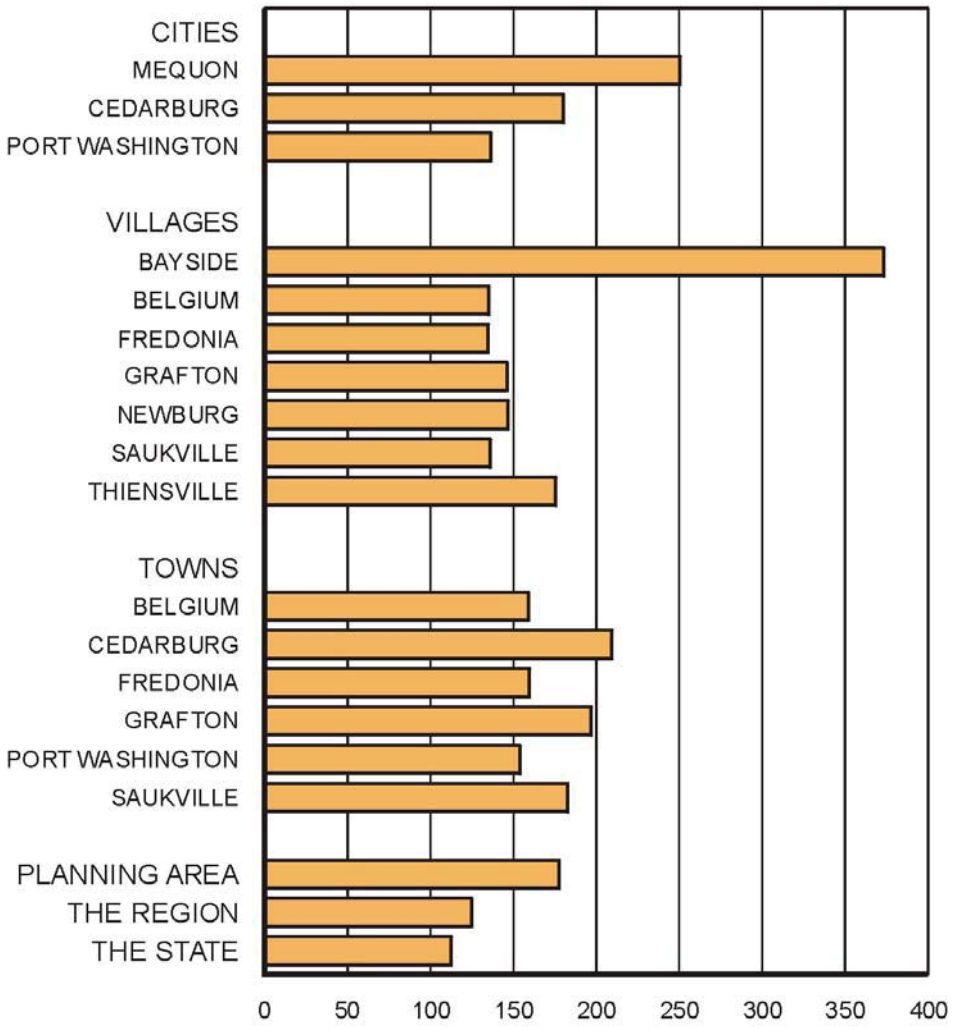
PERCENTAGE OF OWNER AND RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure IX-3

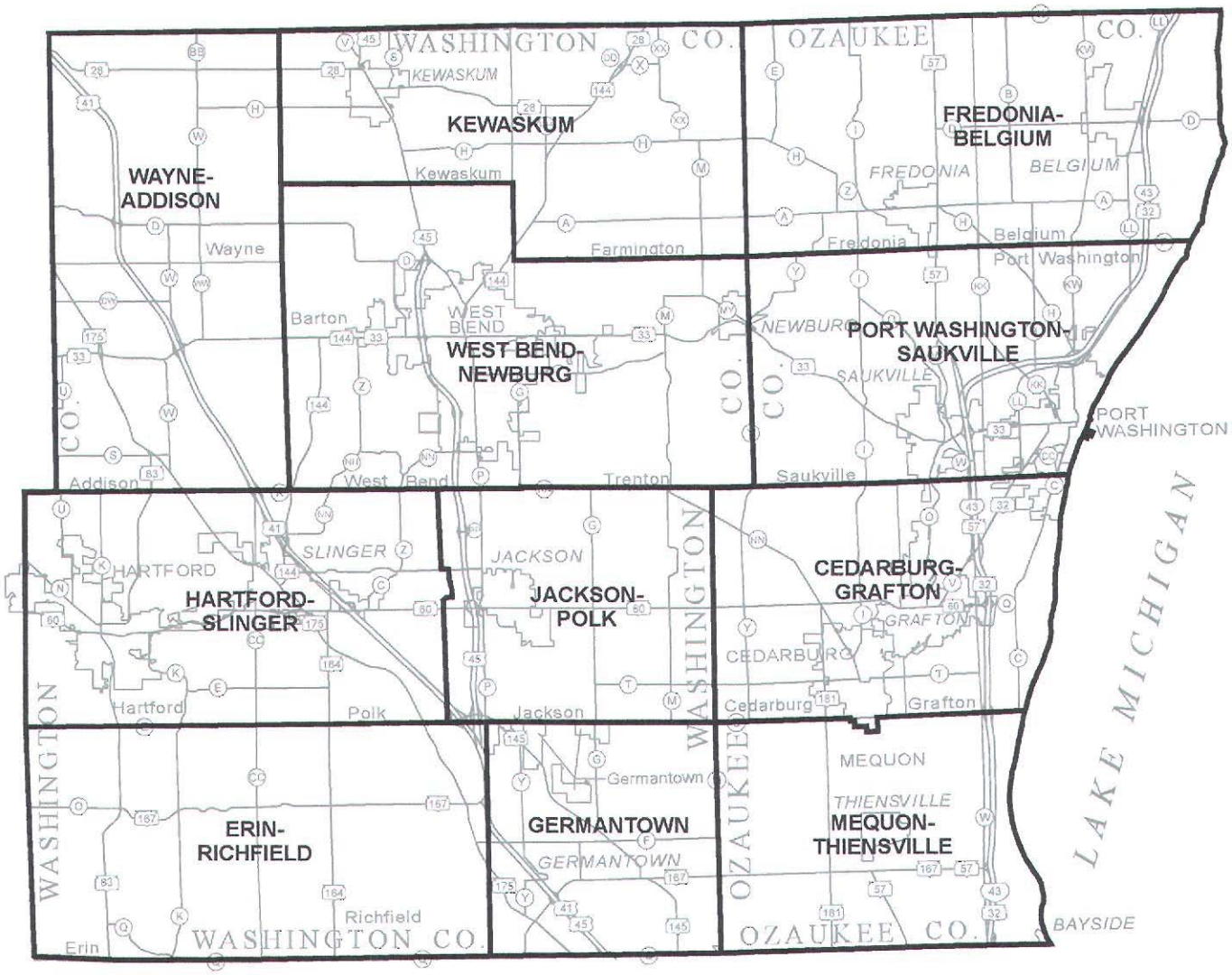
VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Map IX-1

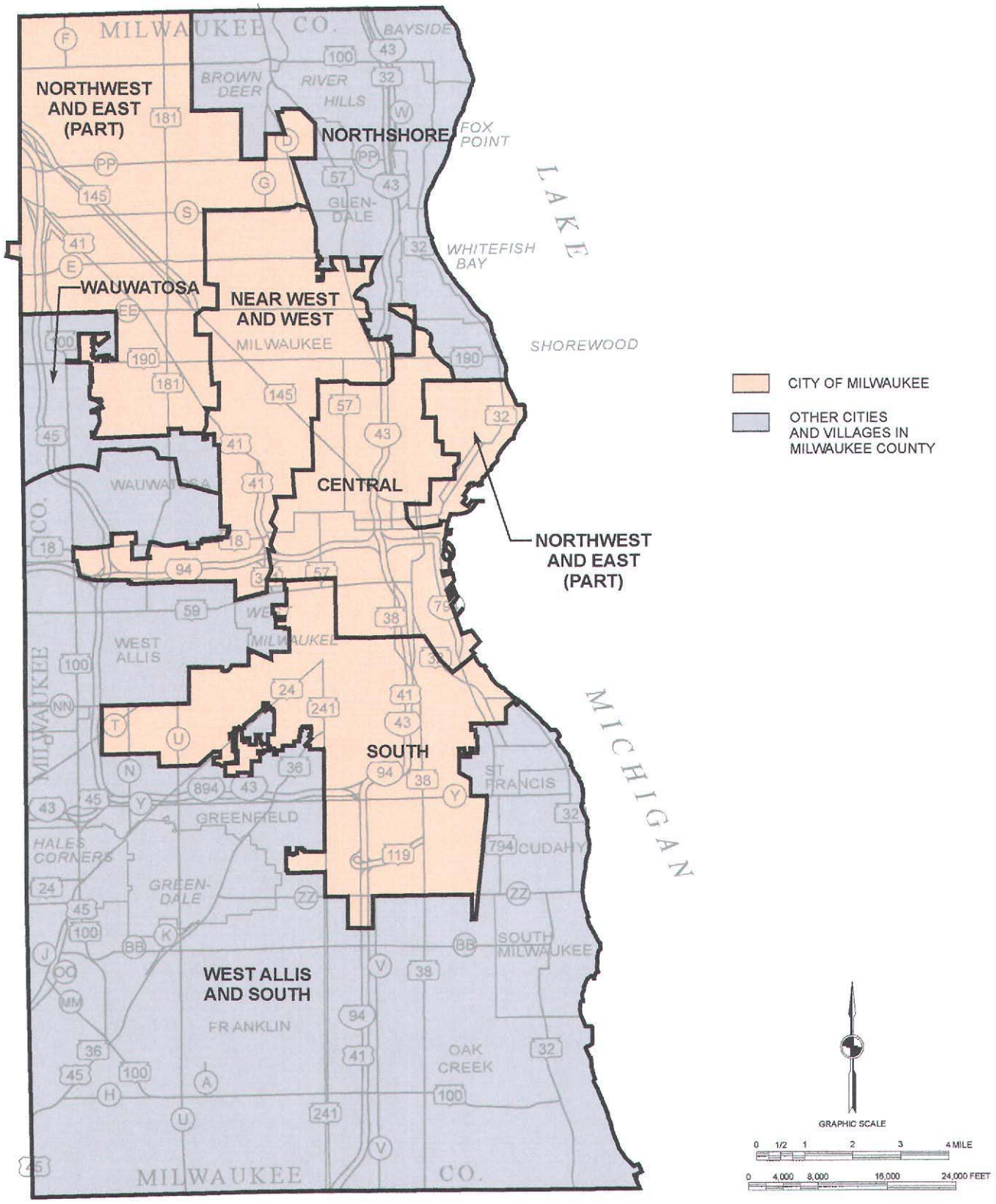
AREAS OF WORK IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Map IX-2

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY RESIDENTS WORKING IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Chapter X

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Note: Maps and color figures referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

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 Village of Newburg. Under the comprehensive planning law, the transportation element should incorporate State, regional and county transportation plans, and compare Village goals, objectives, policies, and programs to State, regional and county 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.
- 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.

[1] *Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.*

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 outlined in the Village and County Public Participation Plans; existing Village plans; 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

Streets and Highways Issue

Participants in the Village's planning process have recognized the need to provide efficient street access as a vital element of its quality of life. An efficient arterial street and highway system[2] is required to effectively move people and goods into and through the Village and Ozaukee and Washington County to promote a strong economy. The concept of "complete streets" was also discussed during the multi-jurisdictional planning process. "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 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 served by transportation facilities and services than low density development dispersed across the Region. This recommendation is generally reflected in the Village 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 the Village of Newburg's comprehensive plan and 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 that the majority of the arterial streets be maintained with the existing number of lanes a smaller number of arterial streets to be widened, and even a few new arterial streets to be constructed. Recommended widening 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 for the County that benefit the Village are shown on Map X-1 and include:

- Maintenance existing arterial streets, which includes periodic resurfacing or reconstruction

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[2] *Existing arterial streets and highways within the County are identified on Map IV-4 in Chapter IV by jurisdiction. Existing roadway mileage by function is documented under the streets and highways section of Chapter IV.*

[3] *Systems management includes ramp meters, crash investigation sites, and other measures to manage existing transportation facilities at their maximum efficiency.*

- Widening of portions of State Trunk Highway (STH) 33 from two to four lanes
- A new bridge over the Milwaukee River at Cold Spring Road, which is recommended to be extended from County Trunk Highway (CTH) O to CTH W in the Town of Saukville

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 the Village and County and State government agencies prior to construction or reconstruction to reach a consensus on how to proceed. The Village will also need work with these agencies to ensure that land use polices are consistent with the need to maintain balance between land use generated travel and roadway capacity.

Map X-2 shows the level of government recommended to have jurisdiction over arterial streets and highways in Ozaukee 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 recommendations in the 2035 regional transportation system 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. The Village will need to appoint a representative to the Technical Coordinating and Advisory Committee on Jurisdictional Highway Planning for Ozaukee County so that the Village's transportation concerns can be adequately voiced.

In the Village, there are both collector streets, minor tributaries that gather traffic from numerous smaller streets, local streets and deliver the traffic to the arterials, as well as local streets, the remaining streets not classified as either an arterial or collector street. The Village is mainly comprised of local streets with a few collector streets. These streets and their associated hierarchy are listed in Table X-a1.

When new local streets are created, there should be sufficient density and units (per length of street) to support long term operation and maintenance of the street.

[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.*

Table X-a1

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING JURISDICTION STREETS AND HIERARCHY

Arterials Streets/Highways

STH 33

Collector Streets

Congress Drive
CTH A, I, M, MY& Y
Decorah Road
Franklin Street
Hawthorne Drive
Hickory Road
Main Street
Shady Lane
Spring Road
Trading Post Trail (Town)
Wallace Lake Road (Town)

Local Streets

Ann Street
Apple Blossom Lane (Town)
Autumn Drive
Belluve Court
Birchwood Road (Town)
Blue Goose Road (Town)
Carmody Court
Cedar Court
Concord Ct
Congress Street
Connie Drive
Cortland Lane (Town)
Diane Drive
Division Street
Dove Court
Enge Drive
Fairfield Court (Town)
Fairfield Lane (Town)
Finbars Road (Town)
Gravel Drive (Town)
Greenway Court (Town)
Greenway Lane (Town)
Habor Court (Town)
Highview Road (Town)
Homestead Drive (Town)
Jay Street (Town)
Knollwood Road (Town)
Lakehaven Court (Town)
Lakehaven Drive (Town)
Lakeland Drive (Town)
Lovers Lane (Town)
MacIntosh Court (Town)
Monroe Street
Municipal Drive
Newark Drive (Town)
Northvue Court
Oakwood Court (Town)
Old Pit Road
Orchard Knoll Drive (Town)
Pheasant Lane
Pleasant Hill Drive (Town)
Poplar Road (Town)
Quail Court.....
River View Drive (Town)
Salisbury Street
Singing Hill Road (Town)
Spring Road
Steeple View Road
Terry Jak (Town)
Timber Court (Town)
Timber Trail (Town)
Tuscola Drive (Town)
Wausaukee Road (Town)

Streets and Highways Issue Programs

- **Program:** Incorporate the arterial street and highway system recommendations, shown on Map X-1, of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into Map VIII-7.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington County, WisDOT, and SEWRPC to update and implement the Ozaukee and Washington County jurisdictional highway system plan through representation on the Technical Coordinating and Advisory Committee.
- **Program:** Incorporate existing commercial and industrial land uses in the Village, as shown on Map VIII-1 in the Land Use Element, into Map VIII-7.
- **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.
- **Program:** Work with the Counties and the State to implement the changes in highway system jurisdictional responsibility in the Village recommended under the County jurisdictional highway system plan and subsequent updates.
- **Program:** Update the official mapping ordinance and map to ensure and adequate amount of land is reserved for street rights-of-way to efficiently serve the community, as envisioned under the Village land use ordinance.

- **Program:** Continue to administer and enforce the *highway access management ordinance/driveway ordinance*.
- **Program:** Work with the Counties to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and the Village *roadway access management ordinance/driveway ordinance*.
- **Program:** Study the use of alternative paving materials for Village facilities such as roads and parking lots.
- **Program:** Work 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.*[5]
- **Program:** Review the Ozaukee County model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances and model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions.
- **Program:** Develop methods to ensure that the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users are considered, and appropriate facilities are provided, when Village streets and 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 in the Village, 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 to determine if improvements such as turn lanes, traffic signals, or access to transit lines are needed.
- **Program:** Review Ozaukee and Washington County findings regarding the benefits of requirements and contents of transportation related health impact studies for development projects generating 200 trips or more.
- **Program:** Transportation system management measures recommended by the regional transportation system plan should be considered for implementation by the Village to improve the operation and management of the Village 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; and improvements in signal timing at individual signalized intersections. Under the regional transportation system plan it is proposed that the Village prepare a prioritized short-range (two to six year) program of arterial street and highway intersection improvements under Village jurisdiction.
  - Adoption of access management standards for arterial streets and highways under Village jurisdiction.
  - Use of traffic calming measures on streets under Village jurisdiction.

[5] *The 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 polices to aid transportation decision-makers when evaluating programs and projects. The plan is scheduled for adoption by WisDOT in early 2008.*

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 Village 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 can be designed with pedestrian access to open space amenities that are preserved as part of the development.

The Village's bicycle and pedestrian elements are supported by the regional transportation plan's bicycle and pedestrian facilities and connectivity. 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. The bicycle way system element of the 2035 regional transportation plan for the Ozaukee County planning area is shown on Map X-4. The regional plan recommends that the Village prepare a bicycle system plan to supplement and refine the regional plan. Existing bikeways in the Village 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 Village 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 X-1, include providing sidewalks in urban portions of the Village.

When new development is created, it should have sufficient density, land division pattern, and infrastructure pattern to support long-term operation and maintenance of pedestrian and bicycle use.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Issue Programs

- **Program:** Accommodate bicycle travel on Village 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 Village arterial street and highway system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Develop a Village bicycle and pedestrian plan to supplement the recommendations made in the regional transportation system plan, Ozaukee and Washington County's comprehensive plans, and Village Transportation Element. The plan will provide for facilities to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian travel within neighborhoods, providing for convenient travel between residential areas and points of interest, such as shopping centers, schools, parks, and transit stations, within or adjacent to the neighborhood.
- **Program:** Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to require bicycle parking at jobsites and at retail, service, and institutional centers.
- **Program:** Support the continued the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.
- **Program:** Address pedestrian connectivity from Steepleview Subdivision, south of STH 33 to the Village core, possibly through right-of-way acquisition from Concord Ct. to STH 33.
- **Program:** Address pedestrian facilities and lack of facilities, such as a traffic light with a pedestrian call/walk button, along STH 33.

- **Program:** Identify "missing links" or opportunities to provide additional links to connect Village bikeways and activity centers to the Interurban Trail.
- **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 VIII-7 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 VIII-7 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- **Program:** Study the use conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model prepared by SEWRPC, that include a linked pedestrian/bicycle path and open space system recommendation. Work with Ozaukee and Washington Counties to implement a conservation subdivision ordinance in the Village, if desired.
- **Program:** Work with Counties to identify and apply 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 X-1 on Village arterial, collector, and land access streets. Sidewalks should be added as the street system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Study the use of traffic calming measures on Village streets such as raised crosswalks and sidewalk "bump-outs" where appropriate to slow traffic and create a more pleasant walking environment.
- **Program:** Review model pedestrian access design standards for use in local land division ordinances requiring pedestrian access out-lots or easements located between lots leading to points of interest such as schools, parks, shopping areas, and transit stops. Implement desired recommendations.
- **Program:** Work with the County, school districts, and the State to develop a Safe Routes to School programs in the Village.[6]
- **Program:** Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030.*

Context Sensitive Transportation and Flexible Design

Context sensitive transportation and flexible design are concepts that emerged from the cultural trends of the general public having concerns and interests in the potential adverse impacts and intrusions into the landscape by construction and road building. As the general public have become more aware of their sense of place, history and how they define their community road construction is increasingly viewed as a potential threat to that sense of place and the cultural fabric of the community. Communities no longer unquestioningly accepts proposals that promise faster travel times, greater safety and less delays while disrupting the community, setting aside large expanses of right-of-way and contrary to the local community's public interest.

Context sensitive transportation consist of:

- Satisfying the purpose and needs as agreed to by a full range of stakeholders early in the project and amended as necessary
- Designing a safe facility for both the user and the community

[6] *The 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.*

- Establishing harmony with the community and preserving the environment, scenic, aesthetic, historic and natural resource values of the area
- Achieving a level of design excellence that exceeds the stakeholders as well as the designers
- Constructing the project with the minimal disruptions to the community
- Adding lasting value to the community

The process to realize context sensitive transportation is also highly important and consists of characteristics that leads to excellence. These characteristics are:

- Communication between all stakeholders in a manner that is open and honest as well as early and continuous
- Tailoring the highway planning process to the circumstances while employing multiple alternatives and result in consensus
- Establishing a multi-disciplinary team early with disciplines, including the community, based on the needs of the specific project
- Understanding the landscape, the community and valued resources before beginning engineering design
- Involving a full range of stakeholders with transportation officials in the scoping phase to clearly define the purpose of the transportation project and establish consensus on the scope before proceeding
- Tailor the public involvement process to the transportation project through both formal and informal meeting and open houses
- Including a full range of communication tools to discuss transportation alternatives
- Securing commitment to the process from the senior transportation agency officials and local leaders.

Flexible design is one technique to balance the need for transportation improvements with the need to safely integrate the design into the surrounding natural and human environments. In order to do this, transportation designers need flexibility. There are a number of options available to aid in achieving balanced road design and to resolve larger design issues. These include:

- Utilizing the flexibility within the adopted transportation standards
- Recognizing that roadway design exceptions may by optional where environmental consequences are great
- Reevaluating decisions made during the planning phase when suitable
- Reducing the roadway design speed when appropriate
- Maintaining the road's existing horizontal and vertical geometry and cross section and undertake only resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation improvements
- Recognizing that safety and operational impacts of various roadway design features and modifications

Context Sensitive Transportation and Flexible Design Programs

- **Program:** Work with Wisconsin, Regional and County transportation officials to establish an open and honest as well as early and continuous a context sensitive transportation process.
- **Program:** Work with Wisconsin, Regional and County transportation officials in utilizing flexible design, or some other similar technique to balance the need for transportation improvements with the need to safely integrate the design into the surrounding natural and human environments.

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 the Village and the rest of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and other regions around the nation and world.

The Village 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 community's needs for interregional transportation services. I-43 and USH (United States Highway) 41/45 are the primary interregional transportation facility serving Ozaukee and Washington County. I-43 serves as the primary trucking route for shipping goods into and from businesses located in Ozaukee County while USH 41/45 is the primary route from Washington County to other parts of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and other

regions around the nation and the world. Two freight railroad lines run through both Ozaukee and Washington County, which provide access to businesses in the Counties that ship items not suited for trucking. The railroad lines should be maintained to provide continued service to these businesses.

Interregional Transportation Issue Programs

- **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Streets and Highways Issue of this Element.
- **Program:** Support the publicly-owned railways in Ozaukee and Washington Counties through membership and participation in the East Wisconsin Counties Railroad Consortium.
- **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Transit Issue and Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Issue of this Element.
- **Program:** Support the Counties' efforts to develop a program to promote interregional transportation services and facilities located in Milwaukee County, including Amtrak, interregional bus lines, and Mitchell International Airport, to Village residents.

Multi-Modal Transportation System Issue

Public input gathered during the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process has strongly favored providing a variety of transportation choices to meet the needs of all income, age, and special needs groups in the County and the Village. This input supports the objectives, set forth in Figure X-1, 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 Ozaukee and Washington County comprehensive plan transportation element also supports public input through goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended under a number of transportation issues to develop a multi-modal transportation system to 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.

The Village's Transportation Element further refines the recommendations set forth by the regional transportation system plan and Ozaukee and Washington County comprehensive plan to serve the anticipated land use development pattern recommended in the Village Land Use Element and meet the current and projected transportation needs of all Village residents in an efficient and equitable manner.

Multi-Modal Transportation System Issue Programs

- **Program:** Implement the policies and programs set forth under each transportation issue of the Transportation Element, subject to the availability of funding.
- **Program:** Support implementation of the policies and programs set forth under each transportation issue of the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element, subject to the availability of funding.
- **Program:** Support implementation of the regional transportation system plan.
- **Program:** Ensure a Village representative attends countywide workshops for County and local officials and staff to promote the benefits of alternative forms of development, such as infill, mixed-use, traditional neighborhood, transit-oriented development, and conservation subdivision design. Assist the County illustrate how such compact forms of development can encourage the use of alternative transportation modes such as transit, bicycle, and pedestrian travel.

- **Program:** Partner with the Counties to sponsor community transportation workshops in coordination with SEWRPC to focus on possible solutions to specific transportation issues in the Village.
- **Program:** Share examples of successful solutions to land use/transportation issues within the Village at workshops and/or LOGIN meetings.
- **Program:** Sponsor transportation-related events such as "Walking School Buses" and bike to work weeks to encourage residents to use alternative means of transportation.
- **Program:** Work with local school districts to increase the efficiency of school bus routes in the Village and the safety of pedestrian and bike routes to schools through methods such as the Safe Routes to School program.
- **Program:** Partner with the Counties provide technical assistance to employers interested in establishing programs to encourage commuting by transit, carpooling, biking, or walking, or by telecommuting from home.
- **Program:** Support the Counties' efforts to develop joint marketing strategies between the individual Counties and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System.
- **Program:** Support Counties' efforts to develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the Village, County, and the Region.

Transit Issue

The Village is served by the Ozaukee and Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. This service provides shared-ride taxi coverage for the entire County. The Ozaukee and Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi Service includes a transfer point in the Village of Newburg to the Washington County Shared Ride Taxi Service.

Fixed-route urban public transportation in Ozaukee and Washington County consists of the Ozaukee County Express and the Washington County Commuter Express bus systems, which include one route that operates between downtown Milwaukee and Ozaukee and Washington County (see Map IV-5 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). Both the Ozaukee County Express Washington County Commuter Express bus system and the Ozaukee and Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi Service have experienced an increase in ridership since they began operation in 1996 and 1998, respectively, as shown on Tables IV-5 and IV-6 in Chapter IV.

A variety of transportation choices, including increased bus service, were identified as important to the quality of life and economy in the County through the public opinion survey and other forms of public input gathered during the multi-jurisdictional planning process. The Village Land Use Element addresses this need, in part, through compact land use development patterns which are conducive to the use of public transit.[7] 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 and Washington 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 X-3.

Non-fixed route transit options such as the County 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 participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process have identified the need to The County shared-ride taxi service may need to expand both fixed route (bus service) and non-fixed route public transportation options (such

[7]*An urban area with a residential density of at least four dwelling units per acre is considered capable of supporting transit.*

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.

Transit Issue Programs

- **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the County's Transit System Development Plans and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Program:** Review the recommended programs and maps set forth in the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Program:** Request Ozaukee County and Washington County to expand the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and Washington County Commuter Express services in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the County's Transit System Development Plans 2and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation systems plan, and the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements. Expansion may include additional routes, transit stations with parking, or bus stops.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington County to 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 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 VIII-7 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 VIII-7 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation.
- **Program:** Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030.*
- **Program:** Support Ozaukee and Washington Counties' efforts 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 the Village.
- **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Counties' Transit System Development Plans and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, to determine if the recommendations will meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Program:** Review the recommended programs and maps set forth in the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements to determine if the recommendations will meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Program:** Request Ozaukee and Washington County to expand the shared-ride taxi service in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the Counties' Transit System Development Plans 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements. Expansion may include additional hours of operation.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington County to identify potential transfer points for Shared-Ride Taxi Service and other public transportation service providers to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee, Washington, Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly Issue

The need for transportation options and connectivity between transportation services within the Village and neighboring communities and counties will increase as the number of 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. The Village recognizes 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 Village are currently provided by the Ozaukee and Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. Limited service is also provided by the Ozaukee and Washington County Aging and Disability Resources Center and Ozaukee and Washington County Veteran Services Department.

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 Village 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 and Washington County Commuter bus systems, should also be encouraged. Infrastructure design such as bus stop location and accessibility should be taken into consideration to increase access to the Ozaukee County Express Washington County Commuter bus system for persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Issue Programs

- **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the County Transit System Development Plans and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Program:** Review the recommended programs and maps set forth in the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Program:** Request Ozaukee and Washington County expand the shared-ride taxi service in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the Counties' Transit System Development Plans and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements. Expansion may include additional hours of operation.
- **Program:** Work with Counties to identify potential transfer points for Shared-Ride Taxi Service and other public transportation service providers to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee, Washington, Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties.
- **Program:** Work with Counties to design public transit stops that provide convenient access and safe access for persons with disabilities and elderly residents.
- **Program:** Review materials provided by the Counties regarding State and Federal grants and programs available to local governments to fund transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents. If desired, work with the Counties to obtain funding.
- **Program:** Support County programs designed to gain input regarding the transportation needs of persons with disabilities and the elderly and market County programs to possible participants in the Village.
- **Program:** Review and amend the Village Zoning Ordinance to make buildings more accessible to persons using public transportation and pedestrians by locating parking behind or beside buildings.
- **Program:** Identify and support organizations in the community that provide transportation services to persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Transportation Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, policies and maps that will guide the future development of various modes of transportation in the Village through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

General Land Use Goal

To ensure that the character and location of land uses maximizing the potential for economic benefit and the enjoyment of natural and man-made resources by citizens, while minimizing the threat to the public health, safety, and welfare posed by hazards, nuisances, incompatible land uses and environmental degradation

Objective A.5: Ensure that development proposals are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan through professional planning and engineering review

Objective A.6: Encourage energy-efficient land use patterns when and where ever possible

Transportation Goal

To provide a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network in the Village

Objective D.1: The Village transportation planning and design should emphasize the safety of the user and the Village along with preserving the Village's environment, scenic, aesthetic, historic, natural resources, and air quality

Objective D.2: Improve the quality of life for Village residents by supporting the expansion of available travel options that increase personal mobility through a balanced transportation system

Policy D.2.1: Require that new development shall have curb & gutter with storm sewer as well as sidewalk on both sides of the street

Objective D.3: Participate with other appropriate entities in the coordination of transportation planning with Village land use planning, so that the transportation system can accommodate the travel needs generated by the land use

Objective D.4: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the streets for the long term. Facilitate narrower lot widths, comparable to existing land division patterns, to maintain ratios of housing per length of roadway that match or exceed current ratios

Table X-1

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]

[a]Sidewalks may be omitted on one side of streets where there are no existing or anticipated uses that would generate pedestrian trips on that side.

[b]Where 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.

[c]Sidewalks 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.

[d]The Ozaukee County Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) recommends that sidewalks be provided on both sides of the street.

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure X-1

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 wile 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.

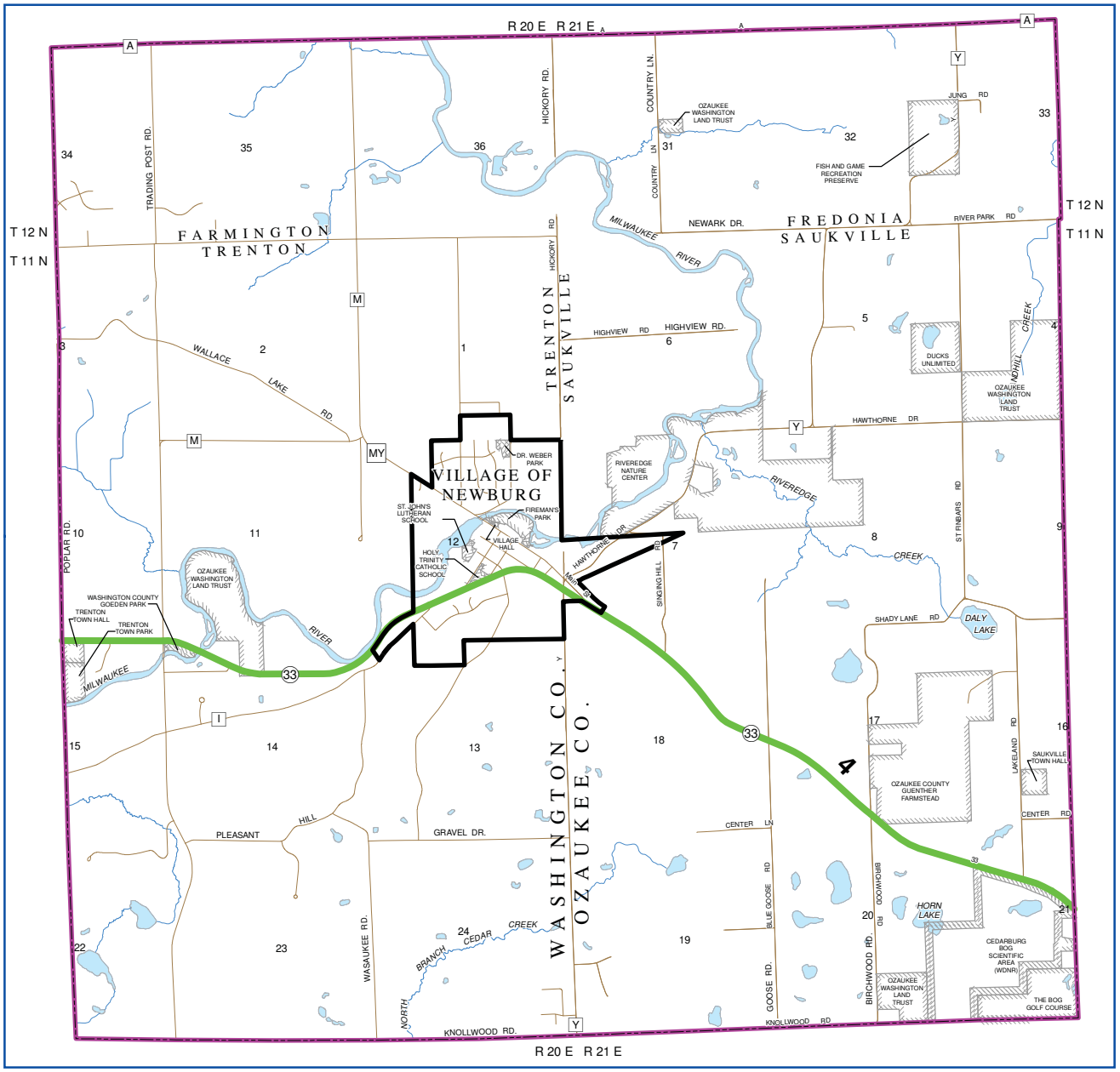
5. A multi-modal transportation system which serves to protect the overall quality of the natural environment.

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.

FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ARTERIAL STREETS AND HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA: 2035 RECOMMENDED REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN



MAP X-1

ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY

- NEW
- WIDENING AND/OR OTHER IMPROVEMENT TO PROVIDE SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
- RESERVE RIGHT-OF-WAY TO ACCOMODATE FUTURE IMPROVEMENT (ADDITIONAL CAPACITY OR NEW FACILITY)
- RESURFACING OR RECONSTRUCTION TO PROVIDE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME CAPACITY

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

24 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC LANES FOR NEW OR WIDENED AND/OR IMPROVED FACILITY (2 LANES ARE UNNUMBERED)

FREEWAY INTERCHANGE

- NEW
- EXISTING

Source: Village of Newburg, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,700 3,400 6,800 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

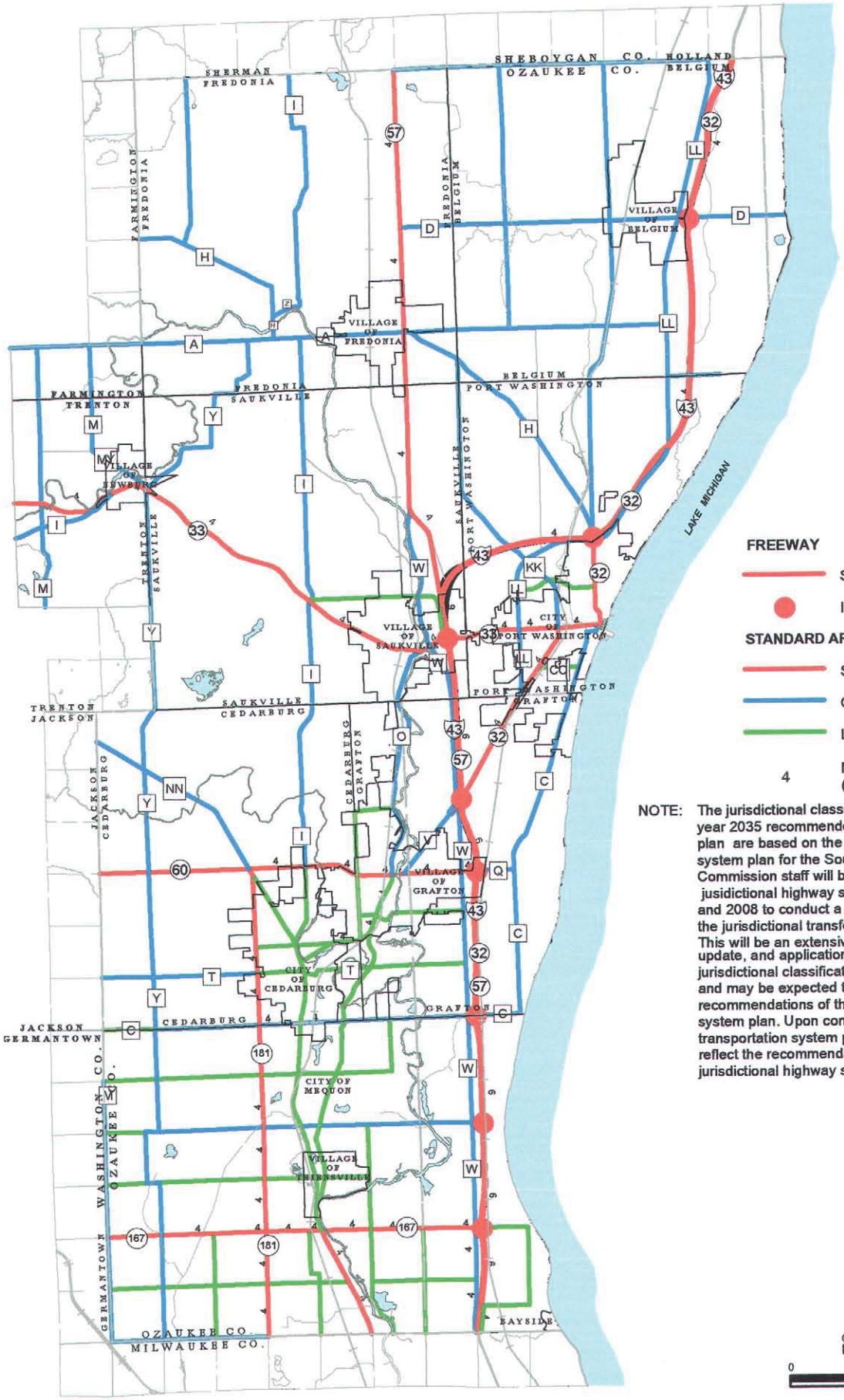
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT. FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. MAPS COMPILED ON WISCONSIN STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM GRID, SOUTH ZONE, NORTH AMER. DATUM OF 1927. LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION

OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:52,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map X-2
JURISDICTIONAL HIGHWAY ELEMENT FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN



FREEWAY

- STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY
- INTERCHANGE

STANDARD ARTERIAL

- STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY
- COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAY
- LOCAL TRUNK HIGHWAY
- 4 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC LANES (2 WHERE UNNUMBERED)

NOTE: The jurisdictional classification recommendations in this year 2035 recommended jurisdictional highway system plan are based on the year 2020 jurisdictional highway system plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. Commission staff will be working with the Ozaukee County jusidictional highway system planning commitee in 2007 and 2008 to conduct a major review and reevaluation of the jurisdictional transfer recommendations. This will be an extensive effort that will invole the review, update, and application of functional criteria used for jurisdictional classification of arterial streets and highways, and may be expected to change the jurisdictional recommendations of the year 2035 regional transportation system plan. Upon completion, the year 2035 regional transportation system plan will be amended to reflect the recommendations made in each county jurisdictional highway system plan.

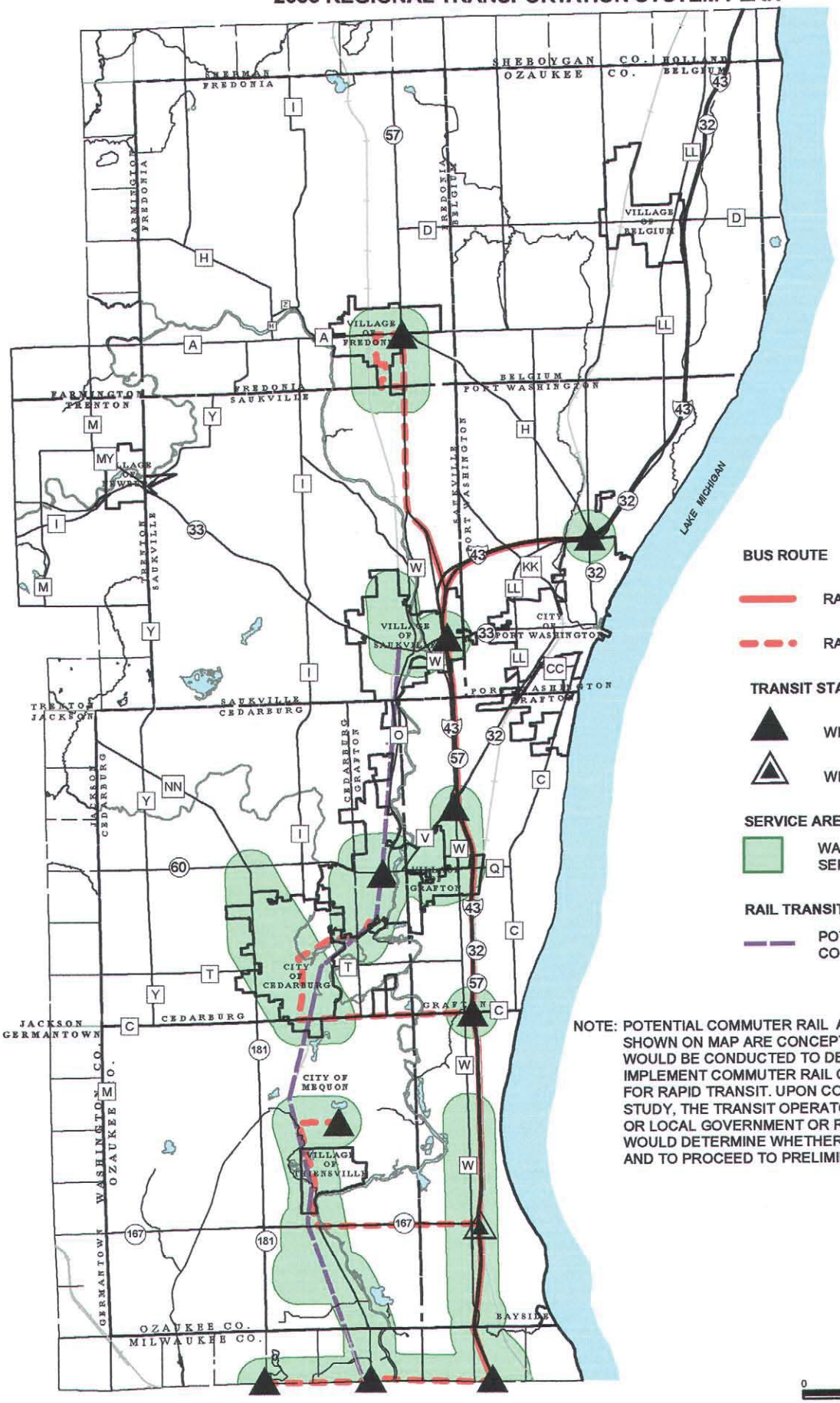
N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Map X-3
PUBLIC TRANSIT ELEMENT FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN



BUS ROUTE

RAPID BUS ROUTE - FREEWAY PORTION

RAPID BUS ROUTE - NONFREEWAY PORTION

TRANSIT STATIONS

WITH PARKING

WITHOUT PARKING

SERVICE AREA

WALK ACCESS TRANSIT SERVICE AREA

RAIL TRANSIT

POTENTIAL COMMUTER RAIL -- TO BE CONSIDERED IN CORRIDOR STUDIES

NOTE: POTENTIAL COMMUTER RAIL ALIGNMENTS SHOWN ON MAP ARE CONCEPTUAL. CORRIDOR STUDIES WOULD BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER TO IMPLEMENT COMMUTER RAIL OR ANOTHER OPTION FOR RAPID TRANSIT. UPON COMPLETION OF EACH CORRIDOR STUDY, THE TRANSIT OPERATOR CONCERNED - COUNTY OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY- WOULD DETERMINE WHETHER TO IMPLEMENT COMMUTER RAIL AND TO PROCEED TO PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING.

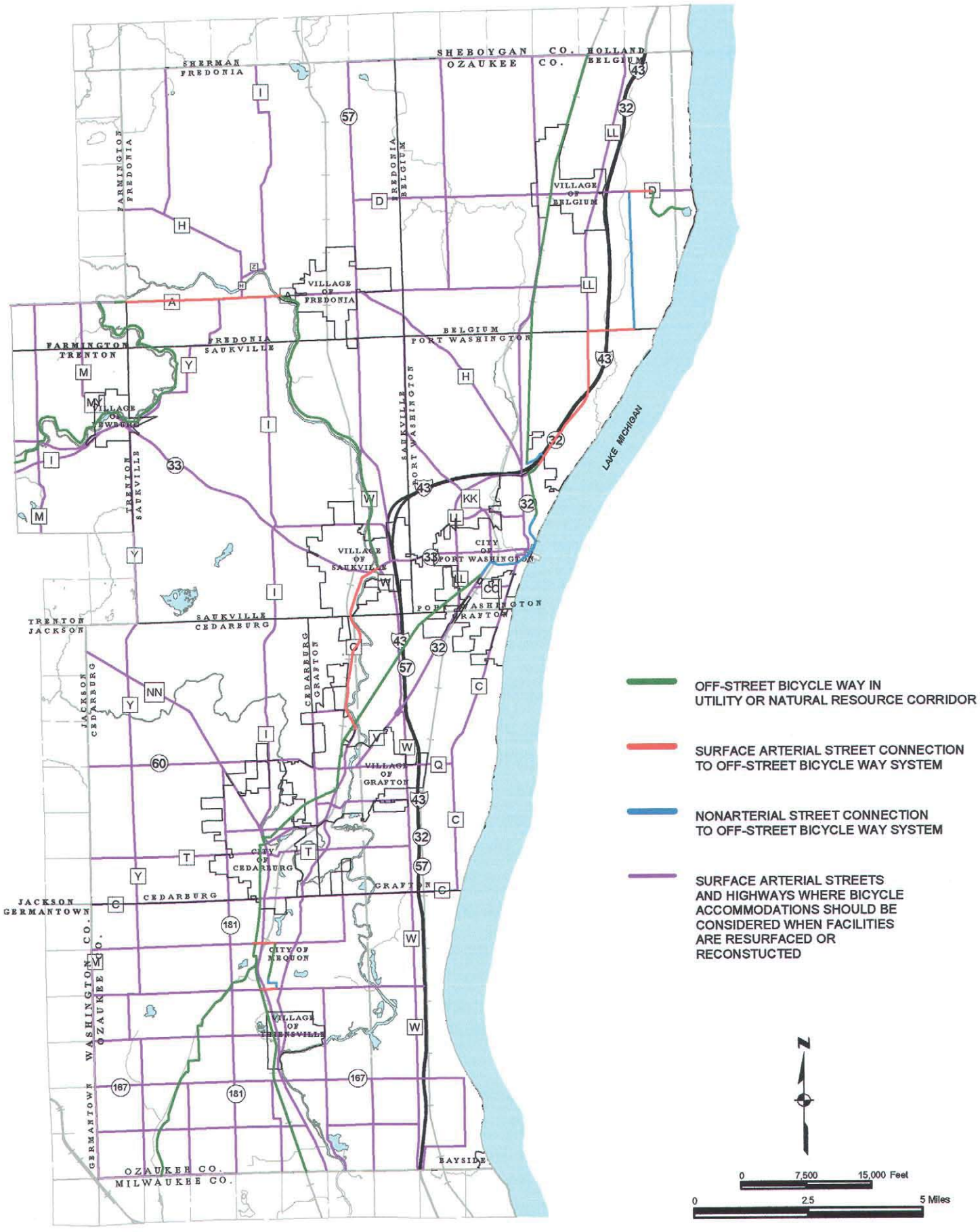
N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Map X-4
BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM ELEMENT OF THE 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY IN UTILITY OR NATURAL RESOURCE CORRIDOR

SURFACE ARTERIAL STREET CONNECTION TO OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM

NONARTERIAL STREET CONNECTION TO OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM

SURFACE ARTERIAL STREETS AND HIGHWAYS WHERE BICYCLE ACCOMMODATIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN FACILITIES ARE RESURFACED OR RECONSTUCTED

N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC

Chapter XI

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

Note: Maps and figures referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

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 the Village of Newburg. 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.
- 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 the Village through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

[1] *Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.*

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 the Village or serving Village 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 require 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 Village officials.

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 Village 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 Village 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. Some of the utilities and community facilities referenced by the *Statutes* are not services provided by the Village and may require additional refinement by other service providers and government agencies.

The types of utilities and utility services and facilities that serve the Village include:

- Sanitary Sewer Service
- Stormwater Management
- Solid Waste Disposal
- Recycling Facilities
- Power Plants and Transmission Lines
- Telecommunications Facilities

The community services and facilities that serve the Village include:

- Parks
- Police Protection
- Fire Protection
- Rescue Services
- Libraries
- Schools
- Child Care Facilities
- Healthcare Facilities
- Cemeteries
- Other Government Facilities

The utilities and community facilities that provide services to the greater Newburg area or nearby municipalities include:

- Water Supply
- On-Site Wastewater Treatment Technology

[2] *Information regarding parks is inventoried in Chapter III*, Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

Each of these individual types of utilities and community facilities, as follows, are discussed in greater detail.

When new utilities and infrastructure are installed, extended or created for new development, there should be sufficient density, an appropriate land division pattern, and geographic disposition of new development and infrastructure to support long-term operation and maintenance of those utilities and infrastructure.

Sanitary Sewer Service

The Village Newburg sanitary sewer service is provided at the Newburg Waste Water Treatment Plant located on Municipal Drive in the Village. The Newburg Waste Water Treatment Plant, NPDES permit #PCS-WI0024911, between 1999 and 2007 had an average daily flow of .116 mgd (million gallons per day), maximum daily flow of .224 mgd, and a peak hour flow of .448 mgd with an overall treatment plant capacity designed peak hourly flow of .793 mgd. Currently, the Newburg Waste Water Treatment Plant is operating at 55 percent of it capacity and the usage per person per day is 367 gallons. Using the 2035 population projections, a population increase of 700 Village residents, total peak flow will increase to .697 mgd allowing the plant to operate at 88 percent of its capacity. As the treatment plant reaches its 80 percent threshold, it is recommended that the Village monitor development and population levels within its sewer service area and prepare as necessary updates to its facilities plan prior to 2020 in order to provide adequate treatment capacity to meet future development needs.

An area wide water quality management plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region was developed by SEWRPC[3] 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 adopted in 2007 to the year 2020. The plan recommends that communities in the study area but outside of the MMSD planning area[4] continue to assess their wastewater conveyance and treatment systems so as to provide the capacity 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. Table XI-1 sets forth selected characteristics of public sewerage treatment facilities in the Ozaukee County planning area (adopted 2020 sewer service areas in the Ozaukee County planning area are shown on Map IV-10).

In addition to implementation of the recommendations set forth by the RWQMP/2020 facilities plan, the Village should continue to work with SEWRPC to update the adopted sewer service area plan to accommodate new urban-density residential, commercial, and industrial growth, based on the land use development pattern anticipated in the comprehensive plan, through 2035. This will help to ensure adequate sewage treatment facility planning is in place to serve Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

[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.*

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 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 in which the community is located. The Village has prepared a community stormwater management plan. Stormwater management plans that have been prepared for communities in Ozaukee County are listed in Table XI-5.

Communities in Ozaukee County, including the Village, that have prepared stormwater management and construction site erosion control ordinances have been inventoried in Table V-5 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.

Solid Waste Disposal
The Village currently has once a week residential garbage pick-up. All of the municipal solid waste currently collected in the Village is land-filled in the Glacier Ridge Landfill in Horicon, located in Dodge County. It has been reported to the DNR that as of May 2007, there were 8,966,100 cubic yards of capacity open in the Glacier Ridge Landfill. The DNR estimates the site life for Glacier Ridge at three years. The landfill will require expansion to accommodate the solid waste produced in the Village over the comprehensive plan design period, or new landfills will need to be sited and developed to accommodate solid waste. The landfill has acquired additional land adjacent to the current active landfill for future expansion. The Glacier Ridge landfill has enough land available to continue accepting waste for an estimated 15 years.

Recycling Facilities
The Village administers a recycling program. In 2006, approximately 160 tons of recyclable materials were collected in the Village, roughly 270 pounds per person. The five year average is roughly 130 tons of recyclable materials were collected in the Village or nearly 218 pounds per person. The Statewide average for comparable municipalities is roughly 72 tons of recyclable materials collected or approximately 120 pounds per person. The Village should continue to administer this highly successful recycling program into the future. Also, the Village periodically collects yard waste and waste oil for recycling at the Municipal Garage throughout the year. It is also anticipated that Ozaukee County will administer or study the development of additional solid waste disposal programs. These programs include a household hazardous waste drop-off program, a tire collection program, and a pharmaceutical collection program.

Power Plants and Transmission Lines
Electric power and natural gas are provided to the Village by We Energies. Electricity is available throughout the Village 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 IV-13 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 Village comprehensive planning process.

Telecommunications Facilities
Telecommunications have become increasingly important in the local, national, and global economies. 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 wire-line telecommunications and high speed, broadband telecommunications throughout the Region. An inventory of wireless

[5] *Infiltration 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.*

telecommunications providers and antennas providing cell phone service in Washington County is included in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 51, *A Wireless Antenna Siting and Related Infrastructure Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, published in September 2006. In addition to presenting inventories of both infrastructure and performance for the existing cellular/PCS mobile wireless networks operating in the Region, the plan describes a recommended wireless telecommunications plan for the Region.

As shown on Table IV-10 in Chapter IV, there is one provider, Verizon, with a wireless telecommunication tower in the Town. The tower is located in section 12 of Map IV-14 in chapter IV.

A regional broadband access plan, which built upon the wireless telecommunications plan, was completed in 2007.[6] Upon implementation, this plan will support a mix of wireline and wireless networks that will provide fourth generation (4G) video, voice, and data communications services to the entire Region. A central feature of the recommended plan is the potential for cooperative efforts between the public and private sectors in which infrastructure costs are shared between the public safety and commercial networks. Implementation of the recommended plan will require county or multi-county action, although partial implementation can be achieved at the community or multi-community level.

It is recommended that the Village continue to work with wireless telecommunication providers to provide Town residents and businesses with an array of wireless telecommunication opportunities.

Parks

Parks provide Village residents with opportunities for a variety of recreational activities, and places for public gathering, festivals, and other social occasions. The park system was identified as significantly contributing to the quality of life and physical health and well being of County residents in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning survey. The recommended Village park plan should be implemented through the park plan design year. The Village should also promote the recommended *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County,*[7] including implementation of the recommended open space preservation element and outdoor recreation element of the County park plan. Specific recommendations of the Village Park Plan include:

<u>General Recommendations</u>

1. Parks and recreation facilities should be available to all people, regardless of their personal disabilities. All parks must be evaluated to ensure park facilities are in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Special attention should also be given to the needs of senior citizens
2. There should be close cooperation among village, church, and local sports organizations representatives in providing recreation facilities in order to prevent duplication of facilities and maximize recreational opportunities
3. Priorities should be established for acquisition, development, and maintenance. Costs should be estimated for each plan element. A five year capital improvements program for parks and recreation should be developed and reviewed annually

The park system in the Village of Newburg is currently well developed. The needs for existing park lands focus more on the day to day maintenance and improving ADA accessibility. These priority needs should not, however, cloud the long range planning process needed to ensure that the Village of Newburg has an excellent park system in the year 2015.

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[6] *Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 53,* A Regional Broadband Telecommunications Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, *October 2007.*

[7] *See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd ed.,* A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, *June 2001.*

Listed below are the major recommendations for the Village of Newburg to undertake during the five year implementation plan. These commendations shall be implemented in conjunction with maintenance and ADA accessibility

South Park

The development of this park has evolved from residents concern for safety in the south quarter the Village. National standards show that the area south of STH 33 is well sewed by the Holy Trinity neighborhood park. The access to the park, however, is limited by the crossing of STH 33. The development of this park will be geared more towards a neighborhood park set-up and possibly located along Autumn Drive between Spring Road and Congress Drive.

The proposed park should include:

- Baseball/softball fields
- Tot lot/playground area
- Permanent restroom shelter benches
- Open space for passive use

Fireman's Park

This community park is the focus of recreation in the Village today. Throughout the summer, many baseball/softball games and tournaments provide the Village with increased users and revenue. An upgrade to this park will provide an increase to year round user-ship. The recommended improvements to the park are access based and will help circulate residents in and around the park. The Milwaukee River is an attractive amenity that surrounds three quarters of the park and should also be enhanced as part of the improvement plan.

- Construct the entrance roadway from the entrance to the pavilion by widening and providing two lanes of traffic
- Reconstruct the existing parking lot to expand capacity and provide better drainage patterns
- Construct a bike path/walkway between the road and the river to allow passive enjoyment of the physical amenities and access for park utility vehicles
- Construct a canoe launch on the shore of the river near the pavilion
- Provide benches along walkway

Some improvements that need to be explored beyond the five year implementation plan are:

- Replace baseball pavilion
- Upgrade concession area
- Handicapped fishing area near existing dam

Dr. Weber Park

This neighborhood park is located in the northwest portion of the Village and currently provides the surrounding residential area with a complete park. The available land in the park is well utilized with a softball field, tennis court, volleyball court, and paved walkway. Improvements recommended are more maintenance related:

- Expand parking and add handicapped parking stall
- Install permanent restroom structure
- New tot lot playground equipment
- Install picnic table
- Maintain integrity of sand volleyball court and tennis court
- Maintain quality of softball infield and related facilities

The focus of improvement to Dr. Weber Park is related to the possible acquisition of land in the Town of Trenton that is adjacent to the North of the existing park. The parcel is 20 acres and has the capability of

dedicating a couple acres to the Village as part of a development agreement. Development of this area could include a softball field, a volleyball court, or open space for passive use. This land is in the Town of Trenton and would need to be annexed into the Village of Newburg.

Newburg Wetland Acquisition

The Newburg Wetland is located in the south central area of the Village along Highway 33 and currently serves as a major storm water facility. This area of land is privately owned, but is not suitable for development due to the wetland conditions. The recommendation for this area is for the Village of Newburg to acquire the land and try to enhance the benefits through limited development. Some improvements include:

- Creation of open water ponds to enhance appearance and water quality
- Development of a bike path/walkway through the park for passive use
- Creation of a wildlife observation area to view plants and animals native to a wetland for educational and enjoyment purposes

Ice Rink

Increased resident support for an ice rink has been growing over the years. Past efforts have led to a rink at Fireman's Park; however, maintenance became a problem due to the uneven slopes of the park. As part of this plan, recommendations for an ice rink location shall be discussed. Possible locations include Dr. Weber Park, Fireman's Park, or the Milwaukee River upstream of the dam.

ADA Accessibility

Special attention must be taken to ensure that all existing parks and any new park developments meet all national standards for handicapped accessibility. This will require an initial analysis of all park facilities, and an implementation plan for retrofitting all facilities that do not meet standards. Most of the parks in Newburg do not have year round shelters or restroom facilities that will need to be addressed. The focus of ADA accessibility in the Village will be providing hard surface park paths at minimum slopes. Other possible ADA improvements include:

- Wheelchair accessible picnic tables and water fountains
- Wheelchair accessible tot lot/playground equipment
- Wheelchair accessible portable restrooms

ADA accessibility is also important in non-park designated Village areas. Most of the streets in the downtown area do not have curb and gutter or sidewalks. As the streets in Newburg begin to require maintenance, attention should be given to installing sidewalks where possible. Any new road construction in the Village should be required through Village standards to provide sidewalks. These standards will not only aid disabled people with mobility, but will lay the foundation for a Village in the future that is accessible through a well developed system of sidewalks and bike paths.

As part of the recommendations for park and open space improvements in the Village of Newburg, some items will be highlighted that are not recommended in the five year implementation phase. These improvements should be considered as Newburg continues to grow into the 21st century.

Village Wide Bike Path

In December of 1994, the Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission prepared a report, A Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2010 that outlines proposed bike trails in different communities. The Village of Newburg was analyzed in the report. The recommendation is to develop a Village wide bike path that runs along Main Street and then continues southwest along the river from the bridge to the Village limits.

The Village's recommendation takes this system plan one step further. We propose that in addition to implementing the SEWRPC bike path, the Village develop a larger system of paths that will link Dr.

Weber Park to Fireman's Park to Holy Trinity Park and ending at the South Side Park. This path should link to the SEWRPC path and also link to any tributary paths from adjoining neighborhoods. A Village wide path system will increase park users and will enhance the natural corridors within the

Riveredge Nature Preserve
This 351 acre area is a premiere nature center visited by many educational and public groups. Coordination of activities between the Village and the nature center should be established so residents are able to enjoy a great treasure in their back yard. Exploring family memberships and extending Village trails to the nature center are two possible ways of increasing user-ship.

The Village of Newburg is a community that is growing. Currently, there are three (3) locations the Village has targeted for future development. These lands are either Village or privately owned. The national standards show that the Village of Newburg is well in excess of park lands now and in the year 2015. Two of the three locations, South Park and the Newburg Wetlands are identified as park locations because of the specific benefits to the community. The South Park will provide a safer neighborhood park for residents south of STH 33 and the Newburg Wetlands will provide educational and environmental benefits to the surrounding area. The third site is north of Dr. Weber Park and will be an extension of current facilities. Plans to develop these lands are included in the 5-year implementation plan and should be kept in mind as future development occurs.

Specific recommendations of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan open space preservation element, shown on Table XI-7, 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 by local governments to prevent incompatible development
- Most of the open space lands listed on Table XI-7 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 Ozaukee County plan focuses on providing a well-distributed network of park sites for recreational activities that are closely related to natural resource amenities[8] and/or large contiguous areas of open space. Specific recommendations in the outdoor recreation element of the plan are summarized below:

- Additional picnic areas at Hawthorne Hills County Park
- Trails and a fairway/practice area expansion at Mee-Kwon County Park
- 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 along Lake Michigan

The open space preservation element Washington County Park and Open Space Plan recommends the preservation of about 77,334 acres of open space land, which encompass environmental corridors, natural areas, critical species habitat, geological areas, and archaeological areas. About 17,758 acres were in public ownership, nonprofit conservation organization ownership, or in compatible private outdoor recreation uses such as golf courses in 2002. The open space element recommends that an additional 16,228 acres be acquired by public agencies for natural resource protection purposes or public park or trail uses. Of this, 3,997 acres are recommended to be acquired by Washington County. The park and open space plan also recommends that the

[8] *Such as picnicking, swimming, golfing, and trail-related activities.*

remaining 43,348 acres of open space lands be placed in protective zoning districts by local governments to prevent incompatible development.

The outdoor recreation element of the Washington County Park and Open Space 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, such as picnicking, swimming, golfing, and trail activities. Recommendations in the outdoor recreation element of the plan include:

- Acquiring land and developing recreational facilities for two new major County parks (the St. Anthony's Beech Woods area in the Town of Addison and the Camp Quad site in the Town of Erin) and one smaller County park on Big Cedar Lake;
- Improving the trail system and providing additional picnic shelters, a playground, and a sled hill at Ackerman's Grove Park;
- Acquiring additional land and providing necessary support facilities, picnic shelters, a playground, playfields, and trails at the Family Park/Washington County Golf Course/Joseph P. Marx Woods Nature Preserve Complex;
- Acquiring additional land and providing upgraded restrooms, a lighted sled hill, electrical improvements to picnic shelters, a fishing pier and boat access facilities on Freiss Lake, a boardwalk with improved trails, and a nature center at Glacier Hills Park;
- Acquiring additional land and providing additional formal picnic areas and shelters, a playground, upgraded restrooms, a swimming beach, an archery range, mountain bike trails, and a boardwalk with improved trails at Heritage Trails Park;
- Improving picnic shelters, redeveloping the playground, providing nature trails, and paving existing trails at Homestead Hollow Park;
- Acquiring additional land and providing additional formal picnic areas and shelters, redeveloping the playground, improving existing trails, and providing nature trails at Ridge Run Park;
- Acquiring additional land and providing additional formal picnic areas and shelters, paving existing trails, redeveloping playgrounds, and providing nature trails at Sandy Knoll Park;
- Acquiring additional land at Leonard J. Yahr and Lizard Mound Parks;
- Developing additional facilities at Goeden Park and Henschke Hillside Lake Access;
- Acquiring and developing a dog park;
- Expanding and developing Countywide recreational trails, including the Eisenbahn Trail; and
- Providing sites and facilities for additional lake and river access.

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 baseball, tennis, and playground activities. Recommendations for the provision of local park sites and facilities are identified in the Village Park Plan**.** Estimated acquisition and development costs for these facilities are shown in Table XI-6.

The Village Park and Open Space Plan should be updated periodically to comply with DNR requirements to maintain eligibility for recreational grant programs. 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 Village residents are provided with adequate opportunities for outdoor recreation through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Police Protection

The Village is served the Village Municipal Police Department (shown on Map IV-18 and Table IV-13 in Chapter IV). The Village Police Department also participates in several cooperative programs with other municipal police departments in Ozaukee and Washington County and the Ozaukee and Washington County sheriff's department. One of these programs is that the Washington County Sherriff's Department provides service to the Village when the Village's Police Department is not operating. The Ozaukee County Sherriff's Department provides police protection to unincorporated areas surrounding the Village within the Ozaukee County while the Washington

County Sherriff's Department provides police protection to unincorporated areas surrounding the Village within the Washington County The 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 community. The police department should also assess existing and potential shared-service agreements, such as the intergovernmental agreement for emergency dispatch services available through the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department to any interested community located in the County, and the possibility of future department consolidation. The Village Police Department offices and facilities are located at 614 Main Street. The department currently has 6 part-time officers. Services such as jail facilities are provided to the Village at the Ozaukee County Justice Center, which includes a 261 bed jail, located at 1201 South Spring Street in the City of Port Washington and at the Washington County Law Enforcement Building/Correction Building located at 500 North Schmidt Road in the City of West Bend.

Fire Protection

The Village is served by the Newburg Fire Department (shown on Map IV-19 and Table IV-14 in Chapter IV). Recommended service standards for fire stations and equipment 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 XI-3. The entire Village is located within the recommended service radius of an existing fire station. The 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 community based on the recommended standards, keeping in mind the Village population is expected to increase by 781 residents over the comprehensive plan design period. The Village and fire department 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

The Village is served by the Newburg Rescue and Ambulance Emergency Management Services (EMS) Department. Service zones and corresponding departments are shown on Map IV-20 and listed in Table IV-15 in Chapter IV. The 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 serve the community as the population increases over the comprehensive plan design period. The Village and department should also assess existing and potential shared-service agreements.

Libraries

The Village of Newburg is served by the public libraries that are part of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System.[9] Libraries are located in the Cities of Hartford and West Bend and the Villages of Germantown, Kewaskum, and Slinger and serve all residents of Washington County. The libraries had a combined circulation of 1,201,750 items in 2007. Each library is also part of an interlibrary loan and reference referral system that includes all libraries in the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System. Washington County contracts with each library to provide library services to County residents living in communities without a municipal library, including the Village of Newburg.

A plan for library service in Washington County was undertaken by the Strategic Plan Committee and staff of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System. In December 2007, the Strategic Plan Committee adopted the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System Long Range Plan for 2008 to 2010. The Strategic Plan Committee consisted of nine library directors and one System Board member. The plan updated the previous system plan for 2004 to 2006. Several goals and objectives for providing library service to the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System and Washington County residents were reviewed during the planning process. Goals and objectives in the plan were outlined for the following services:

[9]*The Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System includes 27 public libraries located in Washington, Dodge, and Jefferson Counties.*

- Automation and technology support – maintain technology within the libraries and maintain reliable connections to resources available via the Internet;
- Resource sharing – provide access to resource sharing by interlibrary loan facilitation, van service, and other forms of information sharing, support the participation in statewide electronic resource sharing, and provide access to system managed shared materials; and
- Member support – provide the opportunity to apply for and receive system funded grants, provide adequate training for library board trustees, provide training opportunities to improve communication and cooperation, provide access to materials that promote system wide and local services, provide access to youth service support that enhance local programming, and continue to notify staff members of Continuing Education opportunities and topics.

The Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System Board uses the plan as a guide in local planning and budgeting activities of member libraries, including the five libraries in Washington County. Washington 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.

Schools

The Village is served by the West Bend and Northern Ozaukee School Districts. There are no public schools in the Village and one private school, St. John's Lutheran. Public and private schools located in Ozaukee County are shown on Map IV-22 and listed on Table IV-16 in Chapter IV. The enrollment of the one school in the Village was 60 students in 2005. School districts 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 in Ozaukee County will remain relatively stable between the 2000 level of 29 percent and the 2035 level of 28 percent; however, the number 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 schools buildings or the construction of new school buildings. In addition, as some school buildings within the Village age, they may require replacement as the facility becomes antiquated. School districts should work with the Village, Ozaukee and Washington County, and SEWRPC to obtain information regarding proposed residential developments and population projections to prepare accurate facilities plans in short-term increments through the Village comprehensive plan design year 2035. School districts may also consider consolidation with neighboring districts.

Ozaukee County is home to Concordia University and the Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC) Mequon Campus while Washington County is home to the University of Wisconsin-Washington County and the Moraine Park Technical College, which has campuses in the Cities of Hartford and West Bend. These institutions should consider obtaining population projection information from the Counties or SEWRPC; however, their student base in many cases is wider ranging than Ozaukee or Washington County. These institutions should work with Ozaukee and/or Washington County to partner in economic development initiatives undertaken by County Government, Ozaukee Economic Development (OED) and Washington County Economic Development (EDWC). These initiatives may require planning for additional facilities and programs, academic faculty and staff, and equipment.

Child Care Facilities

As of 2005, there were 28 State licensed family child care facilities, which can provide care for four to eight children, and 101 State licensed group child care facilities, which can provide care for nine or more children, located throughout Ozaukee and Washington County. As shown on Table IV-18 in Chapter IV, the combined capacity of licensed child care facilities in Ozaukee County was 2,249 children an additional 3,330 children combine capacity of licensed child care is located in Washington County. As shown on Table II-3 in Chapter II, the number of residents in the County under 10 years of age was 11,165 in 2000, while in Washington County 16,657 were under 10 years of age. SEWRPC population projections anticipate the number of County residents under the age of 10 will increase to 12,448 for Ozaukee County and 18,760 for Washington County in 2035.

There may be a need for additional child care facilities in the Village by 2035 based on the projected increase in the number of residents in the County under the age of 10.

Healthcare Facilities

SEWRPC population projections anticipate changes in the age structure of the resident population of Ozaukee County over the course of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning period, as shown on Table II-20 and Figure II-5 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 Ozaukee County's population increases over the planning period.

Map IV-16 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 in Ozaukee County. While in Washington County Synergy Health Saint Joseph's Hospital in the Town of Polk and Aurora Medical Center in the City of Hartford both offer a full range of medical services. Columbia-St. Mary's Hospital completed a major expansion project in 2007, which increased the number of beds from 82 to 180.[10] 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 specialty medical centers or clinics may be warranted in the Village as the age structure of the resident population changes over the course of the comprehensive planning design period.

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 Village 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 Ozaukee County planning area.[11] In Washington County, in 2006, there were 31 healthcare facilities of a variety of types. 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.

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 medial 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.

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[10] *Capacity for an additional 64 beds has been shelled in as part of the Columbia – St. Mary's expansion project to meet anticipated future demand.*

[11] *Nursing homes are inventoried in Table IV-19 in Chapter IV and CBRFs and adult family homes are inventoried in Table IV-20 in Chapter IV. Residential care complexes and senior apartment complexes are inventoried in Table IX-33 in Chapter IX.*

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.

The Village should study the expansion of existing local programs or the implementation of new local programs that provide services to elderly persons and persons with disabilities such as senior centers, home meal delivery, transportation, and informational programs.

Cemeteries

There were 41 cemeteries encompassing 341 acres in the Ozaukee County, 96 cemeteries encompassing 249 acres in Washington County and 2 cemeteries encompassing 6.3 acres in the Village as of 2000 (shown on Map IV-23 and listed on Table IV-17 in Chapter IV). The three largest cemeteries in the Ozaukee 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. The four largest cemeteries in Washington County were Holy Angels Cemetery, Pleasant Hill Cemetery, St. Kalian Cemetery and Washington County Memorial Park.

Other Government Facilities

The Village hall, located at 614 Main Street in the Village of Newburg, houses the Village offices. As of 2007, there were no plans to expand the Village Hall. The Village public works facility is located on Municipal Drive and provides storage for vehicles, construction equipment, and maintenance equipment.

The five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a study of the Village's capital spending requirements, needs, desires, and policy intentions. Providing necessary information for annual budget recommendations, the CIP assesses the Village'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 capital assets. Project appropriations for the upcoming planning year are considered and approved as part of the annual budget process, representing the legally appropriated expenditures that will be used to implement the approved capital improvements. The Village should continue and formalize the CIP process to ensure government facilities are adequate to effectively serve the community through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Water Supply

In the Village residents obtain their water supply from a self-supported residential water system. These private domestic wells within the Village withdraw about 78,000 gallons per day from the shallow groundwater aquifer, assuming an average use of 65 gallons per person per day.

Public Water Supply Systems in the Ozaukee County Planning Area
There were seven public water supply utility systems in Ozaukee County in 2005, as shown on Map IV-11 in Chapter IV and Map XI-1. Projections developed under the regional water supply plan anticipate that each existing water service area will experience an increase in water demand by 2035. It is also recommended by the regional water supply plan that two additional municipal water supply systems 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 XI-2, the total resident population served by public 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 public water utilities in 2035 under the regional water supply plan is 86,800 residents, which is an increase of about 41,400 persons 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 serving large portions of the City of Mequon, as shown on Map XI-1. Another significant portion of the increase in urban land served is due to expansion of existing public water service into developed areas currently served by self-supplied water systems, also shown on Map XI-1. Table XI-2 provides projected changes in population and area of urban development expected for the nine recommended public 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 water utility based on the changes in population and land use within each of the service areas, as shown in Table XI-3. The total water use on an average daily basis for the seven water utilities existing in 2000 is anticipated 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 mdg 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 XI-1. This portion of the increase in public water supply system water use represents a change from self-supplied system water use to publicly supplied water use.

Figure XI-1 illustrates the projected water use between 2000 and 2035 and, where applicable, the actual use between 1997 and 2005 for each existing water supply system in Ozaukee County and for the total 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 projected increase in water use is attributable to existing urban land uses not yet incorporated into the public 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 water utility systems and no known new self-supplied systems have been planned as of 2007. The remaining system, shown on Map XI-1, 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 XI-2 and listed on Table XI-4.

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 XI-2 and listed on Table XI-4.

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 XI-2 and listed on Table XI-4.

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 XI-2 and listed on Table XI-4.

Irrigation Water Supply Systems
There are expected to by 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 XI-2 and Table XI-4.

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.

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 XI-2. 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 Non-transient Non-community Water Systems
Transient non-community water systems serve at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year. Examples of transient non-community 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 DNR data, there were 160 transient systems in Ozaukee County in 2007. Non-transient non-community water systems serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year. Examples of non-transient non-community water systems include those serving schools, day care centers, and factories. Non-transient systems are self monitoring under the direction of the DNR. According to DNR data, there were 90 non-transient systems in Ozaukee County in 2007.

On-Site Wastewater Treatment Technology

As noted in Chapter IV, Ozaukee and Washington County regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) for any development in the Counties that is not served by sanitary sewer. The number and type of POWTS located in the Ozaukee County as of 2005 are set forth in Table IV-9 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 service becoming available to a parcel. It is anticipated that the County will continue to update Chapter IX of the County Ordinance periodically to allow for advancements in POWTS technology over the comprehensive plan design period in accordance with changes to the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.

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 outlined in the Village and County Public Participation Plans; existing Village plans; and applicable State, regional, and County plans were also reviewed to identify the 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

Village Services and Regulations Issue

The Village offers services and administers ordinances associated with several utilities and community facilities required to be addressed in the utilities and community facilities element. These include sanitary sewer service, stormwater management, solid waste disposal, recycling facilities, parks, police, fire, rescue, libraries, and other government services and facilities. Village land use regulations also affect telecommunications facilities, power plants, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, and schools. The Village should continue to maintain levels of service or regulation in these areas and assess additional services or regulations that should be addressed by 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.

The Village should periodically assess the manner in which services and regulations are provided 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. The Village 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. The Village 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.

General Utilities and Community Facilities Issue

- **Program:** Allocate residential, commercial, and industrial land uses on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to Smart Growth Areas identified in the land use element to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide urban development away from lands delineated on Maps VIII-4, Natural Limitations to

Building Site Development, and VIII-6, Environmentally Sensitive Lands, including very high and high potential groundwater recharge areas.

- **Program:** Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance and Land Division Ordinance to ensure they are consistent with the planned land use map.
- **Program:** Support, and where applicable, implement the objectives, principles, and standards recommended by the regional water quality management plan update.
- **Program:** Monitor development and population levels within the Village and prepare facility update plan prior to the sewage flows to the Village treatment plant reaching the 80 percent threshold.
- **Program:** Ensure the required maps and materials are provided to 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:** Implement the public water supply alternative identified in the regional water supply plan for the Village.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and/or Washington County to identify available models for determining the cost of new development including methods of paying for the cost of new development.
- **Program:** Support Ozaukee County's efforts to 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 enforce the Village Stormwater Management Plan.
- **Program:** Continue to enforce the Village Construction Erosion Control Ordinance.
- **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:** Study the development of joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities with neighboring communities.
- **Program:** Provide information regarding educational programs developed by Ozaukee County that promote alternatives to greenfield development, such as infill development, to developers to help limit the amount of impervious surfaces in the Village.
- **Program:** Provide information regarding educational programs developed by Ozaukee County that promote pervious paving and construction materials to developers to reduce the amount of impervious surfaces in the Village.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington County to study the use of joint watershed planning programs between other communities in Ozaukee and Washington County to minimize urban and rural stormwater runoff in the Counties.
- **Program:** Continue to enforce Village shoreland and floodplain regulations to help protect Village residents from flooding hazards.
- **Program:** Continue to update Village shoreland and floodplain regulations as needed to maintain eligibility to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington Counties to update Village floodplain zoning regulations and maps to incorporate updated DNR and FEMA regulations and mapping.
- **Program:** Continue to contract with a private waste management firm for garbage pick-up service in the Village or study the development of a municipal garbage pick-up program.

- **Program:** Continue to administer the Village recycling program.
- **Program:** Distribute promotional materials provided by the County regarding Ozaukee County waste disposal programs, such as the unused pharmaceutical collection, hazardous household and agricultural chemicals collection, and tire collection programs, to Village residents.
- **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Park and Open Space Issue of Part II of Chapter VII, *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*.
- **Program:** Incorporate the recommendations set forth in the Village park and open space plan into Map VIII-8 (Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
- **Program:** Encourage County efforts to implement the regional natural areas plan and County park and open space plan.
- **Program:** Continue to conduct needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the police department has adequate personnel and equipment to provide Village residents with police protection.
- **Program:** Develop methods to study possible cost savings and service efficiencies of shared police services between neighboring communities and the Ozaukee or Washington County Sheriff's Departments.
- **Program:** Continue to participate in the Shared Police Services identified in Part II of Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.
- **Program:** Consider signing and intergovernmental agreement with either the Ozaukee or Washington County Sheriff's Department for emergency dispatch services.
- **Program:** Work with the Newburg Fire Department to assess if the department has sufficient fire-fighters, equipment, water supply, and facilities to adequately protect the Village.
- **Program:** Continue to participate in the shared services identified in Part II of Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.
- **Program:** Work with the EMS Department to assess if the department has sufficient equipment and facilities to adequately protect the Village.
- **Program:** Continue to participate in the shared services identified in Part II of Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.
- **Program:** Continue to prepare and formalize the Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) to help identify major Village projects, including land acquisition, equipment acquisition, street maintenance, building maintenance and development, and park projects.
- **Program:** Continue the annual budget process to help ensure the Village has the personnel and resources required to perform the public services offered by the Village.
- **Program:** Continue to participate in the shared public works programs identified in Part II of Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.

Other Government Agencies and Service Providers Issue

Many 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 Ozaukee and Washington County, 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. The Village should work with Ozaukee County and 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.

Other Governmental Agencies and Service Providers Issue

- **Program:** Prepare plans and enforce regulations as required by the *Wisconsin Statutes* and *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. Examples include enforcing building code requirements as required by Chapter Comm 83 of the *Administrative Code*, and adopting a comprehensive plan under Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes.*

- **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 Village residents and businesses.
- **Program:** Support, and where applicable, implement the recommendations of the regional telecommunications planning program.
- **Program:** Provide recent building permit data 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:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary expansion of schools or construction of new schools within the Village to meet the educational needs of Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary expansion of health care facilities or construction of new health care facilities within the Village to meet the health care needs of Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the location of institutional land uses on the planned land use map.
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8 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 Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Allocate residential, commercial, and industrial land uses on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to Smart Growth Areas identified in the land use element to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide urban development away from lands delineated on Maps VIII-4, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development, and VIII-6, Environmentally Sensitive Lands, including very high and high potential groundwater recharge areas.
- **Program:** Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the location of communication and utility land uses on the planned land use map.
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary community facilities, such as child care facilities, to meet the needs of Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Program:** Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the planned land use map.
- **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary community facilities, such as cemeteries, through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, and Policies

This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps that will guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the Village through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

General Land Use Goal

To ensure that the character and location of land uses maximizing the potential for economic benefit and the enjoyment of natural and man-made resources by citizens, while minimizing the threat to the public health, safety, and welfare posed by hazards, nuisances, incompatible land uses and environmental degradation

Objective A.1: Future growth and development should be managed through the preparation, adoption, implementation and enforcement of land development regulations. These land development regulations are meant to:

a. Ensure safe and convenient site design
b. Provide clear performance standards for land use activities
c. Regulate signage
d. Outline clear procedures for land use and development
e. Provide clear cut enforcement procedures and penalties

Objective A.2: Encourage comprehensive land planning within new development areas

Objective A.3: Future development and redevelopment activities should be directed to appropriate areas as delineated on the Land Use Plan Map. Such development should be consistent with sound planning principles and the goals, objectives and policies set forth by this Plan

Objective A.5: Ensure that development proposals are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan through professional planning and engineering review

Objective A.6: Encourage energy-efficient land use patterns when and where ever possible

Economic Goal

To diversify and broaden the economic base of the Village through planning and development activities that attracts new businesses and expands existing businesses

Objective B.2: The Village should direct suitable economic growth towards STH 33 and the historic Village downtown along Main Street

Housing Goal

To provide affordable, safe and sanitary housing in a variety of neighborhoods to meet the diverse needs of the present and future residents of the Village

Objective C.2: To encourage housing developments that enhances community livability, increases walk-ability and decreases auto dependence within the Village

Policy C.2.1: Require that new development shall have curb & gutter with storm sewer as well as sidewalk on both sides of the street

Objective C.3: Ensure orderly development with residential land use development at densities consistent with Village plans and the carrying capacity of the land

Objective C.5 Ensure that housing density is consistent with the overall density of the Village and that the objectives of maintaining a rural character outside the Village and the goal of maintaining an efficient infrastructure are met. Promote land division regulations and policies that continue the current pattern of housing density in order to maintain a consistent and harmonious character

Park and Open Space Goal

To ensure the provision and protection of adequate parks, recreation facilities and open space areas that satisfy the health, safety, and welfare needs of citizens and visitors including special groups such as the elderly, the persons with disabilities, and pre-school age children

Objective E.1: Preserve natural features and amenities as well as conserve natural resources for the benefit of the community and society as a whole

Objective E.2: Establish quality recreation and adequate open space lands and facilities for each neighborhood of the community

Objective E.3: Establish effective recreational facilities, particularly through the physical interconnection of communities and recreational facilities via trails

Policy E.3.1 Establish linked open-space system that included the Milwaukee River corridor, the Riveredge Nature Center and existing & proposed Village parks

Objective E.4: Coordinate public parks and open space lands with other uses of land, in order that each may enhance the other and make possible the realization of the highest type of urban environment for people who live in the Newburg community

Objective E.5: Diversify recreational opportunities so that residents of all ages have an equal opportunity to enjoy the park and open space system

Policy E.5.1 Support the provision of more recreational opportunities to youth of all ages

Objective E.6: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the streets and utilities for the long term

Community Character Goal

To preserve and enhance the traditional Village character of Newburg; while at the same time accommodating new growth and development

Objective F.1: Encourage the preservation of the existing historic structures that are part of the over all character of the Village

Objective F.3: Foster a Village-wide sense of place that supports the small rural character of the Village

Objective F.4: Construct attractive entryways into the Village

Objective F.6: Protect and enhance the interrelationships between the Village and the Milwaukee River corridor.

Utilities and Municipal Facilities Goal

To provide for diverse and efficient public services

Objective G.1: Ensure that the required utilities are available to properties within the Village

Objective G.2: Provide for adequate and convenient park sites located throughout the Village

Objective G.3: Ensure that adequate and convenient school sites are available

Objective G.4: Develop adequate and convenient public facilities

Policy G.4.1: Require developers to provide community wells on all future development

Policy G.4.2: Require that new development shall have curb & gutter with storm sewer as well as sidewalk on both sides of the street

Objective G.5: Support, when appropriate, the provision of the full range of typical Municipal services

Objective G.6: Study the potential of creating a Stormwater Utility

Objective G.7: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the utilities and urban services for the long term. Encourage land division patterns that maintain this efficient distribution and short-term and long-term cost for utilities and urban services

Environmental Protection Goal

To preserve and enhance the Village's environmental resource base

Objective H.l: Adhere to the delineation of environmental corridors as defined by the Southeaster Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and preserve these areas through standards in the Village Zoning Ordinance and other appropriate ordinances

Objective H.2: Recognize the importance of wetlands, floodplains, and lowlands in preserving groundwater quality, providing wildlife habitat, minimizing flood hazards, and providing for recreation areas for recreation and nature study

Objective H.3: Recognize the importance of runoff management

Policy H.3.1: Enforce the stormwater management ordinance. The Village should also consider restrictions on the use of pesticides and herbicides within the Village as a means of protecting groundwater and surface water quality

Intergovernmental Relations Goal

To establish mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with other jurisdictions

Objective I.2: Engage all other local jurisdictions and adjacent units of government in discussions regarding future development or redevelopment within the Village

Fiscal Performance Goal

To promote the Village's fiscal well-being by embracing Village growth opportunities

Objective J.2: Promote infill development

Objective J.3: Promote the prevention of premature development

Objective J.7: Promote a pattern of development which maintains or reduces the short-term and long-term cost of government relative to the provisions of utilities and physical infrastructure.

Administration Goal

To implement effective and responsive administrative practices

Objective K.1: Implement the Comprehensive Master Plan

Objective K.2: Implement public awareness

Objective K.3: Implement efficient enforcement

Table XI-1

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	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	0.6	1,700	30	2002	Belgium Creek	0.63	0.26	2,050	0.32	0.51
Cedarburg	3.3	11,400	1,980	1988	Cedar Creek	2.75[d]	2.24[e]	14,700	2.88	1.05
Fredonia	0.6	2,000	20	1983	Milwaukee River	0.60	0.24[e]	2,500	0.38	0.63
Grafton	2.6	11,000	840	1983	Milwaukee River	2.15	1.27	14,400	1.69	0.79
Newburg	0.4	1,200	300	1997	Milwaukee River	0.18	0.11	1,700	0.18	1.00
Port Washington	3.0	10,400	650	1990	Lake Michigan	3.10	1.17	13,000	1.50	0.48
Saukville	1.4	4,100	520	2002	Milwaukee River	1.6	0.82	5,200	1.04	0.65

[a]Existing year 2000 unsewered population within sewer service areas that is proposed to be sewered 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.

[b]For year 2003, unless indicated otherwise.

[c]Based on interpolation between the 2000 population and the 2035 recommended plan level as set forth by the regional land use plan.

[d]In 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.

[e]For year 2006.

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Quality Management Plan update.

Table XI-2

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE POPULATION AND AREA COMPARISON FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 – 2035

Utility	Population				Area Served			
		2000 – 2035 Increment				2000 – 2035 Increment		
	2000 Population	Change in Population	Percent Change	Projected 2035 Population	2000 Area Served (square miles)	Change in Area (square miles)	Percent Change	Recommended 2035 Area Served (square miles)
City of Cedarburg Light and Water Commission	11,250	3,650	33	14,900	3.1	2.9	91	6.0
We Energies-Water Services[a]	5,300	23,500	434	28,800	4.5	13.0	291	17.5
City of Port Washington Water Utility	10,600	4,400	41	15,000	2.8	1.9	68	4.7
Village of Belgium Water Utility	1,700	600	37	2,300	0.6	0.4	78	1.0
Village of Fredonia Municipal Water Utility	1,900	1,100	53	3,000	0.7	0.6	95	1.3
Village of Grafton Water and Wastewater Commission	10,500	5,950	58	16,450	3.0	3.3	111	6.3
Village of Saukville Municipal Water Utility	4,150	1,500	37	5,650	1.2	1.8	148	3.0
Village of Newburg Area[b]	--	1,950	--	1,950	--	1.3	--	1.3
Town of Fredonia-Waubeka Area	--	500	--	500	--	0.5	--	0.5
Total	45,400	43,150	95	88,550	15.7	25.6	163	41.3

[a]*Provides service to portions of the City of Mequon and the Village of Thiensville.*

[b]*Includes the entire Village of Newburg service area.*

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Supply Plan.

Table XI-3

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA DEMAND AND PUMPAGE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 AND 2035

Utility	2000 – Actual			2035 – Estimated		
	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)	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	1,256	1,418	2,150	1,694	1,913	2,937
We Energies-Water Services[b]	464	672	1,727	3,140	4,547	6,352
City of Port Washington Water Utility	1,151	1,334	1,702	1,681	1,947	3,127
Village of Belgium Water Utility	221	267	605	325	393	1,107
Village of Fredonia Municipal Water Utility	144	171	398	326	388	825
Village of Grafton Water and Wastewater Commission	1,130	1,420	2,043	1,884	2,366	3,833
Village of Saukville Municipal Water Utility	1,207	1,261	1,737	1,513	1,580	2,071
Village of Newburg Area[c]	--	--	--	189	223	345
Town of Fredonia-Waubeka Area	--	--	--	65	76	104
Total	5,573	6,542	10,362	10,818	13,435	20,701

[a]*Data based on year 2000 Public Service Commission Reports.*

[b]*Provides service to portions of the City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville.*

[c]*Includes the entire Village of Newburg service area.*

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Supply Plan.

Table XI-4

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[c] (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	60,000	72,000
					H	165,000	198,000
					H	225,000	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	26,000	43,000
					L	--	72,000
					H	35,000	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	Town of Belgium	G	1	L	L	3,160	--

Table XI-4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-SUPPLIED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035 (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[e] (gallons per day)
Commercial Water Supply Systems (continued)							
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	1	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	--
Mequon Rotary Park	City of Mequon	G	2	L	L L	125 1,250	--
Spirit Life Church	City of Mequon	G	1	L	L	290	--

Table XI-4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-SUPPLIED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035 (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)							
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	--
St. Mary's Parish Church and School	Village of Belgium	G	1	H	H	--	--
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	--
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	--

Table XI-4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-SUPPLIED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035 (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)							
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	--

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)
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	288,00	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 XI-4

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-SUPPLIED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035 (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
					H	50,000	75,000
Squires Country Club	Town of Belgium	G	2	H	H	175,000	224,000
					H	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 (DNR) 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.

[a]G = Groundwater.

[b]H = High-Capacity (70 gallons per minute or greater), L = Low-Capacity (less than 70 gallons per minute capacity).

[c]Average water use is estimated based on review of population data available from the DNR and SEWRPC and by using 60 gallons per day per capita, unless noted otherwise.

[d]Indicates that the approved normal daily pumpage in gallons is from the DNR Drinking Water System database. These amounts may be pumped intermittently.

[e]Estimated 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 DNR Drinking Water System database.

[f]H = 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).

Source: SEWRPC regional water supply study.

Table XI-5

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 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	Ulao Creek Stormwater Management Plan	Bonestroo	1998
Town of Grafton	Town of Grafton Stormwater Management Plan	Bonestroo	2007

[a]No record of preparation date provided to SEWRPC.

Source: Bonestroo and SEWRPC.

Table XI-6

ESTIMATED ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR PARKS
AS SET FORTH IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

Park	Property Acquisition (acres)	Acquisition Cost	Proposed Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Cost
South Park	0	$0	Community Park – Active Use Baseball/Softball, Restrooms, Tot Lot	$53,600	$53,600
Village Wide Bike Path	0	$0	Asphalt Path (10' wide, 9600')	$96,000	$96,000

Source: Village of Newburg Park and Open Space Plan.

Table XI-7

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.

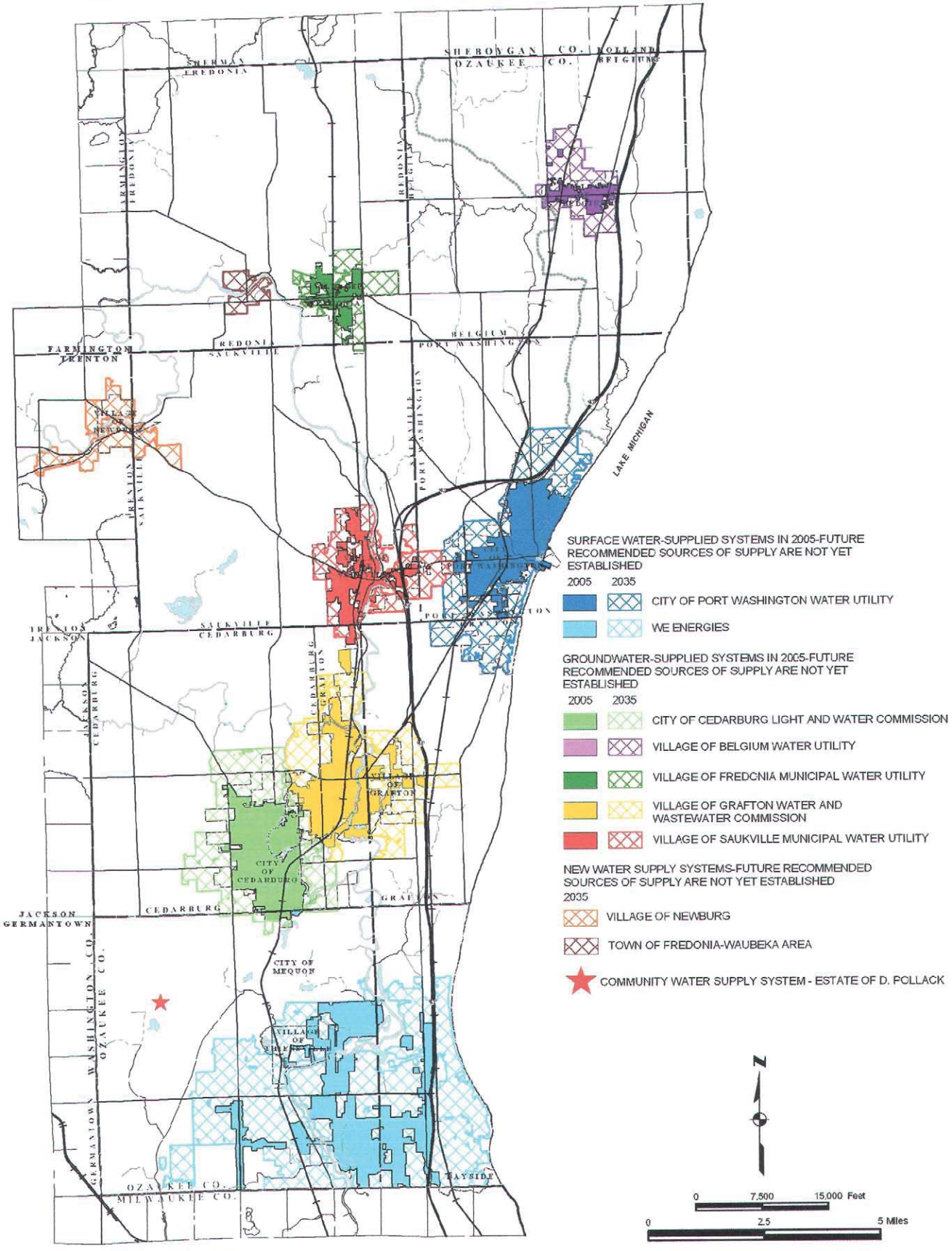
[a]*Includes planned primary environmental corridors, planned secondary environmental corridors, planned isolated natural resource areas, and land within a WDNR project boundary. These figures do not included associated surface water areas.*

[b]*Includes existing ownership in 2000.*

[c]*Unit 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 in the next update to the County park and open space plan to reflect the rising cost of land in Ozaukee County.*

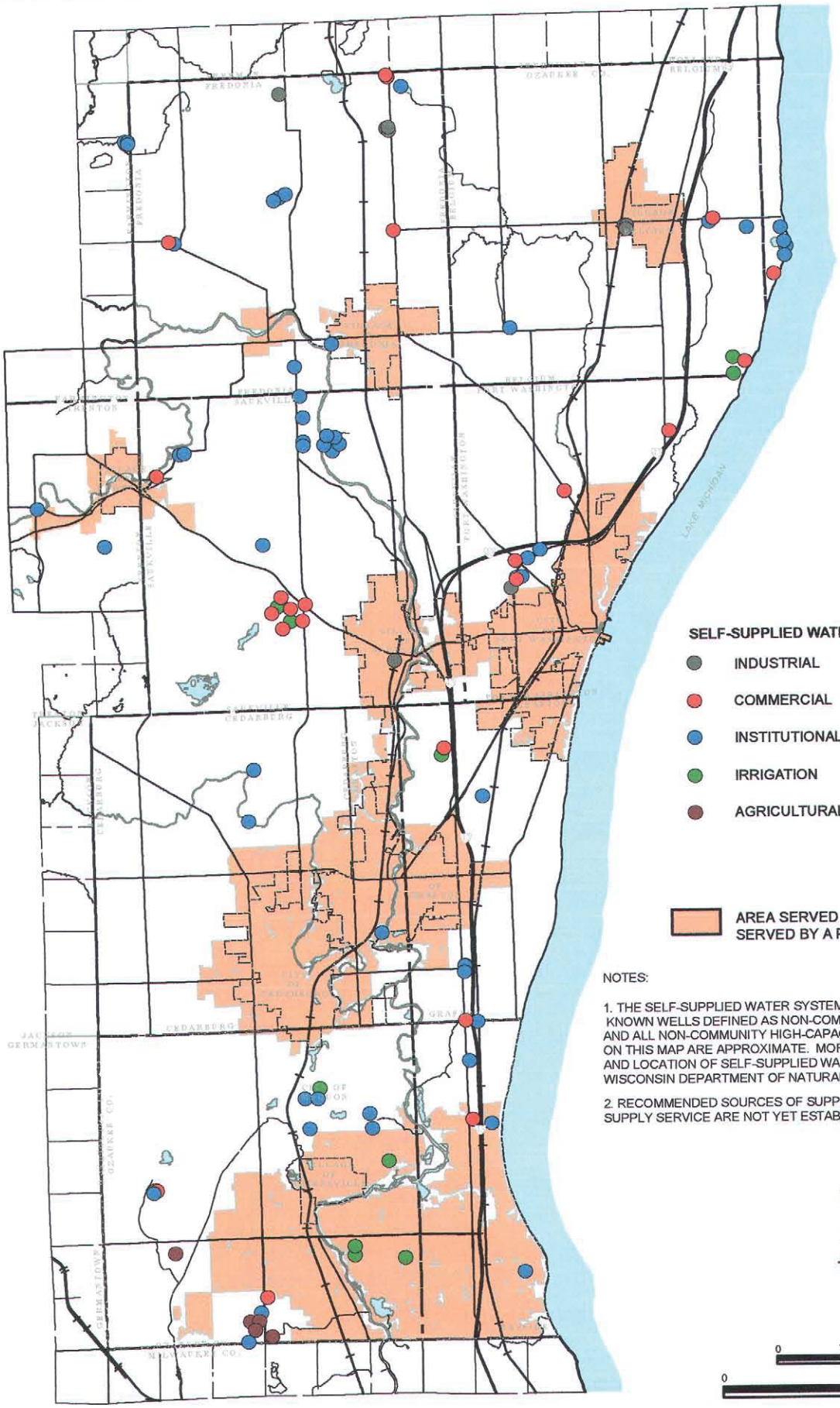
Source: SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd ed., A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, *June 2001.*

Map XI-1
PROJECTED AREAS SERVED BY MUNICIPAL AND OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL, COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



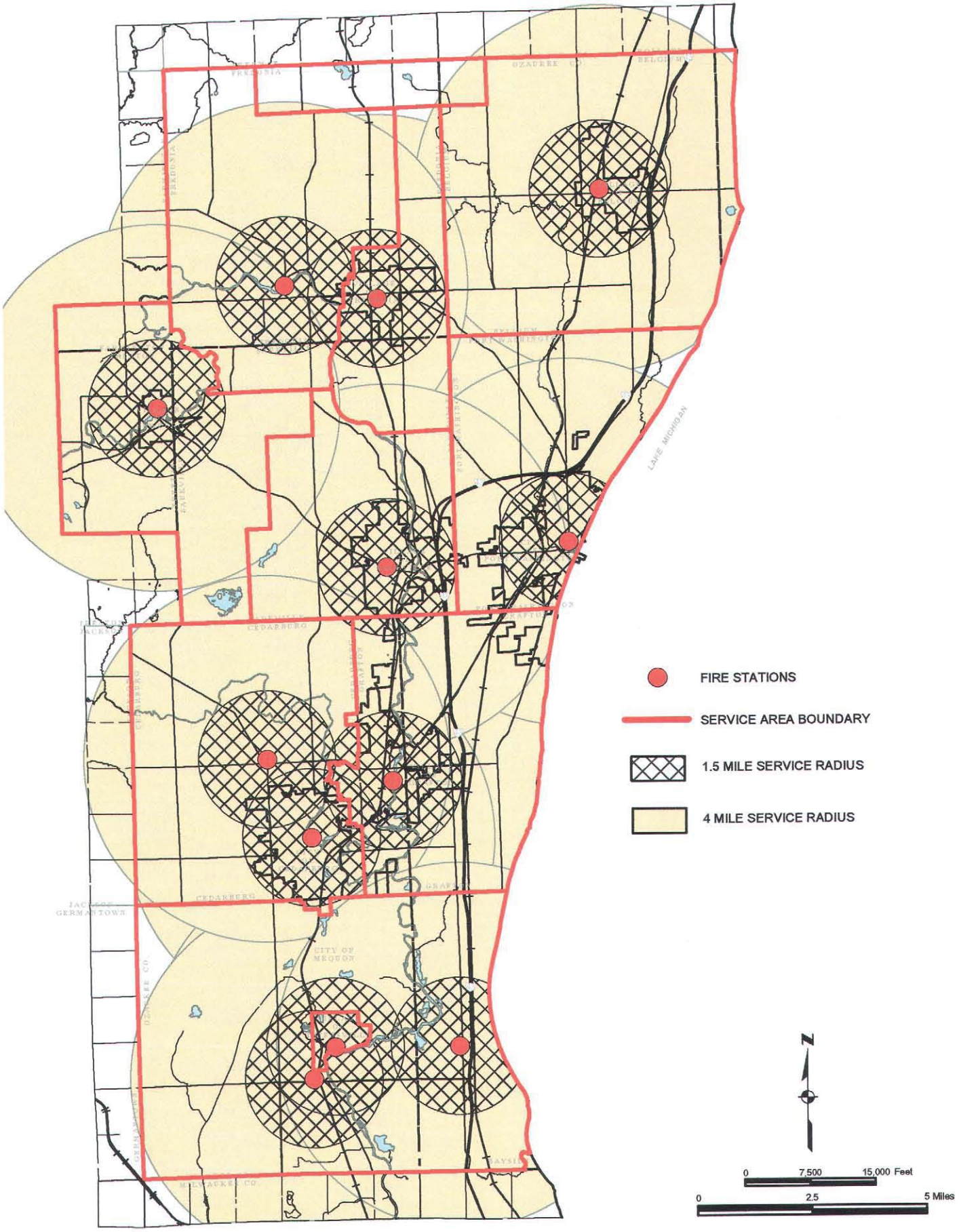
Source: Water utilities and SEWRPC.

Map XI-2
SELF-SUPPLIED INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND RECREATIONAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map XI-3
FIRE STATION SERVICE RADIUS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

Chapter XII

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Note: Maps and figures referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

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 Village of Newburg. In addition, this element must:

- Include an analysis of the Village labor force and economic base.
- Assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the Village.
- Assess the Village'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 Village.

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.

Part 1 of this chapter provides an inventory and analysis of the labor force and economic base in the Village including approximate employment and unemployment, employment by job type in Ozaukee County,[2] the largest employers in the Village, personal income characteristics of residents, existing and planned business/industrial parks in neighboring communities, and environmentally contaminated land. This information, along with an

[1] *Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.*

[2] *This data is only available at the County level.*

assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the Village with respect to attracting and retaining business and industry, was used to help determine the types of new business and industry desired by the Village.

Part 2 provides a description of economic development programs that apply to the Village, including County, State, and Regional programs. Part 3 sets forth the projected number of jobs in 2035 for Ozaukee County, an assessment of desirable new businesses and industries, and an assessment of the Village's 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 Village of Newburg 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 the number of employment opportunities, or jobs, in the Village because some of the resident labor force are employed outside the Village, some have more than one job, some are unemployed, and some jobs in the Village are held by non-residents.

Table XII-1 sets forth the employment status of residents 16 years of age or older for the Village. There were 616 employed persons residing in the Village and 641 residents in the labor force in the Village in 2000. Employed persons comprised about 55.1 percent of the total population of the Village 2000. There were 23 unemployed persons age 16 or older, or 3.6 percent of the labor force, residing in the Village in 2000. By comparison, 2.3 percent of the County labor force, 3.6 percent of the Regional[3] 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 November 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) reported the unemployment rate in Ozaukee County at 3.1 percent of the labor force and the unemployment rate for the Milwaukee Metropolitan area[4] at 4.7 percent of the labor force. About 20.2 percent of Village residents, or 162 persons, 16 years of age or older did not participate in the labor force in 2000.[5]

Table XII-2 (not included in draft) sets forth the estimated labor force population in Ozaukee County, the State, and the Nation in 2005. The Ozaukee County labor force has grown by 1,975 resident workers, or about 4 percent, between 2000 and 2005.[6] About 56 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 II-11, in Chapter II, sets forth the location of employment for Village residents in 2000. About 8.3 percent of employed residents worked within the Village, about 35.9 percent the County, and about 64.1 percent of residents traveled outside the County for employment. The majority of residents who traveled outside the County for employment, about 38.1 percent, worked in Washington County.

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[3] *The Southeastern Wisconsin Region consists of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.*

[4] *The Milwaukee Metropolitan area consists of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.*

[5] *Persons age 16 and older who did not participate in the labor force include only those persons who did not work nor seek employment.*

[6] *This data is only available at the County level.*

The occupational and educational attainment make-up of the labor force provides useful insight into the nature of work the Village labor force is most suited to, the type of industry that the Village may be most successful in retaining and attracting, and the types of new businesses and industries most desired by the Village. The number of employed persons by occupation in the Village, County, and Region is set forth in Table II-9 in Chapter II. Village residents employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations comprised the largest percentage of the employed labor force at 29.1 percent, or 179 workers. Sales and office occupations and management, professional, and related occupations ranked second and third respectively, with 24.8 percent, or 153 workers, and 20.5 percent, or 126 workers, of the employed resident workforce. Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations (13.1 percent); service occupations (11.4 percent); and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (1.1) represent the remaining 25.6 percent of the employed Village workforce.

The relatively high percentage of workers in management and professional occupations is consistent with the high level of educational attainment among Village and Ozaukee County residents 25 years of age and older. Nearly 89 percent of Village residents at least 25 years of age and 92 percent of County residents at least 25 years of age 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 51 percent of the population 25 years of age and older in the Village and 68 percent of the population 25 years of age and older in Ozaukee County 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 Village, County, and Region is set forth in Table II-4 in Chapter II.

Changing age composition of the Village labor force, which is expected to resemble that of Ozaukee County, may also affect retention and attraction of business and industry to the Village and the types of business and industry most desired by the Village. The projected age composition for the County in 2035 includes a fairly stable population under 20 years old. 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.

The projected population of the Village for 2035, as stated in Table II-19 in Chapter II, is 1,900 persons. Assuming the Village population projection and the County age composition projection will apply within the Village, about 1,501 Village residents will be working age (age 16 or older[7]). If current labor force participation trends hold constant and the same methodology for calculation is used as above, about 1,064 Village 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 in the age 65 and older category (from 13 percent to 25 percent in Ozaukee County between 2000 and 2035) will likely mean a larger percentage of retired residents in 2035. In addition, about 91.7 percent of employed Village residents would travel outside the Village for work if commuting patterns remain constant.

Employment

Number and Type of Jobs

Employment or "place of work" data are the number and type of jobs available in the Village and the Ozaukee County 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 Village and County to serve the projected 2035 Village population.

There were 51,161 jobs located in the Ozaukee County planning area in 2000, shown on Map XII-1, which represented about 4 percent of the total jobs in the Region. Table XII-3 (not included in draft) shows historic

[7] *This definition is based on methodology used by the U.S. Bureau for compiling labor force data.*

employment growth in Ozaukee County between 1950 and 2000. In 1950 there were 6,600 jobs located in the County, which represented about one percent of the total jobs in the Region. Between 1950 and 2000 the number of jobs located in the County grew by 669 percent. During the same time period the number of jobs in the Region grew by 189 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 XII-4 (not included in draft) sets forth the number of jobs in 2000 in the Village and each community participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. The areas with the most jobs in the County, as shown on Map II-3 in Chapter II, include the Cities of Mequon and Port Washington and the Village of Grafton. These areas also have 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 II-10 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 in this time period.

The percentage of jobs by general industry group in Ozaukee County in 2000 is shown in Figure II-3 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 by 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 Ozaukee County in 2004,[8] which was a slight drop from the 2000 level. Table XII-5 (not included in draft) sets forth the number of jobs by industry group in the County as of 2004. The industry groups in Table XII-5 (not included in draft) differ from those in Table II-10. This is because the data in Table II-10 is based on the Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system[9] and the data in Table XII-5 (not included in draft) is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The SIC system was used for Table II-4 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.

[8] *Employment data for 2004 was not available for cities, villages, and towns.*

[9] *The SIC industrial classification structure is shown in more detail in Appendix G.*

Major Employment Types[10]

The manufacturing industry led Ozaukee 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 XII-6 (not included in draft), is a ratio comparing the concentration of jobs in the County by industry type to the concentration of jobs in the State and Nation by industry type. If the location quotient is one, the County has an equal concentration of jobs by that industry type compared to the State or Nation. If the location quotient is less than one, the County has a lower concentration of jobs by that industry type compared to the State or Nation. If the location quotient is greater than one, the County has a higher concentration of jobs by that industry type compared to the State or Nation. Compared to the State and Nation, Ozaukee County has a very high concentration of manufacturing jobs. In addition, the County has a high concentration of finance and insurance; real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and technical services; educational services; and arts, entertainment, and recreation jobs. By contrast, the County has a low concentration of information technology, management, administrative and waste services, farm employment, and government related jobs.

Major Employment Locations

Major employment locations in Ozaukee County in 2004 (those with 100 or more employees) are listed by community on Table XII-7 (not included in draft) and shown on Map XII-2. There were five employers with between 500 and 999 employees, five employers with between 250 and 499 employees, and 45 employers with between 100 and 249 employees located in the County.[11] 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 employer (100 employees or more) are listed in Table XII-8 (not included in draft).

Annual Wages[12]

Table XII-9 (not included in draft) sets forth the average annual wages by industry in Ozaukee County, the Region, and the 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 XII-9 (not included in draft) 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.

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[10] *This data is only available at the County level.*

[11] *Employers with more than one location are listed separately for each location.*

[12] *This data is only available at the County level.*

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 Village and each community participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process is documented in Table II-6 in Chapter II. The median household income in the Village of Newburg was $56,726 in 1999, which was $6,019 less than the median household income in the County, $10,139 more than the median household income in the Region ($46,587), $12,935 more than the median household income in the State ($43,791), and $14,732 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 County had median household incomes greater than that of the Region, State, and Nation in 1999.

Table XII-10 (not included in draft) sets forth historic median household income levels in the Village and each participating community from 1979 to 1999 in dollars reported and constant (1999) dollars. Reported household income in the Village has increased from $19,676 in 1979 to $56,726 in 1999, which is an increase of about 188.3 percent. When expressed in constant dollars, 1979 reported income adjusted for inflation to express that income in 1999 dollars, household income in the Village increased from $45,494 to $56,726, which is an increase of about 24.7 percent. Adjusted median household income 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 Village have experienced economic prosperity over the last two decades; however, a number of households in the Village had annual incomes under the poverty level in 1999. Table II-__ sets forth the number of households below the poverty level in the Village and all other communities participating in the County planning process. There were 13 households with incomes below the poverty level in the Village in 2000. About 30.8 percent, or 4 households, were family households and about 69.2 percent, or 9 households, were non-family households. About 50.0 percent of family households below the poverty level were married couple households, about 50.0 percent were households with female householders and no husband present, and none were households with male householders and no wife present. Table II-__ sets forth income threshold levels that define poverty status by family size and for one person non-family households. Poverty thresholds are determined on a National basis and do not change by geographic region. Poverty thresholds ranged between $8,501 for a one person household and $34,417 for a nine person household in 1999.[13]

Commercial and Industrial Areas
The Village and Ozaukee County have a strong economic base, as indicated by labor force and household income characteristics. In addition to positive labor force characteristics, the Village and County must ensure that an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction are identified to maintain the 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 in the Village and the County as a whole. Environmentally contaminated sites in the Village and County 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 Ozaukee County are shown on Map XII-3 and listed in Table XII-11 (not included in draft). 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

[13] *The 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.*

In 2006, there were no business parks located in the Village of Newburg. Total acreage encompassed by business parks in the County was 1,770 acres. About 69 percent of the land, or 1,230 acres, has been developed or is committed to development. About 31 percent of the land, or 540 acres, is currently available for development. An additional business park encompassing 60 acres is being developed on the north side of the City of Cedarburg. Existing business parks are generally located 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 being 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 in the Village and the County are shown on Map XII-4 and listed in Table XII-12 (not included in draft). In 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources did not identify any environmentally contaminated sites in the Village, but did identify a total of 87 sites in the County 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 or 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.

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 in the Village and the County, including the following:

Ozaukee County Economic Development Corporation

The Ozaukee County Economic Development Corporation (OCEDC) is a non-profit organization created in 1989 to promote, assist, encourage, develop, and advance the businesses, prosperity, and economy of Ozaukee County. The OCEDC 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 OCEDC 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 OCEDC to promote business retention include:

- Business visits
- Development of an online survey for feedback on OCEDC 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 OCEDC 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

- Meeting with all local governments located in the County annually to discuss economic development needs and opportunities
- Developing the OCEDC website into a business attraction resource
- Providing communities with demographic data
- Connecting developers and potential businesses to appropriate locations

Business Financing and Business Programs
OCEDC 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

Promoting Ozaukee County Through Regional Partnerships
The OCEDC 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 OCEDC, 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-ups is reviewed during the program.

Ozaukee County Development Foundation, Inc.
The Ozaukee County Development Foundation is a non-profit subsidiary of the OCEDC 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 OCEDC), 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 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 town's limited participation 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 *Wisconsin 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. Active TIF Districts in Ozaukee County in 2006 are shown on Table XII-13 (not included in draft) and Map XII-5. There were no TIF districts located in the Village of Newburg in 2006.

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 the "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.

Additional Economic Development Programs
Information on additional economic development grants and programs is provided in Appendix S.

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/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.

PART 3: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS AND DESIRABLE BUSINESSES

Employment Projections
Future employment levels in the Village of Newburg and Ozaukee 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,[14] 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 that 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.

[14] *Documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 10 (4th Edition),* The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin, *July 2004*.

Projections of total employment for the Village and Ozaukee County were prepared within the framework of the regional employment projection largely on the basis of trend analysis. The total number of jobs located in the Village is projected to increase by 66 jobs, or by about 12.1 percent, to 612 jobs in 2035. 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. The number of jobs by industry group in Ozaukee County in 2000 and the projected number of jobs in 2035 are shown on Table XII-14[15] (not included in draft). 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.

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 Village of Newburg be identified in the economic development element of the comprehensive plan. This section includes a list of businesses and industries the Village would like to attract, retain, or expand. The list was developed by the Plan Commission. Economic development inventory data from this chapter, demographic data from Chapter II, housing data from Chapter IX, and public input outlined in the Village and Ozaukee County public participation plans were also reviewed to identify desirable businesses for attraction, retention, and expansion in the community. Desired business and industries for the Village include:

- *Businesses that promote and support the reconstruction of Main Street and generate excitement about the area*
- *Community businesses that promote the Village*
- 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 businesses[16]
- Niche agriculture, including organic farming; food production for local restaurants, micro-breweries, and other niche marketing; and crop production for the bio-fuel industry
- Dairy farming and other types of agriculture existing in the County

[15] *Projections by job sector were prepared for Counties only.*

[16] *According 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

Village of Newburg Economic Development Strengths and Weaknesses

Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* also requires that an assessment of Village of Newburg 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 Plan Commission using the same inventory data and public input as the desired businesses list for the Village. The perceived strengths for attracting and retaining businesses and industries include:

- *Availability of economic development programs through Washington and Ozaukee Counties*
- *Strong economic development efforts in Washington and Ozaukee Counties*
- *Variety of community businesses that promote the Village*
- Strong regional cooperation and promotion through the Milwaukee 7 economic development initiative
- Strong educational system including the primary and secondary schools within the local school district and technical schools (MATC) in Ozaukee County. Ozaukee County also has four year colleges such as Concordia University and the Village 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 near I-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
- An educated and skilled workforce
- Village government that is free from corruption and is receptive to business needs
- Location of the Village east of the Great Lakes Watershed Divide. This location ensures that the Village will have access to Lake Michigan water in the future and lessens dependency on other sources of water, such as ground water. The Village 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 Village of Newburg's perceived weaknesses regarding attracting and retaining desirable businesses and industries include:

- *Lack of a Chamber of Commerce*
- *Lack of an Economic Development Committee*
- *Lack of appropriate signage at Village entryways directing people to downtown and promoting the Village*
- *Lack of a Farmer's Market/Art Fair*
- *Lack of a comprehensive list of annual calendar of events in the Village*
- *Lack of Rustic Road designations*
- Lack of jobs with pay levels high enough to afford housing in the Village
- Lack of affordable workforce housing

- Many educated young people leave the Village [17]
- Aging of the Village 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
- Lack of venture capital
- Disconnect between the education system and the business sector – students are not necessarily learning the skills required by employers
- Lack of public transportation options
- Over-regulation of businesses
- 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 Village and County to showcase local businesses
- Lack of ordinances encouraging sustainable site design[18]
- "NIMBY" (Not In My Back Yard) attitude in some cases

PART 4: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth economic development goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve economic development goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve economic development policies, are also identified. 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:

General Economic Development Issue

The Village of Newburg has a strong economic base, as indicated by the Village's labor force and personal income characteristics. In addition to these positive characteristics, the Village must ensure that an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attractions are identified to maintain its strong economic base and meet the requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The Plan Commission has identified Main Street as having sites to meet the demands for business retention, expansion, and attraction. The Plan Commission has also identified desirable types of businesses, which are described in Part 3 of this Chapter. The Village has many positive attributes, or strengths, that may be used to attract these target businesses, such as good quality of life, location, development incentives, and water resources. The Village of Newburg has identified the desire to attract new businesses and expand existing businesses in the Village to diversify and broaden the economic base of the Village. Much of the focus of this development will be focused on revitalizing the historic downtown. Use of available economic development tools and participation in economic development organizations can help facilitate the development process.

[17] *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.*

[18] *Sustainable site design includes green building practices and natural and cultural resource protection.*

Economic Development Goals, Objectives, and Policies
This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, and policies to promote the stabilization, retention, and expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the Village. This set of goals, objectives, and policies corresponds to the general economic development issue statement in the preceding section.

General Economic Development Issue

- **Goal:** Diversify and broaden the economic base of the Village through planning and development activities that attract new businesses and expand existing businesses.
  - **Objective A.1:** Revitalize and redevelop the historic downtown area of the Village as a commercial, civic, and social center of Newburg.
  - **Objective A.2:** Direct suitable economic growth towards STH 33 and the historic Village downtown along Main Street.
  - **Objective A.3:** Attract more retail establishments to the Village.
  - **Objective A.4:** Identify and take advantage of the economic development tools available to the Village.
    - **Policy A.4.1:** Explore and encourage participation in economic development organizations.

      Program: Reconstruct Main Street
      Program: Generate excitement around the reconstruction of Main Street
      Program: Establish an Economic Development Committee
      Program: Support the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce
      Program: Work with and support Washington and Ozaukee County's economic development efforts

  - **Objective A.5:** Promote the eventual expansion of the Village's economic base and employment opportunities.
    - **Policy A.5.1:** Promote the expansion of the recreation and tourism sectors of the local economy.

      Program: List the Village of Newburg in the local visitor's guides
      Program: Locate appropriate signage at the Village entryways, directing people to the Downtown
      Program: Promote the Establishment a Farmer's Market/Art Fair in the Village
      Program: Assign Village Staff to annually check what Economic Development Programs are available through Washington and/or Ozaukee County
      Program: Further discuss the preparation of a Village Economic Development Plan that is the right fit for the Village
      Program: Further explore what Newburg's Economic Development could and should be
      Program: Explore design criteria for the redevelopment and development along STH 33 and Main Street

    - **Policy A.5.2:** Promote and enhance the recognized Village economic niche of accessible tourism and recreational facilities.

      Program: Locate signs that promote the Village at appropriate locations throughout the Village
      Program: Reinvigorate the Village's Historic District
      Program: Support community businesses that promote the Village
      Program: Designate Rustic Roads

    - **Policy A.5.3:** Develop the Village's website as an advertising tool for the Village.

      Program: Establish and maintain a calendar of events in the Village

Table XII-1

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER RESIDING IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG: 2000[a]

Employment Status	Residents 16 Years of Age and Older		
	Number	Percent of Labor Force	Percent of all Persons 16 and Older
Employed	616	96.1	76.7
Unemployed	23	3.6	2.9
In Armed Forces	2	0.3	0.2
Subtotal in Labor Force	641	100.00	79.8
Not in Labor Force	162	--	20.2
Total	803	--	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table XII-2

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE: 2005

Area	Total Population	Labor Force Population		Labor Force	
		Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent[a]
Ozaukee County	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

[a]*Percent of all person aged 16 years or older.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

Table XII-3

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

[a]*Includes 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 XII-4

NUMBER OF JOBS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Community	Number Jobs	Percent of Planning Area Jobs
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

[a]*Includes entire Village of Newburg.*

[b]*Includes all of Ozaukee County and the entire Village of Newburg.*

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

Table XII-5

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

[a]Includes Ozaukee County only. Total does not include that part of the Village of Newburg located in Washington County.

[b]SIC Industry Groups are detailed in Appendix G.

[c]Detailed 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.

[d]Subtotal includes the sum of forestry, mining, utilities, and transportation and warehouse industry jobs.

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

Table XII-6

OZAUKEE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT LOCATION QUOTIENT: 2004[a]

Industry (NAICS)	Comparison with State	Comparison with Nation
Private Employment		
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	--[b]	--[b]
Mining	--[b]	--[b]
Utilities	--[b]	--[b]
Construction	0.87	0.78
Manufacturing	1.34	2.31
Wholesale trade	0.92	0.92
Retail trade	0.97	1.03
Transportation and warehousing	--[b]	--[b]
Information	0.44	0.33
Finance and insurance	1.38	1.40
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.68	1.14
Professional and technical services	1.62	1.06
Management of companies and enterprises	0.50	0.60
Administrative and waste services	0.82	0.62
Educational services	1.65	1.40
Health care and social assistance	0.75	0.81
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.44	1.30
Accommodation and food services	1.03	1.06
Other services, except public administration	1.15	1.05
Farm Employment	0.45	0.76
Government and government enterprises		
Federal, civilian	0.38	0.19
Military	1.00	0.42
State government	0.10	0.10
Local government	0.90	0.89

[a]Includes Ozaukee County only.

[b]Detailed data is not available at the County level.

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

Table XII-7

LOCATIONS OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS[a] IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006

Number on Map XII-2	Name	NAICS Code	NAICS Title	Number of Employees
	City of Cedarburg			
1	Ozaukee Bank	522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activity	100 – 249
2	M & I Mortgage Corp.	522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activity	100 – 249
3	Bonus Inc. (Piggly Wiggly)	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
4	Cedarburg School District (Webster Transitional)	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
5	General Aluminum Manufacturing Co.	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	100 – 249
6	Kemps LLC	311	Food Manufacturing	100 – 249
7	Cedarburg School District (Cedarburg High School)	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
8	City of Cedarburg	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	100 – 249
	City of Mequon			
9	Rockwell Automation Inc.	335	Electrical Equipment and Appliances	500 – 999
10	Columbia St. Mary's Group	622	Hospitals	500 – 999
11	Concordia University Wisconsin Inc.	611	Educational Services	500 – 999
12	Mequon-Thiensville Public School	611	Educational Services	250 – 499
13	DQV Parent Co. LLC (Doral Dental)	524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	250 – 499
14	Gateway Plastics Inc.	326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	100 – 249
15	WageWorks Inc.	N/A	N/A	100 – 249
16	Telsmith Inc.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	100 – 249
17	Infinity Healthcare Physicians S.C.	621	Ambulatory Healthcare Services	100 – 249
18	Johnson Level and Tool Manufacturing Co. Inc.	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
19	Sendik's-Mequon LLC	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
20	Godin Grocers Inc. (Piggly Wiggly)	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
21	Schwarz Pharma LLC	325	Chemical Manufacturing	100 – 249
22	Mega Marts Inc. (Pick 'n Save)	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
23	City of Mequon	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	100 – 249
24	Milwaukee Area Technical College District	611	Educational Services	100 - 249
25	SPI Lighting Inc.	335	Electrical Equipment and Appliances	100 – 249
26	Stark and Roth Inc.	523	Financial Investment and Related Activity	100 – 249
27	New Castle Place Inc.	623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	100 – 249
28	Charter Manufacturing Company Inc.	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	100 – 249
	City of Port Washington			
29	Ozaukee County	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	500 – 999
30	Kleen Test Products	314	Textile Product Mill	250 – 499
31	Simplicity Manufacturing Inc.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	250 – 499
32	Allen Edmonds Shoe Corp.	316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	250 – 499
33	Kickhaefer Manufacturing Co.	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
34	Port Washington-Saukville School District (Thomas Jefferson Middle School)	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
35	Port Washington-Saukville School District (Port Washington High School)	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
36	City of Port Washington	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	100 – 249
	Village of Fredonia			
37	Northern Ozaukee School District	611	Educational Services	100 – 249
38	Kenro Inc.	326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	100 – 249

Table XII-7

LOCATIONS OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS[a] IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006
(continued)

Number on Map XII-2	Name	NAICS Code	NAICS Title	Number of Employees
	Village of Grafton			
39	Leggett and Platt Inc., Est. Division	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	500 – 999
40	Target Stores	452	General Merchandise Stores	100 – 249
41	Exacto Spring Corp.	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
42	Calibre Inc.	332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
43	SHOPKO Stores Inc.	452	General Merchandise Stores	100 – 249
44	Home Depot U.S.A. Inc.	444	Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	100 – 249
45	Kohl's Department Stores Inc.	452	General Merchandise Stores	100 – 249
46	Orion Corp.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	100 – 249
47	Signstrut LTD	339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100 – 249
48	Village of Grafton	921	Executive, Legislative and General Government	100 – 249
49	Mega Marts Inc. (Pick 'n Save)	445	Food and Beverage Stores	100 – 249
50	The Frantz Group Inc.	541	Professional and Technical Services	100 – 249
51	Rexnord Industries LLC	333	Machinery Manufacturing	100 – 249
	Village of Saukville			
52	Johnson Brass and Machine Foundry Inc.	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	100 – 249
53	WAL-MART Associates Inc.	452	General Merchandise Stores	100 – 249
54	Charter Manufacturing Company Inc.	331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	100 – 249
55	Young Men's Christian Association of Metropolitan Milwaukee Inc.	813	Membership Organizations and Associations	100 – 249

[a]*Major employers are those with 100 or more employees.*

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

Table XII-8

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

Table XII-8

LARGEST EMPLOYERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES WITHOUT A MAJOR EMPLOYER[a]: 2006 (continued)

Name	NAICS Code	NAICS Title	Number of Employees
Town of Saukville (continued)			
Tesker Manufacturing Inc.	333	Machinery Manufacturing	35 – 49

[a]*Major employers are those with 100 or more employees.*

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

Table XII-9

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

[a]*Data not available.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

Table XII-10

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

[a]*Includes the entire Village of Newburg.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table XII-11

INDUSTRIAL/BUSINESS PARKS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006[a]

Number on Map XII-3	Site Name	Location[b]	Total Site Area (Acres)	Area Developed/ Committed for Industrial/Business Uses (Acres)	Remaining Available Developable Area (Acres)
	City of Cedarburg[c]				
1	Cedarburg Business Park	T10N, R21E Section 34-4	40.0	34.5	5.5
	City of Mequon				
2	East Mequon Corporate Center	T09N, R22E Section 17-3	54.0	46.0	8.0
3	Lakes of Mequon Park	T09N, R21E Section 34-1	110.0	- -	110.0
4	Mequon Business Park - Phases I and II	T09N, R21E Section 27-3 and 4	229.0	187.0	42.0
5	**City of Port Washington**				
	Bywater Business Center	T11N, R22E Section 32-3	38.0	12.0	26.0
6	Meridian Business Park	T11N, R22E Section 31-4	67.0	22.0	45.0
7	Port Washington Industrial Park - Phases I, II, and III	T11N, R22E Section 32-3 and 4	186.0	186.0	- -
	Village of Belgium				
8	Belgium Industrial Park	T12N, R22E Section 10-3 and 4 and Section 15-2 and 3	250.0	16.0	234.0
	Village of Fredonia				
9	Fredonia Industrial Park	T12N, R21E Section 35-4	65.0	63.0	2.0
	Village of Grafton				
10	Grafton Business Park	T10N, R22E Section 18-4	60.0	42.0	18.0
11	Grafton Corporate Park	T10N, R22E Section 19-1	52.0	52.0	- -
	Village of Saukville				
12	Dekora Woods Business Park	T11N, R21E Section 23-3 and 4 and Section 26-1, 2, 3, and 4	532.0	492.5	39.5
	Town of Cedarburg				
13	5 Corners Business Park	T10N, R21E Section 22-2	87.0	77.0	10.0
	Total – 13 Sites	- -	1,770.0	1,230.0	540.0

[a]Industrial/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.

[b]The 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.

[c]An additional business park is being developed by the City of Cedarburg. The park is 60 acres and will be located on the south side of STH 60 just east of the Five Corners area.

Source: Local governments and SEWRPC.

Table XII-12

ENVIRONMENTALLY CONTAMINATED SITES IDENTIFIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR) IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006

Number on Map XII-4	Site Name	Site Location	Activity Type[a]	Parcel Size (acres)	Status / Comments
	City of Cedarburg				
1	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	
	City of Mequon – Village of Thiensville				
17	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 Bublitz – 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	
	City of Port Washington				
43	Former Becker Petroleum	219 Maple Street	ERP	23.22	
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	
47	Ozaukee County Highway Department	410 S. Spring Street	LUST	7.96	

Table XII-12

ENVIRONMENTALLY CONTAMINATED SITES IDENTIFIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR) IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006 (continued)

Number on Map XII-4	Site Name	Site Location	Activity Type[a]	Parcel Size (acres)	Status / Comments
	City of Port Washington (continued)				
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	
	Village of Fredonia				
53	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	
56	Modern Metals of Wisconsin	275 Industrial Drive	ERP	1.72	
	Village of Grafton				
57	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 9th 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 6th Avenue	ERP	3.06	
64	Grafton Lime Kiln Park	Green Bay Road and Falls Road	ERP	27.52	
	Village of Saukville				
65	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	
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	
	Town of Cedarburg				
73	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	
	Town of Fredonia				
78	Waubeka Mill Inc.	W4132 Mill Street	LUST	0.12	
	Town of Grafton				
79	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	
	Town of Port Washington				
82	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	

Table XII-12

ENVIRONMENTALLY CONTAMINATED SITES IDENTIFIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR) IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006 (continued)

Number on Map XII-4	Site Name	Site Location	Activity Type[a]	Parcel Size (acres)	Status / Comments
	Town of Saukville				
85	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	
--	Total (acres)	--	--	1,316.72	--

[a]*Includes environmental repair (ERP) sites and leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites.*

[b]*Parcel contains multiple contaminated sites.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Table XII-13

TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCE DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006[a]

Number on Map XIII-5	Community[b]	Acres[c]	Year Created	Year Closed	Base Value	Current Value	Increment
--	City of Mequon						
1	TIF #1						
2	TIF #2[d]		2002	--[d]	$5,911,600	$16,640,200	$10,728,600
	Village of Belgium						
3	TIF #1						
4	TIF #2						
5	TIF #3						
6	TIF #4[d]	388.0	1995	--[d]	$316,000	$18,801,100	$18,485,100
	Village of Fredonia						
7	TIF #1						
8	TIF #2[d]	69.8	1994	--[d]	$1,265,500	$19,480,400	$18,214,900
	Village of Grafton						
9	TIF #1						
10	TIF #2[d]		1996	--[d]	$522,100	$12,790,200	$12,268,100
11	TIF #3[d]		1999	--[d]	$21,039,900	$40,507,400	$19,467,500
12	TIF #4[d]		2004	--[d]	$47,847,400	$56,374,000	$8,526,600
13	TIF #5[d]		2006	--[d]			
	Village of Saukville						
14	TIF #1						
15	TIF #2[d]		2001	--[d]	$350,000	$0	--[e]
16	TIF #3[d]		2001	--[d]	$1,633,700	$7,977,800	$6,344,100
	Village of Thiensville						
17	TIF #1[d]	112.4	1985	--[d]	$16,826,900	$51,419,400	$34,592,500
--	Total		--	--			

[a]Boundary and value data for closed TIF Districts have been requested from each local government. Additional local governments may be added to the table as this data is received.

[b]A TIF District may be established by the City of Cedarburg to develop a 60 acre business park located on the south side of STH 60 just east of the Five Corners area.

[c]TIF boundaries, acreages, and years created and closed have been requested from each local government.

[d]Active TIF District.

[e]This district has a zero or negative value increment.

Source: Local Governments, Department of Revenue, and SEWRPC.

Table XII-14

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

[a] *Industrial includes construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade categories.*

[b] *Includes finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), and service categories.*

[c] *Includes agricultural, agricultural services, forestry, mining, and unclassified jobs.*

[d] *Includes 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 & SEWRPC.

Table XII-15

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

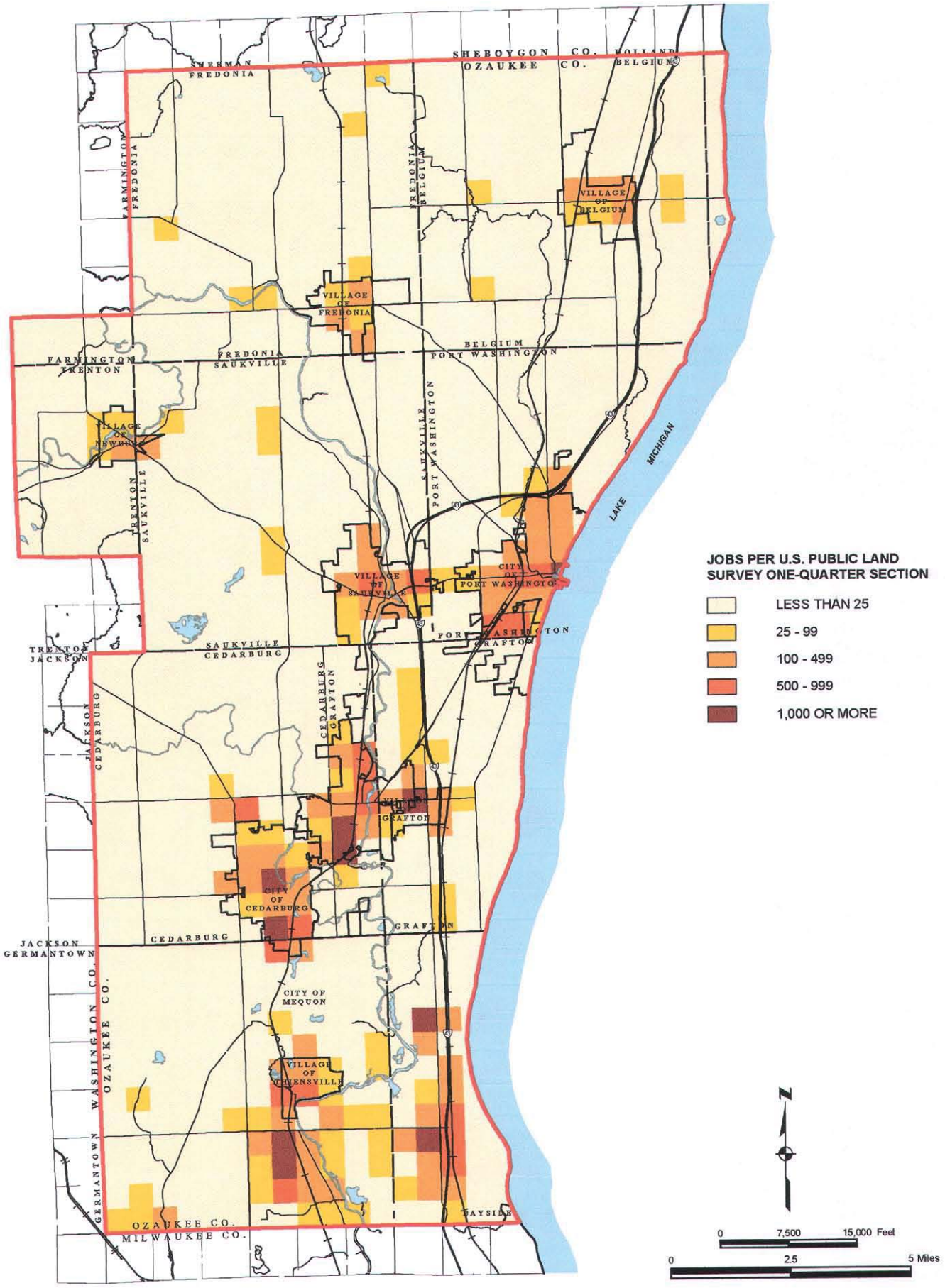
[a]*Includes the area devoted to the given use, consisting of the ground floor site area occupied by any building, required yards and open space, and parking and loading areas.*

[b]*The 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.*

[c]*The 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.*

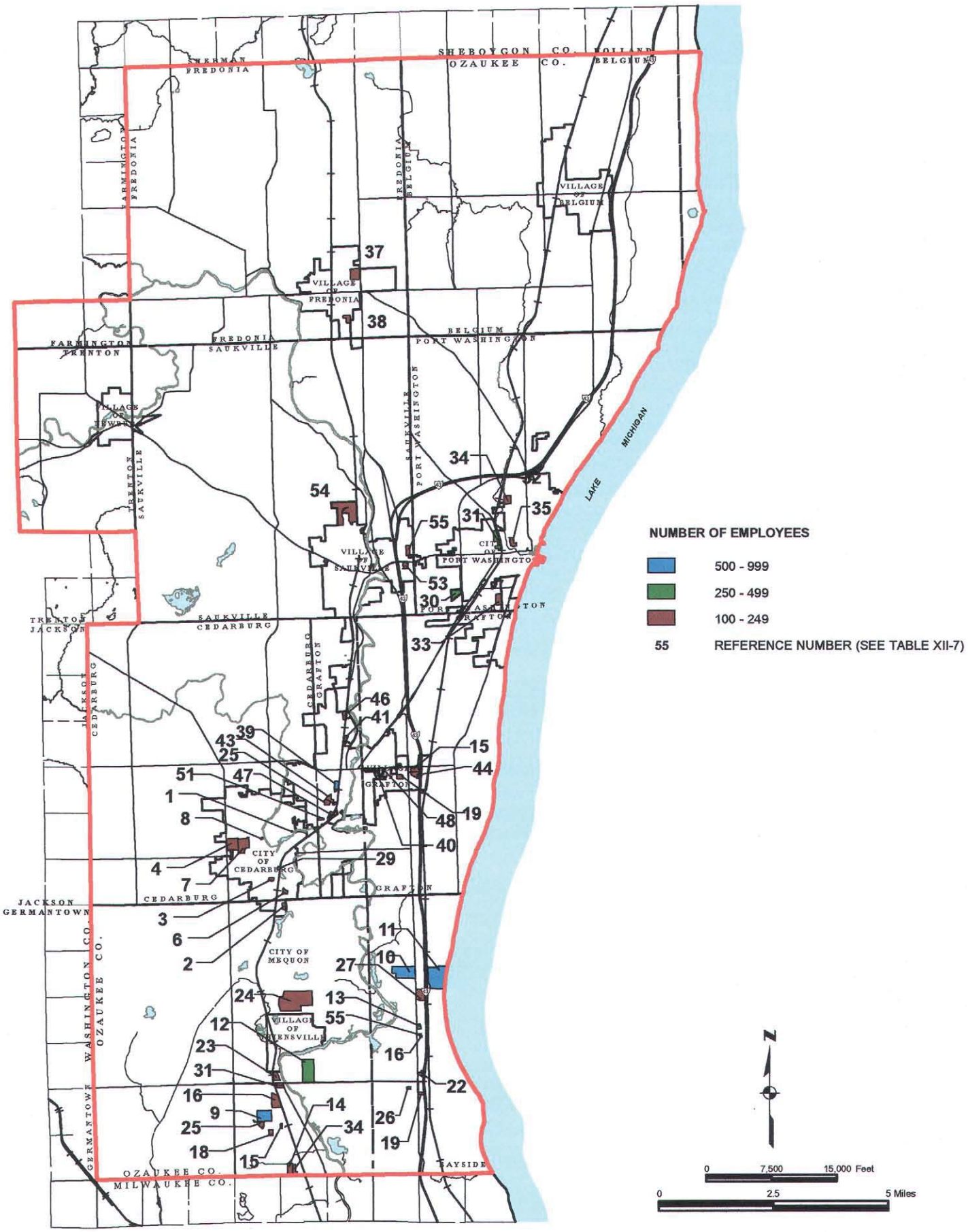
Source: SEWRPC 2035 Regional Land Use Plan.

Map XII - 1
JOB DISTRIBUTION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



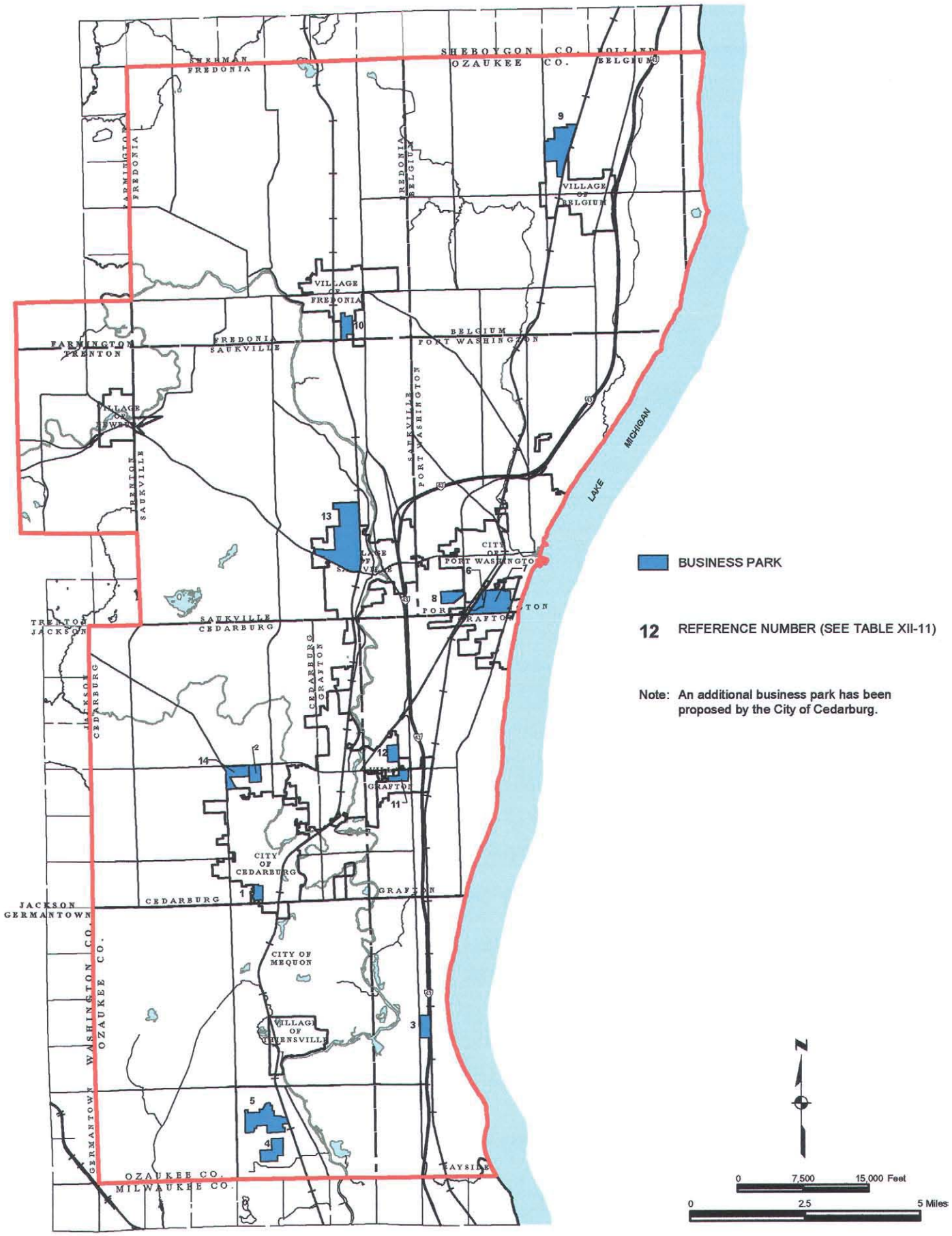
Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

Map XII-2
MAJOR EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



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

Map XII - 3
BUSINESS PARKS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



BUSINESS PARK

12 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE XII-11)

Note: An additional business park has been proposed by the City of Cedarburg.

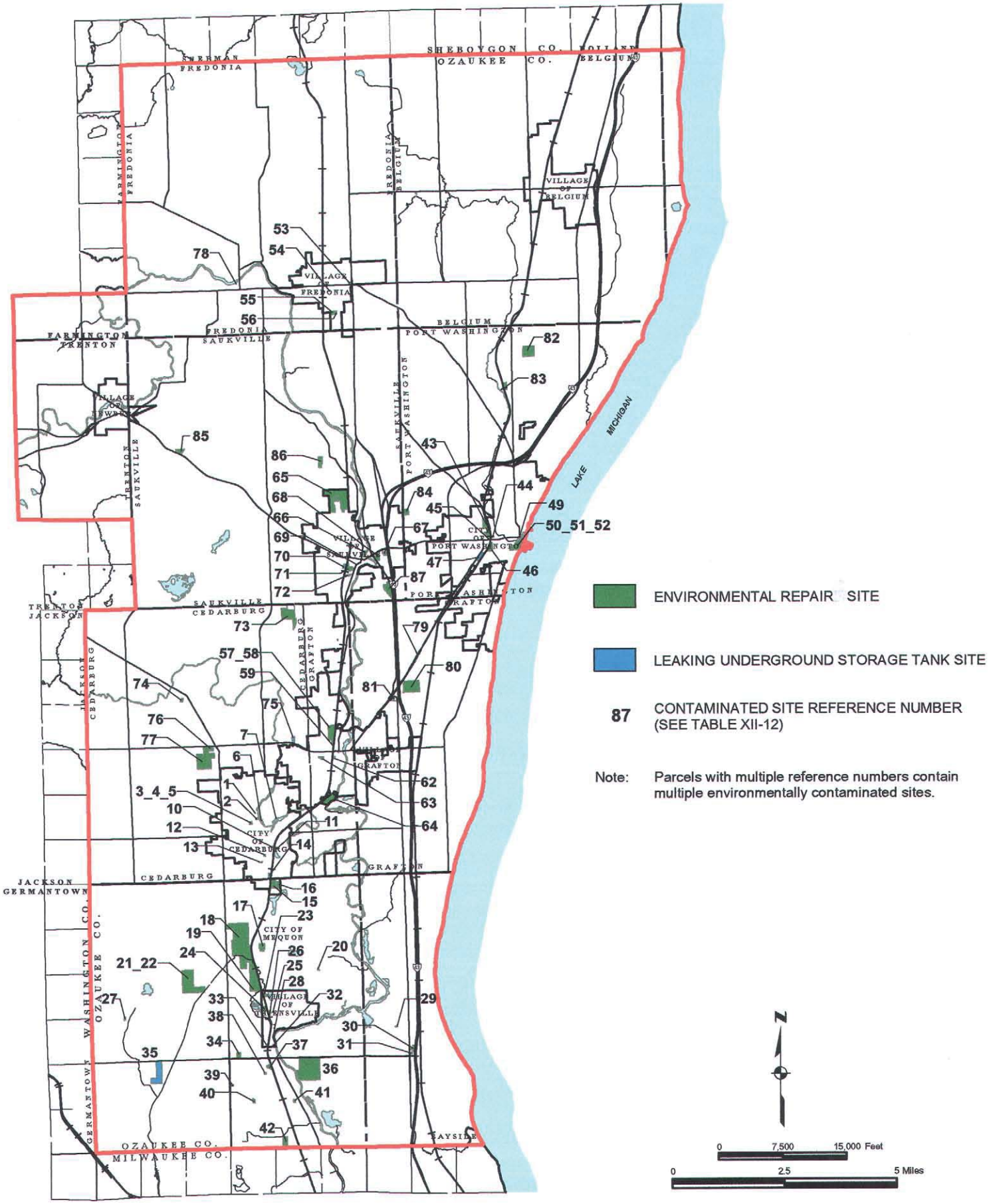
N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

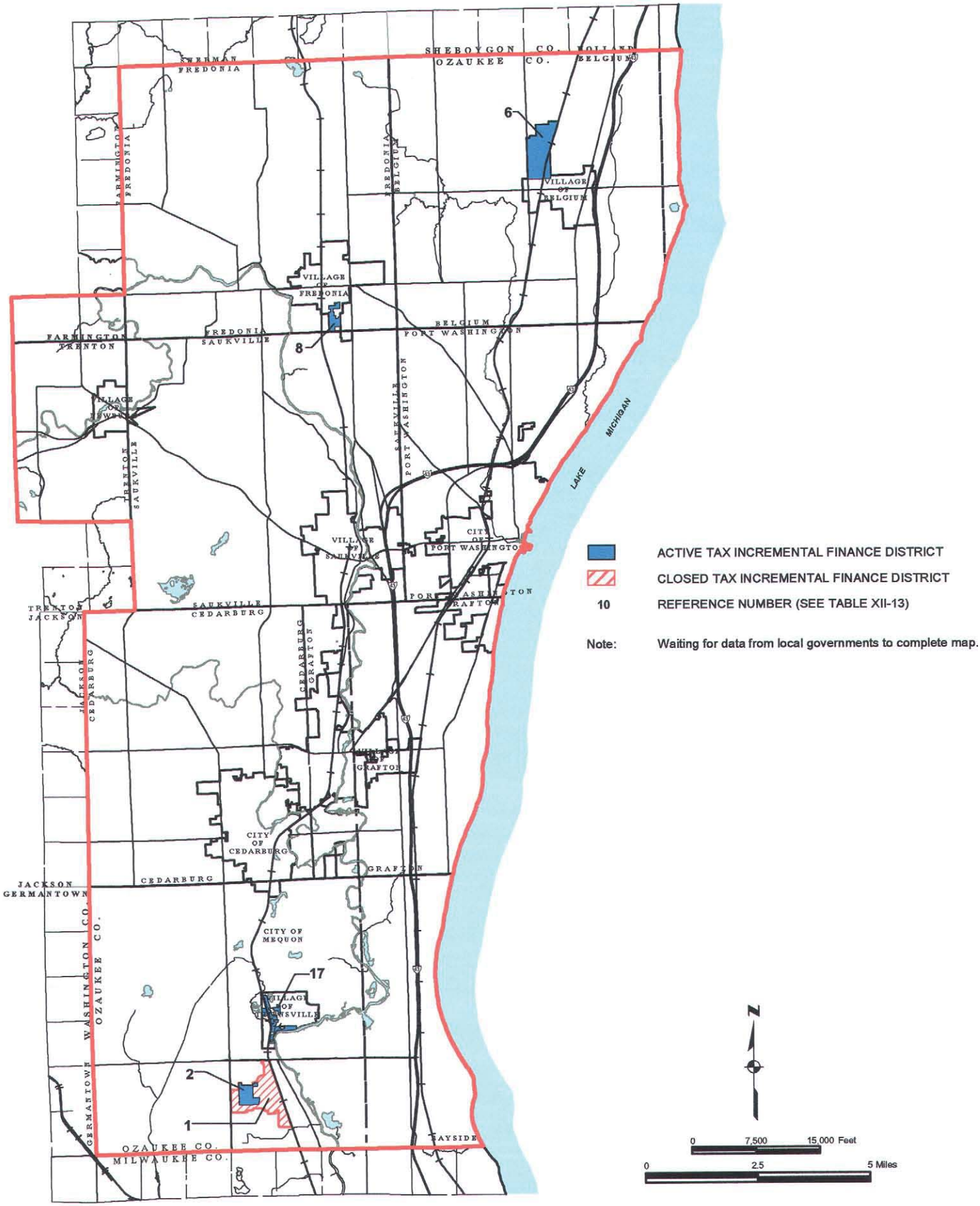
Source: SEWRPC.

Map XII - 4
ENVIRONMENTALLY CONTAMINATED SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: SEWRPC.

Map XII-5
TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCE DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006



Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Chapter XIII

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ELEMENT

Note: Maps referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

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 Village of Newburg and other jurisdictions, including school districts and Ozaukee County, 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 Village to school districts, other local governments, Ozaukee County, the Region, the State, and to other governmental units (such as library boards).
- Incorporate any plans or agreements to which the Village is a party under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, or 66.0309 of the *Statutes*.
- Identify existing or potential conflicts between the Village and adjacent local governments, Ozaukee County 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.

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 comprehensive plan, which is a result of Village participation in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. The County multi-jurisdictional planning process 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

[1] *Chapter I lists all 14 of the comprehensive planning goals included in Section 16.965 of the Statutes.*

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.

The Village will also participate in the Ozaukee County resolution process to provide a forum to address conflicts between the Village and adjacent local governments or the County arising from implementation of adopted comprehensive plans. The dispute resolution process is 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.

- **Address Regional Issues**
  By communicating and coordinating actions, and working with County, 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

Village of Newburg
Services provided by the Village are available to all residents of the Village. The Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter XI) provides a summary of the services and facilities provided by the Village. The Transportation Element (Chapter X) provides information on highway, transit, and other transportation facilities and services provided in the Village and Ozaukee County. This section briefly highlights a few of the Village departments that have entered into service agreements with or provide services to neighboring communities, Ozaukee County, and other units and agencies of government.

Ozaukee County
All departments and services provided by Ozaukee County are available to all residents of the County, including those residents of the Village that live within Ozaukee County and/or by intergovernmental agreement with Washington County such as some transportation issues. 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 Ozaukee County 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 and 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 I-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 Sherriff'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.

Washington County
All departments and services provided by Washington County are available to all residents of the County, including those residents of the Village that live within Washington County and/or by intergovernmental agreement with Ozaukee County such as some transportation issues. 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 Washington County multijurisdictional comprehensive planning process, administration of a Washington County dispute resolution process, GIS mapping services, maintenance of GIS mapping data on the Washington County website, and administration of a bridge inspection program for the County and all local governments. The County also administers and enforces nonmetallic mining and stormwater management and erosion control ordinances for towns on request, regulations for private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS) throughout the County; and shoreland and floodplain and land division regulations within the towns. The department is also responsible for the acquisition, development, and management of County parks and trails.

Health Department
The Health Department provides services and enforces public health regulations which may include, but are not limited to: surveillance, investigation, control and prevention of communicable diseases; other disease prevention; health promotion; human health hazard control and development of a local community health improvement plan every five years. The Health Department regularly works collaboratively with other County departments, local units of government, other county health departments and other State health agencies.

Highway Department
The Washington County Highway Department constructs and maintains the County Trunk Highway system and helps plow highways under State jurisdiction, which includes State Trunk Highways and U.S. Numbered Highways (such as U.S. Highway 41). 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.

Sherriff's Department
The Washington County Sherriff's Department provides police protection for all towns in the County and to the Village of Richfield as well as the Village of Newburg during specified periods when there are not Village officers on duty.

Cooperative Efforts Between Ozaukee and Washington Counties and Other Counties
Ozaukee County participates in cooperative efforts with neighboring counties to provide increased services in several areas to County and Village residents, including:

- ***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 TV 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*****:** 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.

- ***Quad Counties Public Health Consortium*****:** The health consortium includes health departments from Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Fond du Lac Counties. The consortium plans, exercises and implements public health preparedness activities for health related community events such as pandemic influenza, smallpox, or anthrax emergencies.

School Districts
The Village is served by the Northern Ozaukee and West Bend School Districts. There are no public schools and one private school located in the Village. There are also three institutions of higher learning in Ozaukee County; Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC) Mequon Campus, Concordia University, and Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary and two instructions of higher learning in Washington County: Moraine Park Technical College and the University of Wisconsin Washington County. 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 IV-22 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.

The Village can assist school districts, if requested, by providing information regarding proposed residential developments for use in facilities planning, and by offering comments on proposed school locations. Village

regulations that affect the location of schools include the Zoning Ordinance, Land Division Ordinance, and Building Code Ordinance. Schools and other district facilities also rely on local services such as sewer and water, police and fire protection, and streets and highway.

Recreational sites and facilities present an opportunity for shared use of facilities between the Village, the school districts, and Ozaukee County. The school districts may rely on the use of Village or County parks for athletic events (such as the use of Village parks for baseball or softball); and play apparatus and playfields at schools may be available for Village 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 Washington County, which serve Village residents and are part of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System, each participate in an interlibrary loan and reference referral system that includes all libraries in the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System. Washington County contracts with each library to provide library services to County residents living in communities without a municipal library, including the Village of Newburg.

Adjoining Local Governments

The Towns of Saukville and Trenton are located adjacent to the Village. There are also a number of special purpose units of government located in the Village, which are government agencies authorized by the *Statutes* to carry out specific responsibilities. Examples of special purpose districts include sanitary districts, utility 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 allows 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." Boundary plans are one method that can be used to avoid this scenario. Incorporated communities and towns can 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.

The Village should aggressively pursue plans, policies, and actions for extra-territorial areas that will preserve and enhance the existing rural character outside the Village boundary and help the Village maintain a pattern of

density, land division, utilities, and infrastructure that protect the economic value of the value and promote an efficient short-term and long-term cost of government.

Regional Organizations

SEWRPC

The Village and Ozaukee County are served by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). Ozaukee County contracted with SEWRPC to assist the County, the Village, and 13 other participating local governments to help prepare the Village comprehensive plan and comprehensive plans for the County and the other participating local governments. 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 comprehensive planning and the County jurisdictional highway system plan, major SEWRPC planning projects affecting the Village 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 Village, Ozaukee County, and other local and county governments in the Region, as appropriate, when developing its plans. SEWRPC also prepares other community plans on request, such as park and open space plans.

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, Riveredge Nature Center, Pheasants Forever Whitetails Unlimited and Ulao Creek Partnership have worked in the area to prepare and implement plans for acquiring or otherwise preserving lands with important natural resources and farmlands and develop educational programs.

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 the area in partnership with the Village, Ozaukee 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 the Village to help offset 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 Village 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 the Village for park acquisition and development. The Village 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. The Village 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 Village 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 the Village works with include the municipal electric companies.

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. The Village is a party to the following intergovernmental agreements:
  - ***Intergovernmental agreements are in place among Ozaukee County, SEWRPC, and the Village of Newburg for development of the comprehensive plan.***
  - ***Intergovernmental agreement between Washington County and the Village of Newburg for Sheriffs patrols at specified times.***

- **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 supercedes 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. The Village 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." The boundary agreement between the City and Town of Port Washington, City and Town of West Bend and the Village and Town of Jackson are local examples of an agreement 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 the Village. SEWRPC also assisted Ozaukee County and the Village in the preparation of this comprehensive plan.

Examples of Shared Services in Village

There are many existing service agreements between the Village and Ozaukee County and between the Village and other 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

- The Village of Newburg Police and Volunteer Fire Department respond to mutual aid requests

Public Works

- The Village of Newburg cooperates with the Town of Trenton in snow plowing efforts
- Village of Newburg and the Town of Trenton have partnered on a garbage/recycling collection contract

Shared Utilities and Community Facilities

- The Village of Newburg provides space for Congressman Sensenbrenner to hold quarterly office hours

- The Village of Newburg provides meeting space for the Village of Newburg and Town of Trenton Extraterritorial Committee

Joint Planning Efforts and Ordinance Administration

Cooperative Planning

- The Village of Newburg and Town of Trenton are working together on extraterritorial zoning

- Ozaukee County, in partnership with the Village of Newburg and 13 other local governments, SEWRPC, and 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 the Village and Ozaukee County

- Washington County, in partnership with 11 local governments (with the Village of Newburg auditing and participating), SEWRPC, and 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 Washington County as well as the Village

PART 3: INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Dispute Resolution Process[2]

Section 66.1001 (2) (g) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element identify existing or potential conflicts between the Village and other governmental units, including school districts, and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.

The Village, Ozaukee and Washington Counties, and participating cities, villages, and towns have coordinated with each other through the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort. The intergovernmental cooperation element is intended to avoid and minimize potential conflicts, but nevertheless, conflicts may occur between the Village and other local governments and the County throughout the future. 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 is 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 the Village and other 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 Village rules and regulations.

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
- 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 XIII-1 for more details on the dispute resolution stages.

[2] *This 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).*

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 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 the County
Under the Ozaukee and Washington County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plans, Ozaukee and Washington Counties are developing a program to provide for the establishment of a multi-jurisdictional dispute resolution forum to resolve 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 Counties 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. A program has been recommended under Part 4 of this Chapter to provide for Village participation in the multi-jurisdictional dispute resolution forum.

Mediation
If facilitated negation 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.

Although participating in mediation is voluntary, if a settlement results, it may by 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 then 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 XIII-1) includes city and village planned land use maps for the areas within city and village limits[4] based on the SEWRPC recommendation regarding incorporation of city and village comprehensive plans for extraterritorial areas into a county comprehensive plan.[5] However, each city and village planned land use map adopted as part of a local comprehensive plan included areas outside the limits of the city or village. 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

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[3] *Section 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).*

[4] *An exception is the City of Mequon extraterritorial zoning area (ETZ) in the Town of Grafton, because Mequon has the zoning authority in this area.*

[5] *The recommendation is summarized in the* Land Use Element *(Chapter VIII) of this report.*

curbs and gutters), while the other half remains developed to town standards, and/or 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. In Ozaukee County, 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 addition, 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 XIII-1 depicts the land use plan map approved by the County as part of the County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. The County land use plan map has a design year of 2035, as do other local land use plan maps in the County with the exception of the City of Cedarburg, which used a design year of 2025. Local land use plan categories were generalized into County land use plan categories for inclusion in the County planned land use map. The generalized planned land use categories are consistent with each of the land use categories identified in local government land use plan maps. Table XIII-1 lists each plan category shown on the Village land use plan map, and the corresponding category on the County plan map. Maps for each community in Ozaukee County were prepared as part of the multi-jurisdictional planning process, and are included in the County comprehensive plan.

The dispute resolution process recommended as part of this comprehensive planning process can be used to resolve conflicts between the comprehensive plans adopted by the Village and adjacent local governments or Ozaukee County, if conflicts cannot be resolved using more informal means. Boundary agreements offer another means of resolving conflicts, 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 outlined in the Village and County Public Participation Plans and existing Village plans and programs, other local government existing plans and programs, and County existing plans and programs 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

Shared Services and Facilities

An increase in shared services and facilities has been identified as an important issue for communities and Ozaukee County by committees, boards, and local governments participating in the multi-jurisdictional 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 Village, as well as the County and each local government within the County, should identify possible shared service and facility opportunities in the intergovernmental cooperation element and work to implement recommendations through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

Shared Services and Facilities Programs

- **Program:** Cooperate with Ozaukee and Washington Counties and other local governments on County stormwater management planning and education initiatives recommended in the County comprehensive plan.
- **Program:** Study possible cooperative programs with local governments to develop joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities.
- **Program:** Work with SEWRPC, Ozaukee County, Washington County, and other 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:** Encourage Ozaukee and Washington Counties to apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs.
- **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee and Washington Counties to study the feasibility of providing a permanent County household hazardous waste drop-off site for use by all County residents.
- **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee and Washington Counties to work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee and Washington Counties to continue an annual countywide recycling program for unused pharmaceuticals.
- **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee and Washington Counties to explore regional partnership options for recycling programs and facilities. Study possible Village partnership in regional recycling programs and facilities.
- **Program:** Continue to participate in the Ozaukee and Washington Counties 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 participate in the MATC countywide law enforcement training consortium.
- **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 contract with Ozaukee and Washington Counties for construction and maintenance services for applicable Village transportation facilities.
- **Program:** Continue to provide Village parcel data to Ozaukee and Washington Counties for use in technical applications such as the County GIS system.
- **Program:** Continue to work with Ozaukee County to maintain the Village website to provide information to the public and other units and agencies of government.
- **Program:** Continue to work with Ozaukee County to maintain Village e-mail services.
- **Program:** Consider contracting with Ozaukee County for emergency dispatch services through an intergovernmental agreement.
- **Program:** Continue to participate in the emergency radio system operated by Ozaukee County between the County and each city, village, and town in the County with connectivity to the City of Milwaukee and the State Police.

- **Program:** Continue to participate in County programs that provide technical services such as assistance with tax bills, the voter registration system, and the County's purchasing program.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington Counties and private service providers, on request, to explain the type of permits required from the Village before selecting and buying a building site.

Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration Issue

Cooperative planning and ordinance administration between the Village, County, and other 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. The Village comprehensive plan should recognize the cooperative planning opportunities provided by the County comprehensive plan. The Village should work with the County and adjacent communities to implement cooperative planning programs recommended in the intergovernmental cooperation element.

Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration Programs

- **Program:** Participate in informal ad-hoc committees facilitated by Ozaukee and Washington Counties that would meet periodically with adjacent communities to discuss development projects and issues, such as shared services, boundary agreements, and/or development standards and patterns.
- **Program:** Participate in the Ozaukee and Washington Counties Facilitated Negotiation Dispute Resolution Forum to resolve multi-jurisdictional conflicts regarding the adopted comprehensive plans of Ozaukee and Washington Counties and local governments in the County.
- **Program:** Participate in the County sponsored annual countywide workshop on opportunities for and examples of shared services.
- **Program:** Continue to participate in ongoing cooperative planning efforts with all participating local governments, the County, and SEWRPC started under the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, including utilizing data and mapping provided by Ozaukee County.
- **Program:** Participate with other local governments and the County in discussions regarding current governing issues through LOGIN.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee Economic Development (OED) and the Economic Development/Washington County (ED/WC), other local governments in the Counties, and the Milwaukee 7 to coordinate attraction and expansion of businesses to the most advantageous areas of the Counties for businesses and residents of the Village, County and the Region.
- **Program:** Support and participate, as appropriate, in Ozaukee or Washington Counties' work with SEWRPC, NGOs, UWM, and the DNR to establish a cooperative process to develop a framework for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply facilities and services.
- **Program:** Support and participate, as appropriate, in Ozaukee or Washington Counties' on-going cooperative planning and land acquisition efforts.
- **Program:** Continue working with Ozaukee and Washington Counties, SEWRPC, and WisDOT on transportation planning and programming efforts to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the Village, County, and Region.
- **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC and Ozaukee and Washington Counties to update the County jurisdictional highway plan and the County transit development plan.
- **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC and Ozaukee and Washington Counties as appropriate to prepare new and updated elements of the regional plan, such as the regional water quality, water supply, natural areas, and telecommunications plans.
- **Program:** Participate in the County sponsored annual countywide intergovernmental cooperation workshop.

- **Program:** Continue to use the Village website as a tool to disseminate information regarding Village ordinances to developers and the general public.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee and Washington Counties and SEWRPC, as appropriate, to use model ordinances develop by the County as recommended in other element chapters of this plan.
- **Program:** Provide updates to Ozaukee and Washington Counties when land use boundaries are changed or other significant amendments are made to the Village comprehensive plan land use plan map.
- **Program:** Provide Ozaukee and Washington Counties and SEWRPC with current copies of the Village zoning and land division.

School District Cooperation Issue
Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires the Village to analyze its relationship with the local school districts. Through each phase of public input gathered as part of the multi-jurisdiction comprehensive planning process, including the countywide public opinion survey and the SWOT analysis, education has been seen as an asset and an important priority for the future quality of life of Village and County residents. The Village comprehensive plan should identify policies and programs to assist the local school district with future planning, which will enable them to provide a high level of education in an efficient and cost effective manner.

School District Cooperation Issue
- **Program:** Work with school district officials, on request, to explain the type of permits required from the Village before selecting and buying a site.
- **Program:** Provide access to mapping, such as the Village planned land use map for 2035 (Map VIII-8), to assist school districts in facilities site selection and planning.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals, Objectives and Policies
This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives and policies and maps that will facilitate intergovernmental cooperation between the Village, Ozaukee County, local governments located in the County, and special units of governments such as school districts through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

A. General Land Use Goal

To ensure that the character and location of land uses maximizing the potential for economic benefit and the enjoyment of natural and man-made resources by citizens, while minimizing the threat to the public health, safety, and welfare posed by hazards, nuisances, incompatible land uses and environmental degradation

Objective A.2: Encourage comprehensive land planning within new development areas

Objective A.3: Future development and redevelopment activities should be directed to appropriate areas as delineated on the Land Use Plan Map. Such development should be consistent with sound planning principles and the goals, objectives and policies set forth by this Plan

Objective A.5: Ensure that development proposals are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan through professional planning and engineering review

Objective A.8: Ensure that development in the areas outside the current Village boundaries, and new areas that are annexed into the Village, protect the value of the village, the character of the community, and the long term efficiency of operating and maintaining Village infrastructure, protecting the natural and agricultural environment and ensuring and maintaining or reducing the cost of government

B. Economic Goal

To diversify and broaden the economic base of the Village through planning and development activities that attracts new businesses and expands existing businesses

Objective B.4: Identify and take advantage of the economic development tools available to the Village

> **Policy B.4.1:** Explore and encourage participation in economic development organizations

Objective B.6: Preserve the unique character of the Village as an urban enclave situated within the rural area of western Ozaukee County and eastern Washington County, including the surrounding agricultural and natural landscape. Promote land division policies and practices which maintain this unique character as an urban enclave surrounded by an agricultural and natural landscape

C. Housing Goal

To provide affordable, safe and sanitary housing in a variety of neighborhoods to meet the diverse needs of the present and future residents of the Village

Objective C.3: Ensure orderly development with residential land use development at densities consistent with Village plans and the carrying capacity of the land

Objective C.5 Ensure that housing density is consistent with the overall density of the Village and the objectives of maintaining a rural character outside the Village and the goal of maintaining an efficient infrastructure. Promote land division regulations and policies that continue the current pattern of housing density in order to maintain a consistent and harmonious character

D. Transportation Goal

To provide a safe, convenient and efficient transportation network in the Village

Objective D.3: Participate with other appropriate entities in the coordination of transportation planning with Village land use planning, so that the transportation system can accommodate the travel needs generated by the land use

E. Park and Open Space Goal

To ensure the provision and protection of adequate parks, recreation facilities and open space areas that satisfy the health, safety, and welfare needs of citizens and visitors including special groups such as the elderly, the persons with disabilities, and pre-school age children

Objective E.1: Preserve natural features and amenities as well as conserve natural resources for the benefit of the community and society as a whole

Objective E.3: Establish effective recreational facilities, particularly through the physical interconnection of communities and recreational facilities via trails

Policy E.3.1 Establish linked open-space system that included the Milwaukee River corridor, the Riveredge Nature Center and existing & proposed Village parks

Objective E.4: Coordinate public parks and open space lands with other uses of land, in order that each may enhance the other and make possible the realization of the highest type of urban environment for people who live in the Newburg community

Objective E.6: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the streets and utilities for the long term

F. Community Character Goal

To preserve and enhance the traditional Village character of Newburg; while at the same time accommodating new growth and development

Objective F.6: Protect and enhance the interrelationships between the Village and the Milwaukee River corridor.

Objective F.8: Support the viability of agriculture on those lands currently being farmed within the Village's extraterritorial planning jurisdiction

Objective F.9: Preserve the rural landscape character – in terms of both agriculture and natural and cultural features – in a way that protects and enhances the economic value of the Village. Ensure that lands surrounding the current Village boundaries retain the appearance of a rural, non-urban character, rather than a suburban character of large lots

G. Utilities and Municipal Facilities Goal

To provide for diverse and efficient public services

Objective G.1: Ensure that the required utilities are available to properties within the Village

Objective G.5: Support, when appropriate, the provision of the full range of typical Municipal services

Objective G.7: Ensure sufficient density and lot patterns to maintain the utilities and urban services for the long term. Encourage land division patterns that maintain this efficient distribution and short-term and long-term cost for utilities and urban services

I. Intergovernmental Relations Goal

To establish mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with other jurisdictions

Objective I.1: Support the establishment of more effective intergovernmental land use policies

Objective I.2: Engage all other local jurisdictions and adjacent units of government in discussions regarding future development or redevelopment within the Village

Objective I.3: Support adjacent units of government when their planning goals and objectives are harmonious with the Village's planning goals and objectives

Objective I.4: Support the beneficial sharing or combining of services to better serve the residents and businesses located within the greater Newburg Area

J. Fiscal Performance Goal

To promote the Village's fiscal well-being by embracing Village growth opportunities

Objective J.2: Promote infill development

Objective J.3: Promote the prevention of premature development

Objective J.7: Promote a pattern of development which maintains or reduces the short-term and long-term cost of government relative to the provisions of utilities and physical infrastructure.

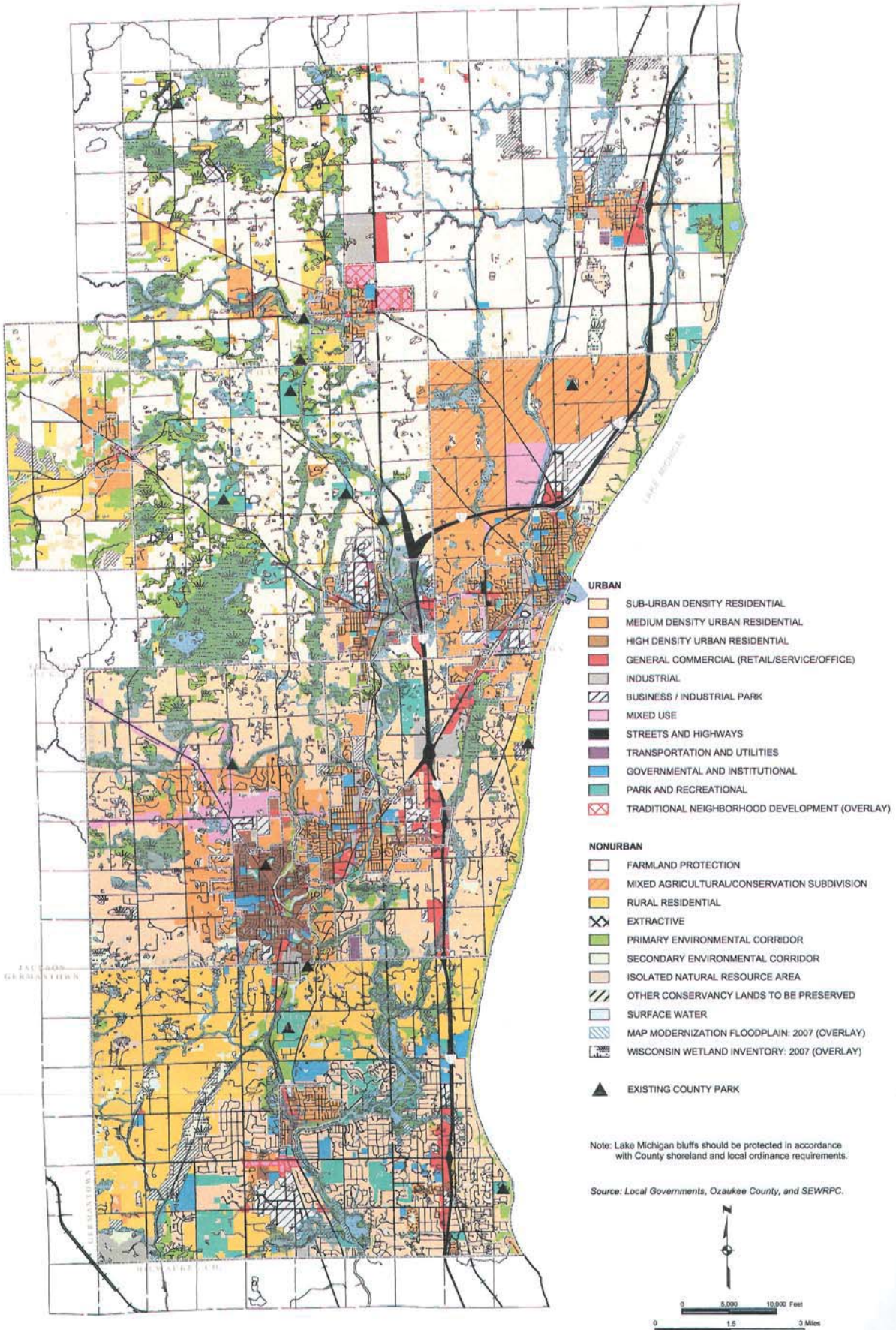
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Table XIII-1

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map XIII-1)	Village of Newburg Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map VIII-8)
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	Mixed Use
Industrial	Mixed Use
Business/Industrial	N/A
Mixed Use	Mixed Use
Streets and Highways	N/A
Transportation and Utilities	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	N/A
Park and Recreational	Environmental Conservation
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection (minimum parcel size of 35 acres)	Agricultural Preservation
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)	Agricultural and Open Space Conservation
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Environmental Conservation
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Environmental Conservation
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Environmental Conservation
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Environmental Conservation
Surface Water	N/A
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	Environmental Conservation
Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	N/A

Map VIII - 8
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



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 Village of Newburg'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.
- Distribution of the draft plan for review and comment to:[1]
  - Every governmental body located in whole or in part within the Village;
  - The clerk of each adjacent local government and the Ozaukee County Clerk;
  - The Wisconsin Department of Administration;
  - SEWRPC;
  - The public library serving the Village.

  The parties listed above must also be provided with a copy of the adopted comprehensive plan and a copy of the adopting ordinance.

- Adoption of the plan by an ordinance adopted by a majority of the full membership of the Village Board. Adoption of the plan by the Village 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

[1] *The Wisconsin of Administration has stated that both draft and adopted plan reports may be distributed in digital format, provided a paper copy of the report is available for review at the public library serving the community and at the Village Hall.*

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 Village 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, a public hearing was held before the Village Plan Commission on Nov 6, 2008. The Village 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 I.

An important step in plan implementation is the formal adoption of the recommended plan by the Village Board. Upon such adoption, the plan becomes the official guide to be used by Village officials and staff in making development or redevelopment decisions. The plan should serve as the basis on which all development proposals, such as rezoning requests, subdivision plats, and certified survey maps, are reviewed. Only those zoning actions or land divisions that are consistent with the plan should be approved. The Village Board adopted this comprehensive plan on November 13, 2008. A copy of the adopting ordinance is included in Appendix II.

A public participation plan for development of this comprehensive plan was prepared in 2005, and adopted by the Village Board on April 28, 2005.

As directed by 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes, a plan commission may recommend by resolution the adoption or amendment of a comprehensive plan only by majority vote of the entire commission. The vote shall be recorded in the official minutes of the plan commission. The resolution shall refer to maps and other descriptive materials that relate to one or more elements of a comprehensive plan. One copy of an adopted or amended comprehensive plan shall be sent to all of the following:

1. Every governmental body that is located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the Village of Newburg (hard copy).
2. The clerk of every local governmental unit (Towns of Trenton, Saukville, Farmington, and Fredonia) that is adjacent to the Village of Newburg and its extraterritorial boundary (digital copies).
3. Ozaukee County and Washington county Planning and Parks Department (digital copies).
4. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (digital copy).
5. The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (digital copy).
6. West Bend Community Memorial public library and the Oscar Grady (Saukville) public library (hard copies).

PART 2: PLAN AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

Changes to long-range planning documents are inevitable. Although the Land Use Plan Map (Map VIII-8) 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.
- 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.

Rationale and Justification for Plan Amendment

Adjustments to this plan should be made as required by changing conditions. Consequently, one of the important tasks of plan implementation is a periodic reevaluation to ensure the plan continues to properly reflect current conditions. It is recommended that a general plan reevaluation take place on an annual basis because the Village will continue to evolve and change over the comprehensive plan design period. Periodic monitoring and updating of the plan will be an integral part of the plan because the Village is a dynamic rather than static community.

A more comprehensive review of the plan is recommended every five years. It is recommended that the five-year comprehensive review utilize, to the extent practicable, an up-to-date data base. The Village should consider an extension of the plan for an additional five years with every five-year update to continually accommodate 25 years of Village growth. The State comprehensive planning law requires the Village update the comprehensive plan at least once every 10 years.

Factors contributing to the possible need to amend this plan are due to the long-range nature of this type of document. These factors are set forth in this chapter to provide the necessary guidance in conducting a plan amendment. The important aspect of plan amendment, however, is that it should not be taken lightly. A plan amendment should be undertaken after careful study and by reason of one of the following factors:

Projections and Forecasts: Plans are based on projections or forecasts because plans deal with future situations. If projections or forecasts are in error, or require modification due to the emergence of new data, then this plan may need to be adjusted. The plan should be monitored based on the preparation of new projections or forecasts. Comparisons should then be made between what was projected or forecast and what is actually happening. If warranted and deemed necessary by the Village Board upon recommendation of the Plan Commission, this plan should be amended to accommodate the new projections or forecasts.

Assumptions: A number of assumptions have been made upon which this plan and its various elements are based. Assumptions may have to do with demographics, capital investment, or national policy. For example, during the late 1960s and early 1970s a dramatic shift in birth rates occurred. Any plans based on the assumption that the birth rate of the 1950s would continue were dramatically affected by the change in birth rates which actually occurred.

As stated earlier, the plan should be reviewed on an annual basis, which will afford an opportunity to reexamine the accuracy of any assumptions upon which this plan was based.

Data Error: An error in planning data differs from an assumption in that the faulty information is quantifiable. A new arterial street may be under construction and designed to meet certain specifications. A construction error, new Federal standards, or other factors may result in the street not being placed or functioning as planned. This, too, requires a plan reassessment and, perhaps, a plan amendment.

New Issues: Issues may evolve that were not critical or foreseen when this plan was initially developed. For example, community character is an issue that tends to stay in the background until it is almost too late to save it. New issues may require modification of plan goals, objectives, policies, or programs --or the creation of new plan goals, objectives, policies, or programs --to effectively deal with new issues. New factors affecting current issues can also present situations where this plan may have to be amended.

Comprehensiveness: The various elements of this plan are designed to guide future Village actions and specific growth decisions. This plan recognizes, however, that some elements may benefit from more detailed study and analysis. For major issues that require greater analysis than offered by this plan, a plan amendment may be justified. The amendment may be authorized by the Plan Commission at any time.

Data Updates/Emergence of New Data: The maps, tables, and statistics upon which this plan is based are factual in nature but may change through time (for example, when new decennial Census data is released). Thus, a

general annual review of this plan is necessary and, where deemed appropriate by the Village Board with recommendation(s) from the Plan Commission, amendments to this plan should be made to keep data current.

Plan Amendment Process
It is critical to have and to follow guidelines when determining if an amendment to the plan is appropriate. All projections and assumptions should be reviewed in detail at meetings where Village officials and citizens are provided information on new factors which might affect this plan. Officials and citizens should be asked to submit any additional concerns of their own. This plan should be revised in a manner similar to its original development, with citizen participation prior to any change. The comprehensive planning law requires that any plan amendment follow the same procedure as that followed for the adoption of this plan, including adoption of a public participation plan, a public hearing, approval of the plan amendment by a resolution of the Plan Commission, adoption of the amendment by an ordinance of the Village Board, and distribution of the plan amendment to the parties listed in Section 66.1001 (4) of the Statutes (as listed above), including the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department. It is recommended that the Village prepare and adopt a public participation plan to be used for all plan amendments.

Amendments to the Village of Newburg Land Use Plan Map
The Village Board, upon recommendation of the Plan Commission, may consider (but is not obligated to approve) amendments to the Land Use Plan map (Map VIII-8 in Chapter VIII). The Plan Commission and the Village Board in their review and consideration of proposed Land Use Plan amendments shall examine the following questions and issues (in addition to the six factors: projections, assumptions, data error, new issues, comprehensiveness, and data updates/emergence of new data) for approving a land use plan amendment:

- *Is the proposed amendment consistent with the vision, goals, objectives, policies, and programs of this plan?*
- *Will the proposed amendment benefit the Village as a whole?*
- *Is the proposed amendment compatible with surrounding land uses?*
- *Are existing Village facilities and services, including transportation facilities, adequate to serve the type of development associated with the amendment?*
- *If applicable, will the proposed amendment enhance economic development within the Village?*

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 other required plan elements. The Village Plan Commission reviewed the programs developed in the previous seven elements[2] and developed a priority ranking for their implementation. Recommended priorities for implementing programs are presented in Table XIV-1.

PART 4: CONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG 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:

- 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*.
- Zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under Section 61.351 of the *Statutes*.

[2]*The Issues and Opportunities Element (Chapter VI) does not include any recommended programs, but rather sets forth general goals and objectives for the Village.*

Beginning on January 1, 2010, local governments will need to use their comprehensive plan as a guide to be sure that implementation of local zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances do not conflict with the recommendations of the comprehensive plan. If a conflict is found or would result from a proposed action, the local government has the option of amending its comprehensive plan; however, plan amendments should follow the guidelines presented in this chapter and not be made arbitrarily.

The *Statutes* do not provide any guidance about how to determine if land use ordinance decisions are consistent with a comprehensive plan. Specific guidance on how to apply the Statutory requirement for consistency will, unfortunately, likely be provided over time through court decisions in lawsuits challenging the implementation of comprehensive plans by County and local units of government after the consistency requirement takes effect in 2010.

Although there have not been any Wisconsin court decisions regarding the interpretation of the consistency provision in the comprehensive planning law, in the case *Lake City Corp. v. City of Mequon,* 207 Wis. 2d 155, 558 N.W.2d 100 (1997), the Wisconsin Supreme Court needed to interpret what was meant by "consistent with" as used in Section 236.13(1)(c) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (the Statute governing land divisions). According to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, "[t]he word 'consistent,' according to common and approved usage, means 'in agreement; compatible.' The American Heritage Dictionary 402 (3d ed. 1992). In other words, 'consistent' means 'not contradictory.'"

Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map Amendments

It is the Village's intent that the Zoning Ordinance be one of the primary implementing tools of this plan. As such, it should substantially reflect and promote the achievement of plan goals, objectives, policies, and programs. A zoning ordinance is a legal means for both guiding and controlling development within the Village, so that an orderly and desirable pattern of land use can be achieved which conforms to the plan and balances individual property rights with community interests and goals. The Zoning Ordinance contains provisions for regulating the use of property, the size of lots, the intensity of development, site planning, the provision of open space, and the protection of natural resources.

The following programs may require amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text by January 1, 2010. Village officials and staff should carefully review existing ordinance language and draft appropriate ordinance amendments or text amendments to the comprehensive plan:

- ***A comprehensive review of Chapter 17 of the Newburg Municipal Code (Zoning).***

Following adoption of this plan by the Village Board, the Plan Commission should initiate appropriate amendments to the zoning map to bring the map into conformance with the concepts and proposals included in this plan, particularly the land use plan map (Map VIII-8 in Chapter VIII). Although one option would be to amend the zoning map to bring the map into strict conformance with the land use plan map, this approach has disadvantages. Those disadvantages include zoning that could potentially accommodate "leapfrog" urban development (enclaves of urban development separated by agricultural or other rural uses), and/or development in areas that have not yet been provided with sanitary sewer, water, streets, or other necessary services. Another disadvantage might be the creation of nonconforming uses in areas that are already developed, where the plan proposes redevelopment for another use (for example, an area zoned and historically used for industrial use that is proposed to be redeveloped for residential use). Conversely, the zoning map should not permit the establishment of new uses that are not consistent with the land use plan map or other recommendations of the comprehensive plan, such as allowing residential development to occur in areas planned for industrial use.

To avoid the potential pitfalls outlined in the preceding paragraph, the Village will use the following approach to update its zoning map:

- Areas of existing development (other than agricultural uses) will be placed in a zoning district that is consistent with the land use designation shown on Map VIII-8. Table XIV-2 lists each of the land use plan categories and their recommended corresponding zoning districts. In cases where the land use plan map recommends a use that is different from existing uses, the zoning ordinance will be amended to include a transition overlay district that will allow the continuation of existing uses, but would require approval of a

conditional use permit for the enlargement, reconstruction, or other changes to the existing use that would otherwise not be permitted under the zoning ordinance regulations for nonconforming uses.

- Areas that are currently in agricultural use, and zoned for such use, but shown on the land use plan map for future urban development will remain in agricultural zoning. Rezonings that would accommodate residential, commercial, industrial, or other urban use will be undertaken when a property owner submits a request for rezoning that specifies the proposed use of the property and, where required by the zoning ordinance, a proposed site plan; and where Village officials determine that utilities and other governmental services needed to serve the proposed development are in place and the proposed use is consistent with this plan and other local ordinance requirements.

- Areas that are currently in agricultural use and designated for agricultural use on the land use plan map will be zoned agricultural.

- Primary environmental corridors and other natural resource areas shown on the land use plan map will be placed in a conservancy or other appropriate zoning district (such as a park or rural residential zoning district).

Subdivision Ordinance
The Village of Newburg Subdivision Ordinance is intended to be another implementing tool of this plan. It, too, should substantially reflect and promote the achievement of plan goals, objectives, polices, and programs. A Subdivision Ordinance is a legal means to regulate the division of land into smaller parcels. It provides for Village oversight of the creation of new parcels and helps to ensure that new development is appropriately located; lot size requirements specified in the Zoning Ordinance are observed; street rights-of-way are appropriately dedicated or reserved; access to arterial streets and highways is limited in order to preserve traffic-carrying capacity and safety; 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.

The following programs may require amendments to the Subdivision Ordinance text by January 1, 2010. Village officials and staff should carefully review existing ordinance language and draft appropriate ordinance amendments or text amendments to the comprehensive plan:

- ***A comprehensive review of Chapter 18 of the Newburg Municipal Code (Subdivisions).***

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 Plan Commission. There are no known inconsistencies among plan elements.

PART 6: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

Annual Report on Plan Implementation
It is recommended that the Village of Newburg undertake a general plan reevaluation on an annual basis, as described in Part 2 of this Element. The annual reevaluation should include a report on plan implementation and progress in implementing the plan during the previous year. The report should summarize how the comprehensive plan was used to direct policy decisions made by Village officials and staff and whether circumstances have changed that have necessitated amendments to the comprehensive plan. The annual report should also include a list of all plan amendments approved by the Village Board during the year.

Comprehensive Update of the Plan and Maintenance of Inventory Data

The Village of Newburg should conduct a formal review of the plan at least once every five years, as recommended under Part 2 of this Element.[3] 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. The Village should also work with the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department to maintain and update applicable inventory data compiled as part of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

* * * * *

[3] *The Village is required to update the comprehensive plan at least once every ten years by the State comprehensive planning law.*

Table XIV-1

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

This table should be used as a timeline guide in which programs shall be implemented. All programs found in the element chapters have been categorized by the Village into five groups: high priority, medium-high priority, medium priority, low-medium priority, and low priority.

Chapter VII: Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element

High priority programs:

- Require land to be dedicated for parks, a fee-in-lieu of dedication, or impact fees for parks when land is subdivided for development. **4.50**
- Specify funding mechanisms for community and neighborhood parks, such as impact fees and subdivision dedication requirements through developer's agreements. **4.33**
- Support the County's efforts to conduct the Countywide Clean Sweep program and tire recycling program periodically, incorporating other recycling efforts and awareness into the program. **4.33**
- Continue to administer and enforce Village Construction Site Erosion Control Ordinance. **4.17**
- Develop a Village park plan and update the plan every five years. **4.17**
- Ensure the Village park plan is certified every five years by the WDNR to remain eligible for Federal and State grants to fund capital improvements and land acquisition associated with the park system. **4.17**
- Partner with the counties to apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. **4.17**
- Continue to administer and enforce Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations, and update floodplain regulations and the floodplain zoning map to reflect updates to the WDNR's model floodplain zoning ordinance and updated floodplain mapping. **4.00**
- Support efforts to continue the Clean Sweep Program to promote the safe disposal of household chemicals. **4.00**
- Allocate land for current and future community and neighborhood parks on the 2035 Planned Land Use Map. **4.00**
- Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* plan into Map VIII-8 *(*Village 2035 Planned Land Use Map). **4.00**
- Continue to enforce and update as necessary the Village's Noxious Weed Ordinance. **4.00**
- Continue to administer and enforce the Village Stormwater Management Ordinance. **3.83**
- Continue support of the Ozaukee County Tourism Council and the Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau. **3.83**
- Incorporate the updated floodplain mapping from the County's floodplain map modernization project into the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning maps. **3.83**
- Support the County's efforts to monitor and test private well water and ponds. **3.83**
- Continue to administer and enforce the Village Zoning and Land Division Ordinances, including shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations. **3.67**

- Incorporate upland (woodlands) and lowland (floodplains, shorelands, and wetlands) conservancy zoning districts that provide for natural resource protection into the Village Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map. **3.67**
- Incorporate a lowland (floodplains, shorelands, and wetlands) conservancy zoning district that provides for natural resource protection into the Village Zoning Ordinance and Map. **3.67**
- Review and revise the Village zoning ordinance as necessary to ensure it is consistent with the Village comprehensive plan. Consider adding a lowland conservancy zoning district to the zoning ordinance and zoning map to help preserve wetlands. **3.67**
- Maximize the use of recycled asphalt and other building materials in order to conserve limited nonmetallic resources. **3.67**
- Support efforts to implement the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan*[1] and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* and subsequent updates. **3.67**
- Assist with implementing its public educational program to discourage the use of invasive plant species in landscaping. **3.67**
- Support the County's efforts to 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. **3.67**
- Assist with distributing educational materials to property owners regarding Federal and State Investment Tax Credits available for rehabilitation of historic properties. **3.67**
- Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance as necessary to be consistent with historic preservation goals and objectives stated in the Village comprehensive plan. **3.67**

Medium-high priority programs:

- Support County efforts to 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. **3.50**
- 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 Village. **3.50**
- Assist with implementing its public educational program regarding projects homeowners can implement to reduce non-point source pollution, such as raingardens, replacing lawn areas with native vegetation, and reducing impervious surfaces. **3.50**
- Analyze the projected water consumption needs of the Village set forth in Chapter XI, and the proximity of the Village to available surface water sources such as Lake Michigan when considering recommendations for future infrastructure. **3.50**
- Do not approve new subdivisions that require filling to build new homes. **3.50**
- Implement programs recommended under the Surface Water and Groundwater Resources Issue to support the development of land use patterns to protect wetlands in the Village from pollution. **3.50**
- Incorporate the wetlands identified on Map III-18 into Map VIII-8. **3.50**
- Implement programs recommended under the Environmental Quality Issue to preserve high-quality open space lands in Ozaukee and Washington County. **3.50**
- Incorporate the recommended open space preservation element of the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* into Map VIII-8. **3.50**

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[1] *See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133,* A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, *June 2001.*

- Adopt and implement the Ozaukee County model landscaping ordinance for local government use that restricts landscaping with invasive plant species. **3.50**
- Support the County's work with NGO's to support implementation of methods to control invasive plant species, with a focus along major transportation routes and corridors. **3.50**
- Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes,* which requires the Village 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. **3.50**
- Assist with distributing educational materials to 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. **3.50**
- Review and incorporate desired language from the County model zoning ordinance for local government use that provides for protection of natural resource areas into the Village Zoning Ordinance if appropriate. **3.33**
- Implement programs recommended under the Natural Impediments to Urban Development Issue to preserve environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites in the Village planning area. **3.33**
- Support the study of the creation and potential participation in a regional water resource authority. **3.33**
- Assist with implementing its public educational program regarding non-point and point source pollution. **3.33**
- Support the pharmaceutical collection pilot program operated by the County Health Departments. **3.33**
- Incorporate lands identified as floodplains on Map III-18 into Map VIII-8 (Village 2035 Planned Land Use Map). **3.33**
- Review and revise the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations as necessary to ensure they are consistent with the Village comprehensive plan and current WDNR model floodplain ordinance. **3.33**
- Promote and participate in intergovernmental agreements for evaluation and enforcement of human health hazards. **3.33**
- Cooperate with WDNR in implementing the Wisconsin Mercury Reduction program. **3.33**
- Study the requirements for the Village to become a Certified Local Government by the State Historic Preservation Officer. **3.33**
- Preserve and maintain structures with significant historical value owned by the Village. **3.33**
- Assist with distributing educational materials to 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. **3.33**
- Support efforts to promote historical sites located in Ozaukee and Washington County to tourists. **3.33**
- Establish a local historical plaque program to identify local landmarks to the public. **3.33**
- Study the development of a local Main Street Program, which can provide funding for historic preservation projects such as façade improvements and technical assistance and training. **3.33**
- Study the development of a downtown Business Improvement District (BID), which can provide funding for historic preservation projects such as façade improvements. **3.33**

Medium priority programs:

- Assist the Counties with implementing its 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). **3.17**
- Assist the Counties with implementing its program to promote agri-tourism in Counties through agricultural-related special events. Events could include farmers markets, farm breakfasts, farm tours, corn mazes, and u-pick farms. **3.17**
- Provide incentives for activities such as produce stands and farmers markets within the Village through an expedited permitting process and reduced permitting fees. **3.17**
- Support efforts to develop methods to promote water resources located in the Counties and the Village to tourists, such as water trails. **3.17**
- Support and, where applicable, implement the objectives, principals, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan.[2] **3.17**
- Consider participating in an incentive program to promote the use of BMPs to reduce stormwater runoff, such as raingardens and permeable pavement. **3.17**
- Support partnerships 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 the Village. **3.17**
- Support the efforts to 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. **3.17**
- Work cooperatively to implement a noxious weed ordinance in County and Village parks. **3.17**
- Support the County's efforts to enforce their Sanitation and Health Ordinances in compliance with Chapter 254[3] of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. **3.17**
- Investigate potential human health hazards, and take appropriate follow-up actions, including referrals to the County Health Department **3.17**
- Create and maintain a list of sites designated as local landmarks by the historic preservation commission or landmark commission. **3.17**
- Consider the LESA analysis as the Village expands in the future. Guide future urban development away from high priority farmland protection parcels identified on Map VII-2 and Map VII-2a. Parcels with LESA scores of 8.0 and higher should be given the highest priority for farmland protection and parcels with scores of 7.0 to 7.9 should be given the next highest priority for farmland protection in Ozaukee County while in Washington County, Tier I farmlands should protected. **3.00**
- Incorporate lands identified on Maps VIII-4 and VIII-6 into Map VIII-8 (Village 2035 Planned Land Use Map). **3.00**
- Study the use and implementation of 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 in the Village. **3.00**
- Support efforts to study and develop a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites. **3.00**
- Assist with implementing its educational program regarding the benefits of natural resources and the need to protect them from degradation. **3.00**

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[2] *A Water Supply Plan will be completed for the Region in 2008.*

[3] *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."*

- Support efforts to work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice program. **3.00**
- Support efforts to implement strategies regarding pollution reduction and control and watershed basin planning recommended in the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan*, *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* and subsequent updates. **3.00**
- Implement programs regarding sanitary sewer system and water supply source infrastructure recommended in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Facilities Element.* **3.00**
- Support efforts to inventory existing abandoned wells and ensure that they are properly abandoned. **3.00**
- Support the efforts to implement recommendations set forth in Ozaukee and Washington County flood mitigation plans. **3.00**
- 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. **3.00**
- Support the effort to implement strategies regarding protection of natural systems recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates. **3.00**
- Assist with implementing its educational program regarding statutory requirements and authorities related to wetlands. **3.00**
- Support efforts to develop an inventory of existing wetland quality in Ozaukee and Washington County, including identification of wetlands with fish spawning potential. **3.00**
- Assist with providing educational materials outlining the hazards of dioxins and other toxins/carcinogens emitted by open burning. **3.00**
- Adopt a historic preservation ordinance for cites and villages under the provisions of Section 62.23(7)(em) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*[4]. **3.00**
- Establish a historic preservation commission or landmark commission upon adoption of a historic preservation ordinance. **3.00**
- Assist the Counties with distributing educational materials to 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. **3.00**
- Support efforts to study the development and funding of a historical preservation covenant program in each County to protect historical structures. **3.00**
- Support efforts to develop methods to promote museums located in Ozaukee and Washington County to tourists. **3.00**

Medium-low priority programs:

- Assist Ozaukee and Washington County with implementing its educational program to promote conservation subdivisions to developers and the public. **2.83**
- Ensure applicable agricultural and non-agricultural runoff management standards required by Chapter NR 151 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* are enforced in the Village. **2.83**
- Support and, where applicable, implement sanitary sewer and stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update (RWQMP).[5] **2.83**

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[4] *A model historic preservation ordinance is available through the State Historical Society Division of Historic Preservation.*

[5] *An update to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan will be completed in 2007.*

- 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 Village. **2.83**
- Support the efforts to 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. **2.83**
- Support and, where applicable, implement the objectives, principals, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan. **2.83**
- Support the efforts to 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. **2.83**
- Work with the Counties to enforce their Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinances. **2.83**
- Support Ozaukee County's continued development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. **2.83**
- Support the efforts to 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. **2.83**
- Require Village Plan Commission review of demolition projects to ensure a locally or Federal or State designated historic site is not effected. **2.83**
- Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires cities, villages, and towns 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 and three sites in Washington County listed on the National or State Registers; however, there are many sites of significant value that should be considered in the same manner. **2.83**
- Assist with distributing educational materials to 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 Village to nominate the site for the State and National Registers of Historic Places (only archaeological sites listed on the State and National Registers are eligible for the exemption, currently there are none in the Village). **2.83**
- Assist with distributing 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 and Washington County. **2.83**
- Review the Village Zoning Ordinance and Map, including shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations, and revise, if necessary, to ensure consistency with Map VIII-8. **2.67**
- Implement the County model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural and natural resource areas if appropriate. **2.67**
- Review model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model developed by SEWRPC,[6] and implement a conservation subdivision ordinance if appropriate. **2.67**
- Assist with implementing its educational program regarding techniques to protect the environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements. **2.67**
- Support efforts to develop an inventory of existing wetland quality in the Counties, including identification of wetlands with fish spawning potential. **2.67**
- Support public access to applicable water resources in the Village as part of the Village land division review process. **2.67**

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[6] *See SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 7,* Rural Cluster Development Guide, *December 1996, or www.sewrpc.org/ca/conservationsubdivisions.*

- Support efforts to implement strategies regarding protection of public recreation and access recommended in the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan, Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* and subsequent updates. **2.67**
- Assist with implementing its public educational program regarding non-point and point source pollution. **2.67**
- Implement the programs recommended under the Water Supply Issue in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Facilities Element.* **2.67**
- Assist with implementing its educational program regarding statutory requirements and authorities related to floodplain areas. **2.67**
- 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 Village. **2.67**
- Assist with implementing its educational program regarding statutory requirements for nonmetallic mining sites. **2.67**
- Utilize the County's 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. **2.67**
- Implement the Ozaukee County model design guidelines for historic districts. **2.67**
- Support the development, maintenance, and expansion of new or existing cultural venues and events. **2.67**
- Support efforts to develop methods to promote cultural venues and events located in the Village and the County to tourists. **2.67**

Low priority programs:

- Support efforts to develop an inventory of scenic vistas to be protected, using public participation activities such as image preference surveys. **2.50**
- Assist with implementing its educational program regarding the limitations of saturated soils for residential and other urban development. **2.50**
- Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance as necessary to ensure it is consistent with the Village comprehensive plan. Nonmetallic mineral resource areas shown on Map VII-4, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development Map, should be considered with locating urban development. **2.50**
- Develop a method to notify owners and operators of nonmetallic mining operations and persons who have registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit on a parcel of meetings and hearings in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the parcel is proposed to be changed by the Village. **2.50**
- Assist the in requesting 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 comparisons of the amount of material produced in each County to the amount used. Information for individual mines will be kept confidential, with only countywide numbers reported to the public. **2.50**
- Assist the counties to provide educational materials to landowners as part of farm assessment. **2.50**
- Review the Village Land Division Ordinance and revise, if necessary, to ensure consistency with Map VIII-8. **2.33**
- Encourage Village 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. **2.33**

- Assist with implementing its public educational program regarding the use and cost of nonmetallic resources. **2.33**
- Continue to assist with its efforts to work with the EPA and WDNR to identify and manage sites contaminated by PCBs and Superfund sites. **2.33**
- Study the development of an architectural conservancy district. **2.33**
- Develop methods to support cultural organizations, such as those listed in Table III-36 in Chapter III, that sponsor or provide assistance to cultural venues and events in the Village. **2.33**
- Assist the Counties with implementing its 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 the Village. **2.17**
- Support the Counties' efforts to develop a program to identify thermal threats to cold water streams and methods to reduce or eliminate such threats. **2.17**
- Work with the Counties 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. **2.17**
- Assist the in requesting operators of nonmetallic mines to annually report the amount of material removed to the Ozaukee County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department and Washington 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 Counties will use this information to compile data annually for each 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. **2.17**
- Support efforts to implement strategies regarding the preservation and protection of environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites recommended in the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan, Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County* including updates to the plans. **2.00**

Chapter VIII: Land Use Element

High priority programs:

- Require land to be dedicated for parks, a fee-in-lieu of dedication, or impact fees for parks when land is subdivided for development. Incorporate the requirement into the Village Subdivision Ordinance. **4.66**
- Specify funding mechanisms for community and neighborhood parks, such as impact fees and subdivision dedication requirements through developer's agreements. **4.50**
- Locate Village Residential uses within neighborhoods that contain, within reasonable walking distance, necessary supporting uses, such as parks. **4.17**
- Develop methods to provide developers and landowners with easy access to Village plans and implementation ordinances, which should be written in clear, simple language. **4.17**
- Incorporate floodplains into the Village Planned Land Use Map as part of the Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Private Open Space and Proposed Open Space land use category. **4.00**
- Allocate adequate land for current and future community and neighborhood parks on the Village Planned Land Use Map. **4.00**

Medium-high priority programs:

- Designate areas for mixed-use development, such as Village Commercial, to accommodate urban land uses that are compatible and complementary. **3.83**
- To the extent practicable, locate residential and employment-generating land uses so as to provide opportunities for living close to work. **3.83**
- The Plan Commission should review and revise the Zoning Ordinance, Land Division Ordinance, Official Map and shoreland and floodplain regulations to be consistent with the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 upon the adoption of the Village Comprehensive Plan: 2035 by the Village Board. **3.83**
- Allocate Village Commercial uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems. **3.83**
- 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 Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to encourage sustainable development of land for business use. Guide these land uses away from lands delineated on Maps VIII-3 and VIII-5. **3.83**
- Review and, if necessary, revise the Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the Village comprehensive plan, including policies and programs that encourage green building practices and home based businesses. **3.83**
- Consider incorporating groundwater recharge areas identified on Map VIII-3 into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 and review and revise the Village Zoning and Land Division Ordinances to ensure they are consistent with the comprehensive plan. **3.83**
- Incorporate appropriate lands identified on Maps VIII-3 and VIII-5 into the Village Planned Land Use Map. **3.83**
- Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance and Land Division Ordinance as necessary to ensure they are consistent with the Village comprehensive plan. **3.83**
- Incorporate primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites into the Village Planned Land Use Map. **3.83**
- Continue to enforce the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations and ensure the regulations are consistent with the Village comprehensive plan. **3.83**
- Continue to enforce the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations. **3.83**

Medium priority programs:

- 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 VIII-7, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.67**
- Incorporate the existing commercial and industrial land use pattern in the Village, as shown on Map VIII-1, into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.67**
- Allocate Village Residential, Village Commercial, Highway Commercial and Industrial, land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map II-3 in Chapter II, and within Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 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 VIII-3 and VIII-5. **3.67**
- Protect environmental corridors through the Village land division review process and Land Division Ordinance. **3.67**
- Utilize maps and map updates provided by Ozaukee and Washington County of city and village comprehensive planning areas for 2035 (see Map VIII-2) and city and village

extraterritorial plat review areas and zoning areas (see Map V-9 in Chapter V) to help facilitate cooperative planning and land use regulation with neighboring communities. **3.67**

- Share inventory data and additional planning maps produced by the Ozaukee and Washington County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process with neighboring communities to facilitate joint land use planning and regulation. **3.67**
- Incorporate the Ozaukee and Washington County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.50**
- Protect natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in the *Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan* and *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County.* **3.50**
- Incorporate the recommendations of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.33**
- Work with the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinances and Village roadway access management/driveway ordinance(s). **3.33**
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to accommodate 332 additional dwelling units in the Village by 2035. **3.33**
- Allocate a mix of Village Residential land use in the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.33**
- Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Land Division Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the Village comprehensive plan. **3.33**
- Incorporate wetlands into the Village Planned Land Use Map under the Environmental Corridor, Natural Areas, Private Open Space and Proposed Open Space land use category. **3.33**
- Implement strategies for holding joint community land use planning and regulation meetings outlined in Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.* **3.33**

Medium-low priority programs:

- Allocate parcels identified on Table XII-12 as high priority redevelopment sites to commercial or industrial land uses on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.17**
- Allocate parcels receiving a LESA score of 6.4 or greater to agricultural uses on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.17**
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to incorporate the programs recommended in Chapter XI, *Utilities and Community Element,* of this report. **3.17**
- Assign agricultural use to parcels identified as orchards, nurseries, and special agricultural and agriculture-related uses in the 2000 land use inventory (Map IV-2) and inventoried as agricultural use in the 2007 land use inventory update (Map VIII-1) on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.17**
- Work with Ozaukee and Washington County to develop cooperative planning methods for institutional uses such as hospitals, assisted living facilities, police service, fire service, and libraries. **3.17**
- For each additional 100 dwelling units to be accommodated at Village Residential densities, 35 acres of Village Residential shall be allocated. **3.00**
- Study the use of the Counties' model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances[7] and the Counties' model ordinance language requiring street plans for a

[7] *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.*

distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions. **3.00**

- Allocate 69 acres to commercial and 13 acres to industrial land use categories on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **3.00**
- The wages of workers employed in new commercial and industrial developments in the Village will be considered as a component of applications for new residential developments with at least 20 proposed housing units during review by the Plan Commission and Village Board. These residential developments must provide a comparable number of housing units that are affordable for workers in new jobs to be located in the Village. **3.00**
- Allocate 936 acres of land to medium and high density urban residential on the Village Planned Land Use Map to provide affordable housing options for households of all income levels, ages, and special needs projected for Ozaukee County in 2035[8] and achieve HUD vacancy guidelines[9] through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. **2.83**
- Promote the use of accessible design practices in new housing including Universal Design and the Visitability design concept. **2.83**
- Assist Ozaukee and Washington County in the distribution of educational materials regarding saturated (hydric) soils. **2.83**
- Utilize County saturated soil mapping as a reference in Village land use decisions. **2.83**
- Allocate lands identified in boundary agreements to be served by urban services for economic development purposes to the appropriate land use category on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035. **2.67**
- Allow for single family, as well as two-family and multi-family residential uses in special definable circumstances in areas identified as Village Residential on the planned land use map. **2.67**
- Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance to include lowland conservancy and upland conservancy zoning districts that incorporate the standards set forth Table VII-2, *Guidelines for Development Considered Compatible with Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas* if necessary. Study the use of the Ozaukee County model lowland and upland conservancy districts for use in the Village Zoning Ordinance if a revision is necessary. **2.67**
- Study the use of model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the *Rural Cluster Development Guide*,[10] and County assistance in interpreting and implementing conservation subdivision ordinances. **2.67**

Low priority programs:

- The Village does not support the continued proliferation of urban sprawl and the premature, and sometimes arbitrary, conversion of farmland into Rural Residential lots. **2.50**
- For each additional 100 commercial employees to be accommodated in office settings, approximately 2.5 acres of Highway Commercial land should be allocated. **2.50**

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[8] *Household 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 II-5 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.*

[9] *Community-wide owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate of 1.5 and a rental vacancy rate of 5.0 are recommended by HUD to ensure adequate housing choice for consumers.*

[10] *See SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 7,* Rural Cluster Development Guide, *December 1996, or www.sewrpc.org/communityassistance/conservationsubdivisions for more information.*

- Study the development of an incentive program for commercial buildings using the LEED rating system[11] such as waiving permit fees or an expedited permit review process. **2.40**
- For each additional 100 industrial employees to be accommodated, approximately 12 acres of industrial land should be allocated. **2.33**
- For each additional 100 commercial employees to be accommodated in retail and service settings, approximately six acres of Highway Commercial land should be allocated. **2.33**
- Study participation in the proposed Ozaukee and Washington County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect natural resource areas in the County. **2.33**
- Study the use of the Ozaukee and Washington County model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of natural resource areas. **2.33**
- Study participation in the proposed Ozaukee and Washington County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect agricultural parcels identified as high priority by the LESA analysis. **2.00**
- Work with Ozaukee and Washington County and aggregate producers to identify suitable areas with commercially viable sources of sand and gravel using Maps VII-6 and VII-7. Suitable areas should be located in sparsely populated areas and not have significant natural resources. **2.00**
- Study the use of the Ozaukee and Washington County model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas. **1.83**
- Work with aggregate producers to expand existing nonmetallic mining sites where possible. **1.66**

Chapter X: Transportation Element

High priority programs:

- Work with WisDOT to develop an inventory of hazardous intersections and street segments in the Village, based on crash records, and to undertake improvements to eliminate hazardous conditions. **4.50**
- Develop methods to ensure that the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users are considered, and appropriate facilities are provided, when Village streets and highways are designed, constructed, or reconstructed. **4.17**
- Transportation system management measures recommended by the regional transportation system plan should be considered for implementation by the Village to improve the operation and management of the Village 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; and improvements in signal timing at individual signalized intersections. Under the regional transportation system plan it

[11] *The 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.*

is proposed that the Village prepare a prioritized short-range (two to six year) program of arterial street and highway intersection improvements under Village jurisdiction.
    - Adoption access management standards for arterial streets and highways under Village jurisdiction.
    - Use of traffic calming measures on streets under Village jurisdiction. **4.17**
- Address pedestrian connectivity from Steepleview Subdivision, south of STH 33 to the Village core, possibly through right-of-way acquisition from Concord Ct. to STH 33. **4.17**
- Work with Ozaukee and Washington County, WisDOT, and SEWRPC to update and implement the Ozaukee and Washington County jurisdictional highway system plan through representation on the Technical Coordinating and Advisory Committee. **4.00**
- Address pedestrian facilities and lack of facilities, such as a traffic light with a pedestrian call/walk button, along STH 33. **4.00**
- Study the use of alternative paving materials for Village facilities such as roads and parking lots. **3.83**
- 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. **3.83**
- Accommodate bicycle travel on Village 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 Village arterial street and highway system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. **3.83**
- Develop a Village bicycle and pedestrian plan to supplement the recommendations made in the regional transportation system plan, Ozaukee and Washington County's comprehensive plans, and Village Transportation Element. The plan will provide for facilities to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian travel within neighborhoods, providing for convenient travel between residential areas and points of interest, such as shopping centers, schools, parks, and transit stations, within or adjacent to the neighborhood. **3.83**
- 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 VIII-7 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities. **3.83**
- Accommodate the recommendations for provision of sidewalks in areas of existing or planned urban development set forth in Table X-1 on Village arterial, collector, and land access streets. Sidewalks should be added as the street system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. **3.83**
- Work with the Counties to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and the Village *roadway access management ordinance/driveway ordinance*. **3.80**

Medium-high priority programs:

- Incorporate the arterial street and highway system recommendations, shown on Map X-1, of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into Map VIII-7. **3.67**
- Incorporate existing commercial and industrial land uses in the Village, as shown on Map VIII-1 in the Land Use Element, into Map VIII-7. **3.67**
- Work with Counties to identify and apply for State and Federal grants for development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. **3.67**
- Implement the programs recommended under the Transit Issue and Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Issue of this Element. **3.67**

- Study the use of traffic calming measures on Village streets such as raised crosswalks and sidewalk "bump-outs" where appropriate to slow traffic and create a more pleasant walking environment. **3.50**
- Ensure a Village representative attends countywide workshops for County and local officials and staff to promote the benefits of alternative forms of development, such as infill, mixed-use, traditional neighborhood, transit-oriented development, and conservation subdivision design. Assist the County illustrate how such compact forms of development can encourage the use of alternative transportation modes such as transit, bicycle, and pedestrian travel. **3.50**
- Partner with the Counties to sponsor community transportation workshops in coordination with SEWRPC to focus on possible solutions to specific transportation issues in the Village. **3.50**
- Review the recommended programs and maps set forth in the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents. **3.50**
- Request Ozaukee and Washington County expand the shared-ride taxi service in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the Counties' Transit System Development Plans and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements. Expansion may include additional hours of operation. **3.50**
- Work to develop methods of cross access between existing and new commercial developments to provide more convenient and direct connections between such developments **3.33**
- Review the Ozaukee County model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances and model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions. **3.33**
- Review model pedestrian access design standards for use in local land division ordinances requiring pedestrian access out-lots or easements located between lots leading to points of interest such as schools, parks, shopping areas, and transit stops. Implement desired recommendations. **3.33**
- Work with the County, school districts, and the State to develop a Safe Routes to School programs in the Village.[12] **3.33**
- Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030.* **3.33**
- Work with Counties to identify potential transfer points for Shared-Ride Taxi Service and other public transportation service providers to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee, Washington, Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties. **3.33**
- Support County programs designed to gain input regarding the transportation needs of persons with disabilities and the elderly and market County programs to possible participants in the Village. **3.33**

Medium priority programs:

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[12] *The 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.*

- Work with the Counties and the State to implement the changes in highway system jurisdictional responsibility in the Village recommended under the County jurisdictional highway system plan and subsequent updates. **3.17**
- Continue to administer and enforce the *highway access management ordinance/driveway ordinance*. **3.17**
- Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030.*[13] **3.17**
- Require transportation impact analysis (TIA) reports for development projects generating 200 trips or more to determine if improvements such as turn lanes, traffic signals, or access to transit lines are needed. **3.17**
- Review Ozaukee and Washington County findings regarding the benefits of requirements and contents of transportation related health impact studies for development projects generating 200 trips or more. **3.17**
- Work with Wisconsin, Regional and County transportation officials to establish an open and honest as well as early and continuous a context sensitive transportation process. **3.17**
- Work with Wisconsin, Regional and County transportation officials in utilizing flexible design, or some other similar technique to balance the need for transportation improvements with the need to safely integrate the design into the surrounding natural and human environments. **3.17**
- Support implementation of the policies and programs set forth under each transportation issue of the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element, subject to the availability of funding. **3.17**
- Share examples of successful solutions to land use/transportation issues within the Village at workshops and/or LOGIN meetings. **3.17**
- Support Counties' efforts to develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the Village, County, and the Region. **3.17**
- Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the County's Transit System Development Plans and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents. **3.17**
- Request Ozaukee and Washington County to expand the shared-ride taxi service in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the Counties' Transit System Development Plans 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements. Expansion may include additional hours of operation. **3.17**
- Work with Ozaukee and Washington County to identify potential transfer points for Shared-Ride Taxi Service and other public transportation service providers to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee, Washington, Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties. **3.17**
- Review the recommended programs and maps set forth in the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents. **3.17**
- Work with Counties to design public transit stops that provide convenient access and safe access for persons with disabilities and elderly residents. **3.17**
- Review materials provided by the Counties regarding State and Federal grants and programs available to local governments to fund transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents. If desired, work with the Counties to obtain funding. **3.17**

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[13] *The 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 polices to aid transportation decision-makers when evaluating programs and projects. The plan is scheduled for adoption by WisDOT in early 2008.*

Medium-low priority programs:

- 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. **3.00**
- 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 VIII-7 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities. **3.00**
- Implement the programs recommended under the Streets and Highways Issue of this Element. **3.00**
- Support implementation of the regional transportation system plan. **3.00**
- Request Ozaukee County and Washington County to expand the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and Washington County Commuter Express services in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the County's Transit System Development Plans 2and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation systems plan, and the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements. Expansion may include additional routes, transit stations with parking, or bus stops. **3.00**
- Identify and support organizations in the community that provide transportation services to persons with disabilities and the elderly. **3.00**
- Update the official mapping ordinance and map to ensure and adequate amount of land is reserved for street rights-of-way to efficiently serve the community, as envisioned under the Village land use ordinance. **2.83**
- Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to require bicycle parking at jobsites and at retail, service, and institutional centers. **2.83**
- Identify "missing links" or opportunities to provide additional links to connect Village bikeways and activity centers to the Interurban Trail. **2.83**
- Implement the policies and programs set forth under each transportation issue of the Transportation Element, subject to the availability of funding. **2.83**
- Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the County Transit System Development Plans and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents. **2.83**
- Support the continued the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. **2.67**
- Study the use conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model prepared by SEWRPC, that include a linked pedestrian/bicycle path and open space system recommendation. Work with Ozaukee and Washington Counties to implement a conservation subdivision ordinance in the Village, if desired. **2.67**
- Work with Ozaukee and Washington County to 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. **2.67**
- Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Counties' Transit System Development Plans and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, to determine if the recommendations will meet the needs of Village residents. **2.67**

Low priority programs:

- Work with local school districts to increase the efficiency of school bus routes in the Village and the safety of pedestrian and bike routes to schools through methods such as the Safe Routes to School program. **2.50**
- Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030.* **2.50**
- Consider transit service for all major development projects in the Village. **2.50**
- Review the recommended programs and maps set forth in the Ozaukee and Washington County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Elements to determine if the recommendations will meet the needs of Village residents. **2.50**
- Review and amend the Village Zoning Ordinance to make buildings more accessible to persons using public transportation and pedestrians by locating parking behind or beside buildings. **2.50**
- Partner with the Counties provide technical assistance to employers interested in establishing programs to encourage commuting by transit, carpooling, biking, or walking, or by telecommuting from home. **2.40**
- Sponsor transportation-related events such as "Walking School Buses" and bike to work weeks to encourage residents to use alternative means of transportation. **2.33**
- Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including medium density urban 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 VIII-7 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation. **2.17**
- 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 VIII-7 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation. **2.17**
- Support the Counties' efforts to develop a program to promote interregional transportation services and facilities located in Milwaukee County, including Amtrak, interregional bus lines, and Mitchell International Airport, to Village residents. **2.00**
- Support the Counties' efforts to develop joint marketing strategies between the individual Counties and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System. **2.00**
- Support Ozaukee and Washington Counties' efforts to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System. **2.00**
- Support the publicly-owned railways in Ozaukee and Washington Counties through membership and participation in the East Wisconsin Counties Railroad Consortium. **1.83**

Chapter XI: Utilities and Community Facilities Element

High priority programs:

- Continue the annual budget process to help ensure the Village has the personnel and resources required to perform the public services offered by the Village. **4.67**
- Continue to administer the Village recycling program. **4.50**
- Monitor development and population levels within the Village and prepare facility update plan prior to the sewage flows to the Village treatment plant reaching the 80 percent threshold. **4.33**
- Continue to participate in the Shared Police Services identified in Part II of Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.* **4.33**

- Continue to prepare and formalize the Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) to help identify major Village projects, including land acquisition, equipment acquisition, street maintenance, building maintenance and development, and park projects. **4.33**
- Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the planned land use map. **4.20**
- Continue to update Village shoreland and floodplain regulations as needed to maintain eligibility to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. **4.17**
- Continue to contract with a private waste management firm for garbage pick-up service in the Village or study the development of a municipal garbage pick-up program. **4.17**
- Work with the Newburg Fire Department to assess if the department has sufficient fire-fighters, equipment, water supply, and facilities to adequately protect the Village based on the standards set forth in Table XI-9. **4.17**
- Continue to participate in the shared services identified in Part II of Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.* **4.17**
- Continue to participate in the shared services identified in Part II of Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.* **4.17**
- Support, and where applicable, implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan to help ensure an adequate supply of safe water for Village residents and businesses. **4.17**

Medium-high priority programs:

- Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance and Land Division Ordinance to ensure they are consistent with the planned land use map. **4.00**
- Ensure the required maps and materials are provided to SEWRPC for sewer service area plans and amendments. **4.00**
- Support, and where applicable, implement the objectives, principles, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan. **4.00**
- Continue to enforce the Village Stormwater Management Plan. **4.00**
- Consider signing and intergovernmental agreement with either the Ozaukee or Washington County Sheriff's Department for emergency dispatch services. **4.00**
- Work with the EMS Department to assess if the department has sufficient equipment and facilities to adequately protect the Village. **4.00**
- Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the location of communication and utility land uses on the planned land use map. **4.00**
- Continue to enforce the Village Construction Erosion Control Ordinance. **3.83**
- Continue to enforce Village shoreland and floodplain regulations to help protect Village residents from flooding hazards. **3.83**
- Continue to participate in the shared public works programs identified in Part II of Chapter XIII, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*. **3.83**
- Prepare plans and enforce regulations as required by the *Wisconsin Statutes* and *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. Examples include enforcing building code requirements as required by Chapter Comm 83 of the *Administrative Code*, and adopting a comprehensive plan under Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes.* **3.83**

Medium priority programs:

- Support, and where applicable, implement the objectives, principles, and standards recommended by the regional water quality management plan update. **3.67**
- Implement the public water supply alternative identified in the regional water supply plan for the Village. **3.67**

- Work with Ozaukee and Washington Counties to update Village floodplain zoning regulations and maps to incorporate updated DNR and FEMA regulations and mapping. **3.67**
- Distribute promotional materials provided by the County regarding Ozaukee County waste disposal programs, such as the unused pharmaceutical collection, hazardous household and agricultural chemicals collection, and tire collection programs, to Village residents. **3.67**
- Continue to conduct needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the police department has adequate personnel and equipment to provide Village residents with police protection. **3.67**
- Support and, where applicable, implement stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update (RWQMP). **3.67**
- Support and, where applicable, implement stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update (RWQMP). **3.50**
- 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. **3.50**
- 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. **3.50**
- Implement programs recommended under the Floodplain, Wetlands, and Saturated Soils Issue set forth in Chapter VII to help control stormwater runoff. **3.50**
- Incorporate the recommendations set forth in the Village park and open space plan into Map VIII-8 (Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035). **3.50**
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8 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 Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. **3.50**

Medium-low priority programs:

- Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary community facilities, such as child care facilities, to meet the needs of Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. **3.40**
- Support Ozaukee County's efforts to 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. **3.33**
- Study the development of joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities with neighboring communities. **3.33**
- Provide information regarding educational programs developed by Ozaukee County that promote alternatives to greenfield development, such as infill development, to developers to help limit the amount of impervious surfaces in the Village. **3.33**
- Develop methods to study possible cost savings and service efficiencies of shared police services between neighboring communities and the Ozaukee or Washington County Sheriff's Departments. **3.33**
- Provide recent building permit data 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. **3.33**
- Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the location of institutional land uses on the planned land use map. **3.33**
- Work with Ozaukee and Washington County to study the use of joint watershed planning programs between other communities in Ozaukee and Washington County to minimize urban and rural stormwater runoff in the Counties. **3.17**

- Encourage County efforts to implement the regional natural areas plan and County park and open space plan. **3.17**
- Support, and where applicable, implement the recommendations of the regional telecommunications planning program. **3.17**
- Allocate residential, commercial, and industrial land uses on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to Smart Growth Areas identified in the land use element to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide urban development away from lands delineated on Maps VIII-4, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development, and VIII-6, Environmentally Sensitive Lands, including very high and high potential groundwater recharge areas. **3.17**

Low priority programs:

- Allocate residential, commercial, and industrial land uses on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to Smart Growth Areas identified in the land use element to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by utilities and community facilities. Guide urban development away from lands delineated on Maps VIII-4, Natural Limitations to Building Site Development, and VIII-6, Environmentally Sensitive Lands, including very high and high potential groundwater recharge areas. **3.00**
- Work with Ozaukee and/or Washington County to identify available models for determining the cost of new development including methods of paying for the cost of new development. **3.00**
- Provide information regarding educational programs developed by Ozaukee County that promote pervious paving and construction materials to developers to reduce the amount of impervious surfaces in the Village. **3.00**
- Implement the programs recommended under the Park and Open Space Issue of Part II of Chapter VII, *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*. **2.83**
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary community facilities, such as cemeteries, through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. **2.80**
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary expansion of schools or construction of new schools within the Village to meet the educational needs of Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. **2.67**
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, to allow for the necessary expansion of health care facilities or construction of new health care facilities within the Village to meet the health care needs of Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035. **2.50**

Chapter XII: Economic Development Element

High priority programs:

- Reconstruct Main Street. **5.00**
- Generate excitement around the reconstruction of Main Street. **4.67**
- Support community businesses that promote the Village. **4.60**

Medium-high priority programs:

- Further explore what Newburg's Economic Development could and should be. **4.30**

- Explore design criteria for the redevelopment and development along STH 33 and Main Street. **4.17**
- Work with and support Washington and Ozaukee County's economic development efforts**. 4.00**
- List the Village of Newburg in the local visitor's guides. **4.00**

Medium priority programs:

- Further discuss the preparation of a Village Economic Development Plan that is the right fit for the Village. **3.83**
- Establish an Economic Development Committee. **3.67**
- Locate appropriate signage at the Village entryways, directing people to the Downtown. **3.67**

Medium-low priority programs:

- Establish and maintain a calendar of events in the Village. **3.60**
- Support the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce. **3.50**
- Assign Village Staff to annually check what Economic Development Programs are available through Washington and/or Ozaukee County. **3.50**

Low priority programs:

- Locate signs that promote the Village at appropriate locations throughout the Village. **3.40**
- Reinvigorate the Village's Historic District. **3.20**
- Promote the Establishment a Farmer's Market/Art Fair in the Village. **2.83**
- Designate Rustic Roads. **2.00**

Chapter XII: Intergovernmental Cooperation Element

High priority programs:

- Continue to work with Ozaukee County to maintain the Village website to provide information to the public and other units and agencies of government. **4.50**
- Continue to participate in the emergency radio system operated by Ozaukee County between the County and each city, village, and town in the County with connectivity to the City of Milwaukee and the State Police. **4.33**
- Study possible cooperative programs with local governments to develop joint agreements to provide shared stormwater management facilities. **4.17**
- Continue to participate in the Ozaukee and Washington Counties Anti-Drug Task Force, which consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the County. **4.17**
- Continue to participate in the Suburban Mutual Aid Response Team (SMART), which includes all fulltime law enforcement agencies in Ozaukee County and Washington County. **4.17**
- Continue to work with Ozaukee County to maintain Village e-mail services. **4.17**
- Continue to participate in County programs that provide technical services such as assistance with tax bills, the voter registration system, and the County's purchasing program. **4.17**

Medium-high priority programs:

- Encourage Ozaukee and Washington Counties to study the feasibility of providing a permanent County household hazardous waste drop-off site for use by all County residents. **4.00**
- Continue to provide Village parcel data to Ozaukee and Washington Counties for use in technical applications such as the County GIS system. **4.00**
- Participate in the County sponsored annual countywide workshop on opportunities for and examples of shared services. **4.00**
- Encourage Ozaukee and Washington Counties to work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee and Washington Counties to continue an annual countywide recycling program for unused pharmaceuticals. **3.83**
- 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. **3.83**
- Provide Ozaukee and Washington Counties and SEWRPC with current copies of the Village zoning and land division. **3.83**

Medium priority programs:

- Encourage Ozaukee and Washington Counties to apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs. **3.67**
- Encourage Ozaukee and Washington Counties to explore regional partnership options for recycling programs and facilities. Study possible Village partnership in regional recycling programs and facilities. **3.67**
- Continue to participate in the MATC countywide law enforcement training consortium. **3.67**
- Participate in informal ad-hoc committees facilitated by Ozaukee and Washington Counties that would meet periodically with adjacent communities to discuss development projects and issues, such as shared services, boundary agreements, and/or development standards and patterns. **3.67**
- Provide updates to Ozaukee and Washington Counties when land use boundaries are changed or other significant amendments are made to the Village comprehensive plan land use plan map. **3.67**
- Work with Ozaukee and Washington Counties and private service providers, on request, to explain the type of permits required from the Village before selecting and buying a building site. **3.50**
- Continue to participate in ongoing cooperative planning efforts with all participating local governments, the County, and SEWRPC started under the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, including utilizing data and mapping provided by Ozaukee County. **3.50**
- Work with Ozaukee Economic Development (OED) and the Economic Development/Washington County (ED/WC), other local governments in the Counties, and the Milwaukee 7 to coordinate attraction and expansion of businesses to the most advantageous areas of the Counties for businesses and residents of the Village, County and the Region. **3.50**
- Continue working with Ozaukee and Washington Counties, SEWRPC, and WisDOT on transportation planning and programming efforts to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the Village, County, and Region. **3.50**
- Continue working with SEWRPC and Ozaukee and Washington Counties as appropriate to prepare new and updated elements of the regional plan, such as the regional water quality, water supply, natural areas, and telecommunications plan. **3.50**
- Continue to use the Village website as a tool to disseminate information regarding Village ordinances to developers and the general public. **3.50**

Medium-low priority programs:

- Continue to contract with Ozaukee and Washington Counties for construction and maintenance services for applicable Village transportation facilities. **3.33**
- Consider contracting with Ozaukee County for emergency dispatch services through an intergovernmental agreement. **3.33**
- Participate in the Ozaukee and Washington Counties Facilitated Negotiation Dispute Resolution Forum to resolve multi-jurisdictional conflicts regarding the adopted comprehensive plans of Ozaukee and Washington Counties and local governments in the County. **3.33**
- Support and participate, as appropriate, in Ozaukee or Washington Counties' work with SEWRPC, NGOs, UWM, and the DNR to establish a cooperative process to develop a framework for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply facilities and services. **3.33**
- Continue working with SEWRPC and Ozaukee and Washington Counties to update the County jurisdictional highway plan and the County transit development plan. **3.33**
- Participate in the County sponsored annual countywide intergovernmental cooperation workshop. **3.33**
- Participate with other local governments and the County in discussions regarding current governing issues through LOGIN. **3.17**
- Support and participate, as appropriate, in Ozaukee or Washington Counties' on-going cooperative planning and land acquisition efforts. **3.17**

Low priority programs:

- Work with SEWRPC, Ozaukee County, Washington County, and other 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. **3.00**
- Work with Ozaukee and Washington Counties and SEWRPC, as appropriate, to use model ordinances develop by the County as recommended in other element chapters of this plan**. 3.00**
- Cooperate with Ozaukee and Washington Counties and other local governments on County stormwater management planning and education initiatives recommended in the County comprehensive plan. **2.83**
- Work with school district officials, on request, to explain the type of permits required from the Village before selecting and buying a site. **2.67**
- Provide access to mapping, such as the Village planned land use map for 2035 (Map VIII-8), to assist school districts in facilities site selection and planning. **2.50**

Table XIV-2

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG LAND USE PLAN CATEGORIES AND RECOMMENDED ZONING DISTRICTS

Land Use Plan Categories	Recommended Zoning District
Village Residential	R-1 Single Family Residential, 20,000 square foot lot minimum, District
	R-2 Single Family Residential, 14,000 square foot lot minimum, District
	R-3 Single Family Residential, 10,000 square foot lot minimum, District
	R-4 Single Family Residential, 8,700 square foot lot minimum, District
	RD-1 Single and Two-Family Residential District
	RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District
	B-2 Business District
Rural Residential	A-4 Rural Countryside Agricultural District, 10 acre minimum, Town of Saukville
	A-5 Countryside Agricultural District, 10 acre minimum, Town of Saukville
	CES-5 5 acre Country Estates, 5 acre minimum, Town of Trenton
	CES-10 10 Acre Country Estates, 10 acre minimum, Town of Trenton
	R-1 Rural Residential, 40,000 square foot lot minimum, Town of Trenton
	R-2 Residential (unsewered), 40,000 square foot lot minimum, Town of Trenton
	R-3 Residential (unsewered), 3 acre minimum, Town of Trenton
Agricultural	A-1 General Agricultural District, 20 acre minimum, Town of Saukville
	A-1 Agriculture, 35 acre minimum, Town of Trenton
	A-2 Exclusive Agriculture, 35 acre minimum, Town of Saukville
	A-3 Agricultural Transition District, 35 acre minimum, Town of Saukville
	EA Exclusive Agriculture, 35 acre minimum, Town of Trenton
Village Commercial	B-1 Central Business District
	M-1 Manufacturing District
	R-4 Single Family Residential, 8,700 square foot lot minimum, District
	RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District
Highway Commercial	B-1 Central Business District
	B-2 Business District
Industrial	M-2 Manufacturing District
Village Parks and Open Space	C-1 Conservancy District
	C-2 Conservation Outdoor Recreation District
	R-1 Single Family Residential, 20,000 square foot lot minimum, District
	R-2 Single Family Residential, 14,000 square foot lot minimum, District
	R-3 Single Family Residential, 10,000 square foot lot minimum, District
	R-4 Single Family Residential, 8,700 square foot lot minimum, District
	RD-1 Single and Two-Family Residential District
	RM-1 Multi-Family Residential District
Env. Corridors, Natural Areas, Floodplain, Private Open and Proposed Open Space	C-1 Conservancy District
	C-2 Conservation Outdoor Recreation District
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Chapter XV

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In 1999, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted a comprehensive planning law, set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The 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 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 law includes a "consistency" requirement, whereby zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances adopted and enforced by the Village of Newburg must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Village Board.

To address the State comprehensive planning requirements, a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process was undertaken by Ozaukee County; 14 local government partners, including the Village; UW-Extension; and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). A comprehensive plan that satisfies the planning requirements and is in compliance with Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* has been developed for the Village as a result of the multi-jurisdictional process. The plan is documented in this report.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public participation plan was developed for the Village to ensure opportunities for public involvement in the planning process. Section 66.1001(4) of the *Statutes* requires that the Village Board 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. A public informational meeting and a visioning workshop for the Village, as well as a countywide public opinion survey *and* Village *public opinion survey*, were conducted as part of the public participation plan.

The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning Public Participation Planning Workgroup, with assistance from County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC staff, developed a public participation plan for the County multi-jurisdictional plan. The Village Plan Commission then developed a companion public participation plan for the Village. The Village public participation plan was adopted by resolution of the Village Board on April 28, 2005.

VISION STATEMENT 2035

Visioning Process

Ozaukee County and SEWRPC staff met with the Village Plan Commission on October 19, 2006 to develop a vision statement for the Village Comprehensive Plan Issues and Opportunities Element. The Plan Commission examined public comments generated during the Village comprehensive planning process along with the Village's existing planning and zoning documents to develop a vision statement for the comprehensive plan.

Vision Statement
Village living with a country feel.

INVENTORY INFORMATION AND PLAN ELEMENTS

The Introduction; 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 of the Village comprehensive plan are included in the Village plan as Chapters I, II, III, IV, and V, respectively.

The element chapters of the Village comprehensive plan include inventory information and recommendations, identifying future needs and containing a compilation of goals, objectives, policies, and programs for each of the nine required elements of a comprehensive plan. The element chapters include:

- Issues and Opportunities Element – Chapter VI
- Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element – Chapter VII
- Land Use Element – Chapter VIII
- Housing Element – Chapter IX
- Transportation Element – Chapter X
- Utilities and Community Facilities Element – Chapter XI
- Economic Development Element – Chapter XII
- Intergovernmental Cooperation Element – Chapter XIII
- Implementation Element – Chapter XIV

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG LAND USE PLAN

This Village of Newburg Comprehensive Plan is intended to serve the Village to the year 2035. The Village Land Use Plan Map is shown on Map VIII-8 in Chapter VIII (Land Use Element). Use of the land use plan map, when implementing the Village plan, is described in the Implementation Element (Chapter XIV).

PLAN ADOPTION

The Village of Newburg held a public hearing on November 6, 2008 to review the draft Village comprehensive plan. The Plan Commission approved the plan on November 6, 2008 and the Village Board adopted the plan by ordinance on November 13, 2008 A copy of the adopting ordinance is included in Appendix II.

PLAN UPDATES AND AMENDMENTS

The comprehensive planning law requires that the adopted Village comprehensive plan be reviewed and updated at least once every ten years. 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 for amending the plan.

The Comprehensive Plan was reviewed, discussed, revised and amended, according to the procedures described in the prior plan, in 2014. Where those amendments conflict with earlier statements, the new, updated plan shall be considered applicable.

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Appendix A

STATE OF WISCONSIN
OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG
Ordinance No. 01-2014

ORDINANCE TO ADOPT A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PURSUANT TO APPLICABLE WISCONSIN STATUTES

WHEREAS, the Village of Newburg has by ordinance established a Plan Commission for the Village of Newburg pursuant to Sections 61.35 and 62.23, Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Village Plan Commission is empowered to recommend to the Village Board the adoption of a Comprehensive Plan for the physical development of the Village, pursuant to Sections 62.23(1), (2) and (3), and Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, Section 62.23(2) and (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes provide that it is the duty of the Plan Commission to adopt a master plan for the physical development of the Village which, together with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive and explanatory matter, shall show the Plan Commission's recommendations for such physical development; and

WHEREAS, Section 62.23(3)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the master plan shall be made "with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the municipality which will, in accordance with existing and future needs, best promote public health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity or the general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development"; and

WHEREAS, in 1999, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted a comprehensive planning law, which is set forth in Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, that requires that master plans (which are referred to under Section 66.1001 as "comprehensive" plans; referred to herein as "comprehensive master plan") be completed and adopted by local governing bodies in order for a town, county, city, or village to enforce its zoning, subdivision, or official mapping ordinances; and

WHEREAS, Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes sets forth specific requirements affecting the contents and procedures for adoption of a comprehensive master plan under Section 62.23(2) or (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, as of January 1, 2010, Sections 62.23(3)(b) and 66.1001(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes require, in part, that Villages engaging in any of the following actions take such actions in accordance with their comprehensive master plan:

- Official mapping established or amended under Section 62.23(6) of the Wisconsin Statutes;

- Local subdivision regulation under Section 236.45 or 236.46 of the Wisconsin Statutes;

- Zoning ordinances and shoreland zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 61.35, 62.23(7) and 61.351 of the Wisconsin Statutes and other laws; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Newburg intends to continue to engage in the foregoing activities and, therefore, desires to have a comprehensive master plan that fully complies with Sections 62.23 and 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board adopted an ordinance to formally approve the Village of Newburg Comprehensive Plan on or about December 11, 2008; and

WHEREAS, Chapter XIV, Part 2 of the adopted Village of Newburg Comprehensive Plan contemplates regular and periodic review and amendment, to allow the plan to remain current and vital to the community; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Newburg engaged the services of GRAEF, a professional engineering and planning firm, led by Stephanie R. Allewalt Hacker, LEED AP, to serve as consultant and assist in the preparation of a comprehensive master plan amendment for the Village of Newburg; and

WHEREAS, on or about February 6, 2014, the Village Board adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of amendments to the comprehensive master plan for the Village of Newburg, which included provisions for wide distribution of the proposed elements of the Comprehensive Plan, and provided an opportunity for oral and written comments to be received from the public and for the Village to respond to such comments; and such procedures have been followed in consideration of this matter; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission, in conjunction with its consultant and Village Staff, has prepared the Comprehensive Plan amendment attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit A, which complies with the requirements of Sections 62.23 and 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, on or about February 19, 2014, the Village of Newburg Plan Commission recommended an amended Comprehensive Plan to the Village Board, by Resolution adopted by a majority vote of the entire Plan Commission of the Village of Newburg; and

WHEREAS, on or about March 27, 2014, the Village Board of Trustees opened a public hearing to consider public comments regarding adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, following due notice being provided in compliance with the requirements of Wisconsin

Statutes Sections 66.1001(4)(b), 66.1001(4)(c), 66.1001(4)(d), 66.1001(4)(e) and 66.1001(4)(f), and held this hearing open to allow for further consideration at a subsequent meeting which was announced would be held on May 8, 2014 at 7:00 P.M. at the Village of Newburg Village Hall; and

WHEREAS, on or about April 17, 2014, the Village of Newburg Plan Commission recommended the Comprehensive Plan attached hereto to the Village Board, by an Amended Resolution adopted by a majority vote of the entire Plan Commission of the Village of Newburg; and

WHEREAS, this matter came again before the Village Board of Trustees for the continued Public Hearing on May 8, 2014, at 7:00 P.M. to consider public comments regarding the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the public participation plan adopted by the Village Board, the Village Board has allowed public comments to be submitted in writing prior to the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board for the Village of Newburg, having carefully reviewed the recommendation of the Village Plan Commission, having considered all public comments received, having determined that all procedural requirements and notice requirements have been satisfied, having given the matter due consideration, including consideration of the plan components related to issues and opportunities, housing, transportation, utilities and community facilities, agricultural, natural and cultural resources, economic development, intergovernmental cooperation, land use, and implementation, has determined that the comprehensive plan will serve the general purposes of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the Village of Newburg which will, in accordance with existing and future needs, best promote public health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and the general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Village Board of the Trustees of the Village of Newburg, by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Village Board, do hereby ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Village of Newburg Comprehensive Plan amendment attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A is hereby adopted.

Section 2. Filing. The Village Clerk is directed to provide a copy of this ordinance and a copy of the Village of Newburg Comprehensive Plan that is hereby adopted to the persons and entities described in Wisconsin Statutes Section 66.1001(4)(b), as required by Wisconsin Statutes Section 66.1001(4)(c).

Section 3. Severability. The several sections and portions of this ordinance are declared to be severable. If any section or portion thereof shall be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, unlawful or unenforceable, such decision shall apply to the specific section or portion thereof directly specified in the decision, and shall not affect the validity of any other provisions, sections or portions thereof of the

ordinance. The remainder of the ordinance shall remain in full force and effect. Any other ordinances whose terms are in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed as to those terms that conflict.

Section 4. Effective date. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and posting or publication as provided by law.

ADOPTED THIS 8th day of May, 2014.

BY THE VILLAGE BOARD,
VILLAGE OF NEWBURG

William R. Sackett, Village President

ATTEST:

Rick J. Goeckner, Village Administrator/Clerk

Published and/or posted this 20th day of May, 2014.