The Village of Saukville
2035 Comprehensive Plan

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING PROCESS

Early in the 20th century, Saukville was a small village of little more than a few hundred residents. Its neighbors, at some distance away, were also small communities reflecting the rural character of the county at that time. The boundaries of the Village represented a development pattern directly related to the Milwaukee River. Over the years, plans and decisions about where and how the Village would grow were being made in many different ways---by businesses seeking to create environments that would help their industries and enterprises grow and prosper; by real estate developers and builders responding to residents' desires for new and affordable housing; and by concerned citizens and community groups seeking to guide and shape the Village's growth in ways that would enhance and maintain Saukville's essential character.

Saukville today is no longer a sleepy, river community insulated from its neighbors and the larger world. As Saukville and other communities in Ozaukee County have grown, the Village has become an important community at the center of commercial and manufacturing activity in the region. Saukville's historical importance as a crossroads is more important now than ever. Many of the issues remain the same---where to grow and how much, affordable housing, transportation for workers, how to enhance and maintain the Village's essential character---but the environment in which the Village functions today is considerably more complex, and the number and scale of the entities that affect the future of the Village are becoming more numerous. The plans, goals and visions of individual citizens, organizations, institutions and neighboring communities continue to influence the shape and direction of the Village of Saukville's future. But in contrast to a century ago, these visions and influences are guided through an ongoing process of community planning to identify issues, evaluate alternative courses of action, and reach decisions that will balance sometimes competing objectives and address the myriad concerns of its citizens. This planning activity occurs at the regional, municipal, neighborhood and sub-neighborhood level, and has produced a diverse array of plans and planning recommendations. This Comprehensive Plan provides an overall framework for coordinating the multiple levels of community planning, evaluating village-wide, neighborhood and special area plans against common goals and objectives, and aligning them to the greatest extent possible.

ROLE AND PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan establishes an urban development strategy and policies to guide the future growth and development of the community over the next two decades. The Plan assesses existing conditions and trends, and provides recommendations for the use and development of land, the extension and improvement of transportation services and infrastructure, the development of community facilities, the expansion of the Village's economic base, the provision of housing, and the protection of natural resources.

The Comprehensive Plan has a long-range perspective, and is a policy document that provides a coordinated approach to making many decisions regarding land use and the location of development, the extension of urban services and the placement of community facilities. As such, the Comprehensive Plan is one of the primary tools used by the Saukville Plan Commission, the Village Board, and the Village administration in making decisions that affect the future of the community.

The new Comprehensive Plan supplements and updates the Village's existing village-wide land use plan, which had been developed over time, and which, in turn, provides the planning reference points for more detailed special interest and special area plans that are also often adopted as part of this planning process. The Village currently has reviewed or adopted a number of special area or special purpose plans, including the Downtown Plan; an extraterritorial transportation plan; new neighborhoods in the Village's projected growth areas, several corridor plans focused on design as well as land use issues. The Comprehensive Plan also will provide a framework and guidance for the Village's five-year capital improvement program, and for preparing revised and updated land development regulations, such as various growth management policies and tools, including Official Mapping and Extraterritorial Plat Approval Review.

The focus of the Comprehensive Plan is primarily to establish relatively broad, long-term goals, objectives, policies and implementation recommendations that will provide the framework for ongoing community planning activities and for the wide array of other adopted Village planning documents whose detailed recommendations will expand upon and supplement the more general recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan.

This Plan complies with the State of Wisconsin's new Comprehensive Planning law, sometimes known as the "Smart Growth" law, which establishes certain requirements regarding the content and process for preparing and adopting the Plan, as described further below. The Village of Saukville has participated in a multi-jurisdictional grant effort for Comprehensive Planning Grant with Ozaukee County and several other communities. Ozaukee County and the South East Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission provided invaluable assistance in the preparation of this Comprehensive Plan.

LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GOALS

Communities that receive a Comprehensive Planning Grant from the State of Wisconsin must describe how their comprehensive plans will achieve the following fourteen local comprehensive planning goals defined in Section 16.965, of the Wisconsin Statutes:

1. Promote the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
2. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
3. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces and groundwater resources.
4. Protect economically productive areas including farmland and forests.
5. Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.
6. Preserve cultural, historic and archaeological sites.
7. Encourage coordination and cooperation among adjacent and overlapping units of government.
8. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
9. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the community.
10. Provide 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. Promote the expansion and sustainable of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional, and local levels.
12. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.
13. Plan and develop land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

14. Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit dependent and disabled citizens.

Each chapter of the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan includes a specific set of goals and objectives. The goal setting process includes the identification of present and future problems, the determination of aspirations in the form of goals and objectives, and the identification of strategic issues and priorities among them. Goals are broad statements that express general public priorities about how the Village should develop and redevelop during the next 20-25 years. The goals are formulated based on the identification of key issues, opportunities and problems that affect the Village. Objectives are more specific than goals and are usually attainable through strategic planning and implementation activities. The accomplishment of an objective contributes to the fulfillment of a goal.

GOALS SUMMARY

Land Use Goals and Objectives

Goal One: Create an economically efficient and environmentally sustainable development pattern.

Objectives:

- Emphasize in-fill development as a priority strategy serving new development whenever possible.
- Expect all new development within Saukville's planning area to be served with the full array of municipal services (e.g. sanitary sewer, storm sewer, municipal water, police, fire, trash pick-up, etc.).
- Encourage collaboration between the Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and neighboring jurisdictions with regard to planning initiatives and development policies, particularly on transportation matters.
- Coordinate land development with transportation system improvements.

Goal Two: Create and maintain Village of Saukville neighborhoods.

Objectives:

- Plan a mix of well designed neighborhoods that incorporate a variety of housing types matching market realities to issues of quality, open spaces, proximity to community amenities, ease of access, density, affordability, and pedestrian friendliness.
- Minimize high traffic volumes and speeds in residential neighborhoods.
- Enforce property maintenance codes to maintain neighborhood quality and tax base stability.
- Design new neighborhoods integrating civic spaces such as parks, schools, churches, monuments, etc., as featured or central elements.
- Prohibit incompatible land uses (e.g. high traffic generators, agricultural uses, noisy or unaesthetic uses) from locating within or next to residential neighborhoods.
- Require transitional residential land uses to employ design specifications respecting the urban characteristics of municipal development in terms of both the aesthetics and infrastructure of the Village, to accommodate future Village growth and minimize economic impacts of annexations.

Goal Three: Provide safe, affordable housing for all Saukville residents.

Objectives:

- Provide a range of housing sites in the Village of Saukville.

- Design mixed housing neighborhoods that provide a range of housing types, densities, and costs, which maintain the predominantly single-family character of the community.
- Assure that the housing mix effectively contributes to and supports the economic needs of local manufacturing and business enterprises, by ensuring a diverse and available labor supply.
- Require multi-modal transportation design elements to be included in neighborhood development, maximizing connectivity locally and regionally via bike paths, pedestrian connections, bus routes, and practical layout of the street grid.
- Encourage Village and Town land owners to open up suitable undeveloped areas for new residential development in response to market conditions and population growth pressures.
- Create attractive and safe neighborhoods that are well-served by essential municipal services and facilities (sanitary sewer, municipal water, stormwater management facilities, police, fire, etc.).

Goal Four: Create efficient, well-designed business and employment centers.

Objectives:

- Provide a generous supply of developable or re-developable land for industrial, office, and commercial land uses.
- Identify strategic locations for high quality industrial and office developments.
- Discourage unplanned, incremental strip commercial development in commercial districts.
- Maintain high standards for signage, landscaping, site design, and related development standards for existing commercial, office, and industrial development areas.
- Provide necessary municipal services such as sanitary sewer, municipal water, and stormwater management facilities to strategic Village growth areas to stimulate development interest and facilitate execution of adopted plans.
- Avoid premature development at key development locations identified by this Plan until detailed neighborhood plans have been prepared for those areas and approved by the Village.
- Encourage the creation of highly planned, mixed use centers that include employment, shopping, housing, and recreation opportunities in a compact, pedestrian-oriented setting.
- Promote public partnering with development interests willing to pay their own way or contribute significantly toward mitigating the cost impact of new development on Village taxpayers.

Goal Five: Enhance the Village of Saukville business districts.

Objectives:

- Plan for segregation of types of retail uses based on target demographics, location and economics by establishing planned development business districts and neighborhoods ensuring the uniqueness of each district and contributing to their sustainability.
- Ensure an appropriate mix of residential development in business districts that are traditionally oriented and designed, e.g. downtown district, neighborhood retail districts, etc.
- Encourage strong public-private investment in business district improvements.

- Champion a lead role for public action and investment to establish the desired aesthetic standards and qualities for public use and open spaces to attract matching effort from private owners.

Goal Six: Provide quality, accessible recreation and open space facilities to all residents of the Village of Saukville.

Objectives:

- Ensure that neighborhoods are located within a five minute walk (approximately 1/4 mile) of a neighborhood park facility.
- Work with Ozaukee County to implement the Village of Saukville portion of the Ozaukee County bikeway and pedestrian trail plans.
- Work jointly with the School District to plan for future building needs and to provide adequate recreational facilities and to avoid duplication or over – concentration of recreational facilities in certain locations.
- Open and improve public accessibility to the Milwaukee River, particularly adjacent to the Downtown District.

Transportation Goals and Objectives

Goal One: Provide a safe and efficient transportation system that meets the specific needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, trucks, trains and seasonal recreational uses.

Objectives:

- Secure funding for the Cold Spring Road Bridge over the Milwaukee River with dry-land access serving as the primary freight route for local manufacturing districts and minimizing or eliminating through freight traffic in the Downtown District.
- Identify additional plans that include this objective in the creation of a State Highway 33 Bypass that connects directly to I-43 at the State Highway 57/I-43 interchange per previous plan initiatives.
- Coordinate multi-jurisdictional (city, village, town, county, state) transportation system improvements in the Saukville planning area.
- Utilize the Village's official mapping authority within the Village limits and its extraterritorial planning area to support orderly development.
- Provide safe and convenient access between neighborhoods, employment centers, schools, service centers, recreational centers and the downtown.
- Require transportation infrastructure to be of appropriate scale and design for the districts and neighborhoods planned, impacted, or served.
- Provide for adequate road capacity, durability and quality.
- Support the needs of specific planned development districts in terms of road and right of way design specifications.
- Provide for regional transit service to the downtown, business parks and interstate corridor areas.
- Promote the inclusion of Saukville in regional commuter rail studies. Protect and enhance existing rail service to the Village.

Goal Two: Develop and maintain a comprehensive system of bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the Saukville area.

Objectives:

- Encourage pedestrian-oriented neighborhood designs as new developments are platted and existing neighborhoods are revitalized.

- Plan and implement a comprehensive network of sidewalks and bicycle routes.
- Ensure that schools, parks, playgrounds and similar activity centers are well-served by sidewalks, paths and bicycle routes.
- Consider pedestrian and bicycle accessibility when selecting sites for new public facilities such as schools, parks, libraries, and community centers.
- Encourage a land development pattern that minimizes absolute reliance on the automobile.
- Officially map future pedestrian and bicycle routes in the Saukville area.
- Require pedestrian and bicycle access to be carefully considered during site plan reviews.
- Ensure that all pedestrian crossings at major intersections are properly designed to provide maximum safety to those crossing these streets.

Utility System Goals and Objectives

Goal One: Provide a cost-effective system of public utilities in the Saukville planning area.

Objectives:

- Urban and suburban developments (individual lot sizes less than 35 acres) that require urban services should be located within the Village of Saukville corporate limits.
- Discourage low density, unsewered suburban development in the unincorporated areas surrounding the Village of Saukville.
- Maximize the use of existing utility systems capacities.
- Plan for an orderly extension of municipal utilities into the 2035 Saukville planning area.
- Regularly assess the Village's utility system capacity to accommodate projected future growth under this plan.
- Prepare a formal assessment when facilities reach 80% of designed capacity.

Goal Two: Coordinate utility systems planning with land use and transportation systems planning.

Objectives:

- Identify annexation as a pre-requisite for services.
- Encourage residential densities greater than 2 units per gross acre.
- Reject extraterritorial residential land division proposals where Village planned densities, urban design specifications, street grid design, and Official Map elements are not included.

Natural Resource, Parks and Open Space Preservation Goals and Objectives

Goal One: Protect natural resource features in the Saukville area.

Objectives:

- Work with adjacent town jurisdictions to preserve working farms and open spaces, discouraging town land divisions of less than 35 acres proposed to accommodate quasi-rural or rural residential, commercial, and industrial development.
- Work with surrounding communities to encourage an orderly, efficient development pattern that protects natural resources and promotes development with full urban amenities in accordance with this Plan.
- Update the Village's Parks and Recreation Plan.
- Preserve environmental corridor features including waterways, floodplains, wetlands, ground water recharge area, steep slopes (greater than 12%), established wildlife habitat, scenic vistas and woodlands.

- Require natural resource features to be depicted on all site plans and preliminary plats and certified survey maps in order to facilitate preservation of natural resources.
- Encourage the clean up of contaminated sites in and near the Village that threaten the public health, safety and welfare.
- Secure financial resources for site remediation of lands identified as strategic to the implementation of in-fill development policy or necessary to the success of existing plans.
- Discourage the proliferation of low density unsewered development in the extraterritorial planning area of the Village.

Administration Goals and Objectives

Goal One: Implement effective and responsive administrative practices.

Objectives:

- Implement the Comprehensive Plan.
- Encourage a culture of administrative flexibility.
- Implement timely responsiveness and efficient enforcement.
- Encourage greater public awareness and participation.

Goal Two: Encourage mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with surrounding jurisdictions.

Objectives:

- Work with surrounding jurisdictions to establish orderly and efficient development and growth when preservation of working farms and agricultural uses are no longer viable.

Goals, objectives, policies and implementation recommendations to achieve the fourteen comprehensive planning goals are provided within the chapters of the Comprehensive Plan with greater detail. Because the fourteen planning goals are closely inter-related, many of the goals are addressed in several of the Comprehensive Plan chapters.

PLAN CONSISTENCY

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning law (Wisconsin Statutes, Section 66.1001) requires that beginning on January 1, 2010, Saukville's zoning and land subdivision regulations will need to be consistent with the Village's adopted Comprehensive Plan. Because the Comprehensive Plan covers a large and diverse planning area, the mapped land use recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan are necessarily relatively general. In order to provide the more detailed recommendations needed to guide land development and private and public investment in a complex urban environment, the Comprehensive Plan specifically requires that substantive changes in land use must also be consistent with the recommendations of a more detailed, Village-adopted neighborhood, neighborhood development, or special area plan. The recommendations of more-detailed Village plans are also required to be consistent with the broader recommendations of this Comprehensive Plan.

Additional information regarding the relationship between the Comprehensive Plan and adopted Village of Saukville neighborhood and special area plans may be found in those specific plan documents made part of this Plan.

KEY THEMES

Early in the process of developing its new Comprehensive Plan, Saukville's citizens were asked to comment on what they liked and disliked about the community, and to provide feedback on a variety planning-related themes. Based on this information and similar information gathered from Village

boards, commissions, committees and Village staff, five key themes were identified that would provide a broad framework for the Comprehensive Plan's more detailed recommendations. These were:

- **The role of the comprehensive plan in shaping the future of the Village.**
  The Comprehensive Plan, in its broadest form, is a statement of what the community will strive to achieve and what the Village hopes to become. The Comprehensive Plan will provide basic policies to guide the many other community-based planning activities that are an integral and essential component of Saukville's character. The Plan will help to determine public investment priorities, be a more-general framework for the development of more detailed neighborhood and special area plans and the specific regulations and standards that will be created to help guide public and private developments. The Comprehensive Plan must have the flexibility to address changing conditions and adapt to new situations that may not be anticipated today.

- **Saukville's relationship with the region, it's institutions and neighborhoods.**
  Saukville is part of a dynamic and growing region, is neighbor to the seat of County government, and has several very active neighborhood, business and community organizations. The continued economic, social and fiscal health of the Village will depend on its success in working with other communities, institutions and local organizations to identify opportunities for alignment and coordination to address shared planning goals.

- **Enhancing Saukville's unique qualities.**
  The Village will enhance its unique qualities, including a legacy of civic involvement; educational, economic and cultural connections to its businesses; an accessible and preserved natural setting of scenic beauty and abundant natural resources; and a rich fabric of special districts and established neighborhoods which help convey a sense of Saukville's history and reinforce a sense of place, identity and location.

- **Planning for future growth, continuity and change.**
  Saukville and the Ozaukee County region are among the fastest growing communities in Wisconsin, and the communities are not just growing, but changing. Demographic shifts, increased diversity, technological advances, changing business practices and transitioning lifestyles all will require corresponding changes in the way the multiple functions of the Village are organized, designed and served. The Comprehensive Plan will seek to balance the need to accommodate growth and change with the desire to conserve and enhance the special qualities that make the Village of Saukville a great place to live, work, invest and recreate.

- **Living within our resources**
  The Village of Saukville must grow in a sustainable manner to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Comprehensive Plan will work to accomplish this through environmental stewardship; compact, mixed-use development; safe, convenient and efficient transportation facilities; and high-quality, cost-effective community services.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The broad goals of the Comprehensive Plan have been identified and discussed at a series of regular public meetings and special meetings of the Saukville Plan Commission from 2005-08. The Plan Commission emphasized its support for a Comprehensive Plan that will help the Village to achieve compact growth integrated with transportation, housing options that meet the needs of a range of income levels, a mix of businesses that are committed to providing quality jobs with opportunities for advancement, preservation of environmental corridors and greenways, and a variety of parks and recreational activities for everyone. Some of the key recommendations designed to help realize the goals of the Comprehensive Plan include:

- Balance redevelopment and infill development with new growth and the preservation of the unique character of Saukville's existing neighborhoods, focusing on such issues as requiring that the size and scale of new development enhances and is compatible with the established and planned neighborhood character and density.

- Create neighborhoods that include compact, mixed-use development patterns; high quality architecture and urban design features; protection of significant natural areas and features and provision of high-quality recreational facilities; an interconnected pattern of pedestrian and bicycle movements supplementing efficient traffic movements; and provision of mass transit service.

- Develop affordable housing and other support facilities and programs necessary to ensure that Saukville remains a place of opportunity for individuals and families with a variety of income and personal resources.

- Maintain and enhance Downtown Saukville as the most recognizable and natural center for community civic, cultural, entrepreneurial, and entertainment activities, and as a vibrant urban residential community characterized by a unique marketplace and engaging residents.

- Preserve and enhance Saukville's unique beauty and character by implementing architectural, urban design and natural resource policies that will promote and protect a sustainable, high-quality built environment and preserve the area's important natural resources and open spaces.

- Develop and maintain a coordinated and balanced transportation system that provides accessible, multi-modal travel opportunities, including automobile, public transit, pedestrian and bicycle choices within the community, and convenient highway, rail and shipping linkages to the region and beyond.

- Create new mixed-use, transit-oriented developments, and encourage appropriately scaled mixed-use redevelopment and infill development, at strategic locations within the Village identified in the Comprehensive Plan as one means of creating a more complete and engaging urban environment and reducing the reliance on automobile transportation.

- Maintain and strengthen a healthy regional economy that builds upon the Saukville area's high quality of life, highly-skilled work force, and recognized entrepreneurial vitality.

- Generally, create a development pattern and service infrastructure that supports and encourages efficiencies and promotes long-term conservation of natural resources and the health of our environment, especially water resources. Encourage sustainable development by promoting urban infill and redevelopment, and high performance green construction techniques.

- Help Saukville residents live fulfilling lives by providing access to high quality housing and employment, a healthy natural environment, nutritious food, and clean air and water.

REQUIRED PLAN ELEMENTS

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning law requires that all comprehensive plans contain at least all of the following elements, but communities are allowed flexibility in how the plan elements are organized and presented:

1. Issues and Opportunities
2. Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources
3. Land Use
4. Housing
5. Transportation
6. Utilities and Community Facilities
7. Economic Development
8. Intergovernmental Cooperation
9. Implementation

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CHAPTERS

The Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan is presented in its entirety, with the discussion of planning issues, goals, objectives, policies and implementation recommendations presented chapter by chapter. The Comprehensive Plan and its respective chapters are:

1. Introduction, Overview of Goals and Recommendations, Issues and Opportunities
2. Population and Demographics
3. Inventory of Existing Resources
4. Inventory of Current Land Uses; Transportation Facilities and Services; Utilities and Community Facilities
5. Land Use Element
6. Downtown Revitalization
7. Park and Public Space Resources
8. Housing
9. Economic Development
10. Transportation
11. Community Facilities and Utilities
12. Intergovernmental Cooperation
13. Implementation

There is a high degree of interrelationship and considerable overlap between the issues and recommendations in the individual plan chapters. It is important that the Comprehensive Plan be considered as a whole since the recommendations in one chapter of the Plan may be expanded, strengthened or nuanced by the recommendations in another chapter. While specific plan recommendations sometimes appear to be in competition, the intent of the Comprehensive Plan is to

establish a policy framework that balances these apparently competing objectives in order to maximize public benefit and best achieve the broad community goals expressed in the Plan.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT PROCESS

In addition to prescribing certain elements that must be included in a Comprehensive Plan, Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning law also establishes certain minimum requirements that a community must follow during the preparation, review and adoption of a Comprehensive Plan. These include a requirement that the governing body formally adopt written procedures for public participation in the planning process, and specific requirements regarding such matters as the distribution of the draft and final adopted Comprehensive Plan, the scheduling and notice of public hearings on the Plan, provision of opportunities for community review and comment on the Plan, and the required response to those comments.

The Statutes provide that the Plan Commission must recommend adoption of the Comprehensive Plan to the Village Board by resolution; and the Village Board must adopt the Plan by ordinance. The legislation also requires that a Comprehensive Plan be periodically reviewed and updated not less than once every ten years.

Consideration and adoption of future amendments and revisions to the Comprehensive Plan must follow essentially the same procedures as were followed in adopting the original plan. In the case of land use, for example, the generalized land use and design recommendations presented and mapped in the Comprehensive Plan are supplemented by the more-detailed land use and design recommendations contained in the Village's neighborhood development and special area plans. Some of these other community plans have been or will be adopted separately from the Comprehensive Plan and their preparation will follow procedures determined by the Village, rather than the State-required procedures established for a Comprehensive Plan.

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REVIEW AND EVALUATION

It is anticipated that the Comprehensive Plan will require major amendments relatively infrequently. However, community trends may change unexpectedly, and Comprehensive Plan recommendations based on information that is no longer current may need to be reviewed. The Comprehensive Plan and other adopted Village plans are also required to be consistent with one another, and this may require periodic revisions to one or both types of plans. In order to ensure that the Comprehensive Plan remains a current and useful guide to community planning and development, it is recommended that the Plan be reviewed, evaluated and updated as required. The Plan Commission will conduct an annual review and evaluation of the Comprehensive Plan, and will establish a general schedule and procedure for this review. This review may include a review of the background information contained in the Plan and/or the Plan's goals, objectives, policies and implementation recommendations – including mapped recommendations such as the Generalized Future Land Use Plan Maps. The annual review and evaluation should include a process for notifying the public and for soliciting comments and suggestions regarding the Comprehensive Plan.

As part of the annual review and evaluation, the Plan Commission may, if it chooses, recommend proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan for formal consideration by the Village Board. Any such proposed amendments will be reviewed and considered following the process and procedures required for preparation and adoption of a comprehensive plan; and if adopted, will be incorporated into a revised Comprehensive Plan document. While it is important that the Comprehensive Plan remain current, it is not intended that it be amended frequently just to make relatively minor, non-substantive

changes. The Plan Commission may establish criteria to assist in the evaluation of proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments as required.
In general, it is recommended that amendments to the Comprehensive Plan be proposed or considered only during the established annual review and evaluation period, except as may be required from time-to-time to maintain consistency with other newly-adopted or amended Village plans.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ADOPTION OF MORE-DETAILED VILLAGE PLANS

As described above, and in the Land Use chapter, the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan are supplemented by the more-detailed recommendations of other adopted Village plans; and the recommendations of these other adopted Village plans must be consistent with the broader recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. In the case of land use, the Comprehensive Plan also specifically requires that substantive changes in land use must be consistent with an adopted, more-detailed neighborhood plan, neighborhood development plan, or special area plan. The relatively broad recommended land use categories used in the Comprehensive Plan provide for considerable flexibility in making more-detailed land use and design recommendations, but there will be situations when a neighborhood or special area plan, or plan amendment, is proposed for adoption which includes recommendations that could not be considered consistent with the current adopted Comprehensive Plan. Rather than adopt a Village plan that is in conflict with another adopted Village plan, it is recommended that the review process for the proposed new plan, or plan amendment, directly address any potential inconsistencies with the Comprehensive Plan. If there is determined to be an inconsistency, either the recommendation in the proposed new plan or plan amendment should be modified prior to its adoption to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan; or an appropriate amendment to the Comprehensive Plan must be prepared and adopted at the same time as the new plan is adopted. In the latter case, the proposed amendment to the Comprehensive Plan would need to follow the same State-mandated review and adoption procedures required for any Comprehensive Plan amendment. If the potential conflict is not resolved prior to consideration of the new plan, or plan amendment, both alternatives (revision to the proposed neighborhood or special area plan, or amendment to the Comprehensive Plan) may be forwarded to the Plan Commission and Village Board for their recommendation and decision.

In cases where a proposed neighborhood or special area plan, or plan amendment, is not necessarily inconsistent with the current adopted Comprehensive Plan, but where a different Comprehensive Plan recommended land use designation would more accurately describe the intended uses at a particular location, consideration of a proposed amendment to the Comprehensive Plan to make this change may be deferred to the regular annual Comprehensive Plan review and evaluation process, rather than considering it at the same time as the neighborhood or special area plan.

This Comprehensive Plan also recommends that neighborhood and special area plans be reviewed and updated as needed to ensure that they reflect current community objectives and recommendations. It is not intended that neighborhood or special area plans be amended on an ad hoc basis to accommodate specific development proposals that would otherwise be inconsistent with the adopted plan---whether or not this would also require a corresponding amendment to the Comprehensive Plan.

PREPARATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

PLANNING AREA

The Village of Saukville is located in southeast Wisconsin, approximately 25 miles north of Milwaukee and 110 miles north of Chicago. Situated in the Milwaukee River watershed, Saukville straddles the river just four miles west of the Lake Michigan shore. The Village was historically a crossroads

community where ancient Indian trails and modern military roads intersected. As Saukville grew and developed into an area center for employment, people were drawn to the Village to live, work, and visit, due to the availability of jobs, commercial markets and promising business opportunities; cultural resources; and the area's renowned natural beauty. Map I-1 shows the Village of Saukville Planning Area.

At the heart of Ozaukee County, Saukville is home to largest business park in the County, ranking in the top ten in the Milwaukee 7 Region. The Village of Saukville is one of ten incorporated municipalities (including part of Bayside) in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, with an estimated population on January 1, 2008, of 4,512 (Wisconsin Department of Administration). Manufacturing employs more than one-quarter of the Saukville area work force. Total employment in manufacturing and service retail is increasing relative to other sectors. This diverse employment base helps Saukville and Ozaukee County maintain an unemployment rate that is consistently among the lowest in the State. The planning area covered by the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan includes the current Village of Saukville, plus immediate and potential long-term Village growth areas---including lands at the edges of the urban area where the Village has adopted Neighborhood Development Plans to guide the future development of new neighborhoods, and Peripheral Planning Areas where the Village has yet to determine its long-term interests, but where future Village expansion into at least portions of these areas is a real possibility. In January 2008, the Village of Saukville comprised about 4 square miles. The total planning area, including the Neighborhood Development Plan areas and the Peripheral Planning Areas, encompasses more than 10 square miles.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Actively involving community stakeholders and the public in developing Saukville's Comprehensive Plan was an important Village goal, consistent with the community's long history of public participation in planning activities. Public participation helps to ensure that the resulting Comprehensive Plan accurately reflects the vision, goals, and values of the community.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY AND PROCEDURES

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation [Wisconsin Statutes, Section 66.1001(4)(a)] specifically required that the Saukville Village Board adopt written procedures designed to foster public participation—including open discussion, communication programs, information services and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided—at every stage in the preparation of the Village's Comprehensive Plan. The written procedures must provide for wide distribution of the Plan, an opportunity for the public to submit written comments, and provisions for Village response to such comments.

The Comprehensive Plan Public Participation Strategy and Procedures, adopted by the Village Board in October 2005, established the major goals of the strategy and a matrix of specific activities and techniques designed to provide a variety of participation opportunities for every audience group at every stage of the planning process. Over a dozen activities were identified and reviewed as possible public participation methods. The actual range of tasks utilized during the development of the Comprehensive Plan was selected based on time and budgetary constraints, and experience gained during the planning process about the relative effectiveness of various techniques. Additional details are provided in the Implementation Chapter found in this report.

Public participation procedures for future amendments to the Comprehensive Plan will be developed as part of the Village's Plan amendment process.

MAJOR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

Major public participation activities and events that occurred during the development of the Comprehensive Plan included:

- **Comprehensive Plan Online**
  The percentage of Saukville homes connected to the Internet is one of the highest in Ozaukee County, and a Comprehensive Plan hyperlink was set up in August 2008 to share the document with an interested public.

- **2005-2007 Public Meetings**
  The public involvement phase of the Comprehensive Planning process began with the Plan Commission's review and recommendation for adoption of the Public Participation Plan for the 2035 Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan on September 29, 2005. This was followed by a Public Participation Plan kickoff meeting held February 2, 2006 at the Saukville Village Hall. The primary purposes of the meeting, attended by about 14 citizens, were to introduce and explain the essential characteristics of a comprehensive plan, present background information on Saukville's existing plans and planning activities, and describe key trends that will affect Saukville and Ozaukee County in the future. The open house format meeting included informational displays and featured short talks by County and Village staff. The meeting also provided opportunities to comment about what was especially valued about Saukville and what should be improved, and to offer suggestions regarding Saukville's future. This was the first step in identification of the key issues that should be addressed in the Comprehensive Plan. The kickoff meeting was followed by a series of local open house meetings with similar formats held on several occasions. The local meetings were designed to provide residents with an atmosphere where they felt comfortable providing their input regarding a vision for the Village's future and implementation ideas.

- **Spring 2006 Public Meetings – Priorities and Alternatives Exploration**
  In spring 2006, the Village started a series of public meetings to explore the issues that had been identified during the Fall 2005 Plan Commission meetings, and begin to determine which were the most important to address in the Comprehensive Plan. The meetings included a presentation on the issues that had been identified to date during the planning process, informational displays, and an interactive component where participants were asked to review and rate the community's success at achieving goals, objectives and policies based on issues identified at the previous meetings or in current adopted Village plans. Participants were also asked to rank the relative importance of these goals, objectives and policies.

- **Comprehensive Plan Mail Survey**
  In the fall and winter of 2005, the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee Center for Urban Initiatives and Research, worked with Village staff to develop a mail survey that explored the opinions and preferences of Saukville residents regarding a variety of Comprehensive Plan issues and topics. An eight-page self-administered questionnaire was mailed to 1,384 residents and business owners in the Village in late October 2005. Respondents were asked to return their surveys in a self-addressed postage-paid envelope to UWM's Center for Urban Initiatives and Research by November 15, 2005. Four-hundred ninety-one individuals returned a completed survey for a response rate of 35%. Of those who participated in the survey, 96% live in the Village of Saukville. Ninety-five percent of respondents indicated they were also homeowners and about one-half (51%) have lived in the Village for over ten years. Residents and business owners were asked to rate the quality of life in the Village of Saukville, as well as express their

thoughts about a number of issues concerning future growth in the community. In addition to perceptions on quality of life, the survey included sets of questions related to the topics of: residential housing; public and recreational areas; transportation; business development; and growth management.

- **Spring 2006 - Special Downtown Planning Process**
  During March through August 2006, a consultant team from Vandewalle and Associates, Inc., worked with Village staff to conduct a special planning process to begin to develop downtown area recommendations for the Comprehensive Plan. This process was intended to develop a detailed "downtown plan" at that time, and to prepare a document which identified key downtown planning issues, and provided a basis for inclusion in the Comprehensive Plan.

- **Summer 2008 - Final Draft Comprehensive Plan Public Review and Plan Adoption**
  Following the Plan Commission's review and recommendation of the final draft of the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan on July 14, 2008, it was released for public review and discussion. On August 19, 2008, an ordinance adopting the Comprehensive Plan was introduced to the Village Board at a public hearing, with notification provided to all Village of Saukville residents as required by state statute via a Class II legal notification. The Village Board adopted the Village of Saukville 2035 Comprehensive Plan as presented on August 19, 2008.

APPENDIX I-1
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The glossary of terms is provided to help the reader understand technical planning terms whose meaning is not familiar to most readers of the Comprehensive Plan. The following terms are defined to assist the reader in better understanding the existing conditions, goals, objectives, policies and implementation recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan.

Activity center: An intensively developed area that is the visual and/or functional center of a neighborhood(s) or a district. Activity centers are typically comprised of high intensity land uses including: residential, commercial, employment, civic, institutional, parks and open space or any combination thereof.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): The Americans with Disabilities Act, Public Law 336 of the 101st Congress, was enacted July 26, 1990. The ADA prohibits discrimination and ensures equal opportunity for persons with disabilities in employment, State and local government services, public accommodations, commercial facilities, and transportation.

Alternative transportation: Forms of travel that are different than traveling by automobile, including walking; bicycling; and use of transit vehicles such as buses, streetcars, light rail and commuter rail.

Best management practices (BMPs): BMPs minimize the impact of development and other land use activities on the natural environment, such as reducing stormwater, through the use of rain gardens and other infiltration devices and practices.

Build-to-lines: The maximum building setback from a front yard street property line. Buildings, or a specified portion of a front building facade, must be set no farther back than the build-to line.

Bulb-outs: A paved area usually located at a street intersection that extends from the sidewalk out into the street to narrow the effective street width and shorten the distance a pedestrian must walk to cross the street.

Compact urban development patterns: A development pattern characterized by neighborhoods where a mix of residential and non-residential land uses are located in close proximity to each other, and lot sizes and block lengths that are generally smaller and shorter than conventional development; thereby creating a built environment conducive to travel by car, walking, transit or bicycling. It can also be defined as new development located in close proximity to existing development.

Fenestration: The openings (e.g. windows and doors) that form part of a building facade.

Fixed-route accessible bus service: A bus service that is operated along a prescribed route according to a set schedule, which includes providing designated public transportation service by public and private entities.

Focal Point: A building, structure, open space or other feature that naturally draws the eye and provides an aesthetically pleasing view. Focal points are often located at the termination of a street or streets, in plazas, and squares, and in neighborhood or district activity centers.

Functional classification of roadways: Streets and highways serve two separate and conflicting functions, one to carry traffic, and the other to provide access to abutting property (land use). The more traffic a road carries, the greater the difficulty in accessing property directly from the road. But, as the number and density of access points along the road increases, safety is compromised and speed limits need to be lowered, reducing the traffic carrying capacity of the street or highway. Streets and highways are classified by function, and range from roadways with the sole purpose of carrying traffic to roadways that primarily provide access to property. Following is a generally accepted classification and functional characterization of highways and streets:

> *Principal arterial:* A street or highway designed and given preference to carry traffic, but also providing access to abutting property. Cross traffic is accommodated at at-grade, signalized intersections for streets with high traffic levels, and at at-grade intersections without

signals, for streets with moderate or low traffic levels. If intersections do not have signals, through traffic flow on the principal arterial is given preference.

Freeway: A fully access-controlled highway designed for high-speed travel with the sole purpose of facilitating non-stop traffic flow without obstruction from cross traffic. Access is not provided to abutting property, and access is only provided to other streets or highways at grade-separated interchanges. Freeways are a design type of principal arterials.

Expressway: A partially access-controlled highway designed for high-speed travel for the sole purpose of facilitating traffic flow with minimal obstruction from adequately spaced cross traffic. No access is provided to abutting property and access is provided to other streets or highways at grade-separated interchanges for streets with high traffic levels, at at-grade, signalized intersections for streets with moderate traffic levels, and at at-grade intersections without signals for streets with low traffic levels. Expressways are a design type of principal arterials.

Minor arterial: A street or highway designed to both carry traffic and provide access to abutting property. Cross traffic is accommodated at at-grade intersections without signals for streets with low traffic levels. The primary purpose of the minor arterial is to serve moderate length neighborhood trips and to channel traffic from collectors and local streets to principal arterials or expressways.

Collector: A street or highway designed to carry traffic and provide access to abutting property. Cross traffic is accommodated at at-grade intersections with local streets. No signals are provided. The primary purpose of the collector is to serve short length neighborhood trips and to channel traffic from local streets and abutting properties to minor arterials and principal arterials.

Local street: A street or rural road designed to provide access to abutting property and only incidentally channel traffic short distances to collectors or minor arterials.

Green Building: The United States Environmental Protection Agency defines green buildings as "Structures that incorporate the principles of sustainable design – design in which the impact of a building on the environment will be minimal over the lifetime of that building. Green buildings incorporate principles of energy and resource efficiency, practical applications of waste reduction and pollution prevention, good air-quality and natural light to promote occupant health and productivity, and transportation efficiency in design and construction, during use and reuse."

Groundwater recharge: The natural process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater from land areas or streams through permeable soils into water-holding rocks.

Impervious surface: A surface through which water cannot penetrate, such as roof, road, sidewalk, or paved parking lot – the amount of impervious surface increases with development and results in the need for drainage facilities to carry the increased run-off.

Infill development: Development or redevelopment of vacant land that has been skipped-over in otherwise built-up areas.

Infiltration: The downward movement of water from the surface of the land to the subsoil.

Intercity bus service: Bus transit service between communities, such as between Saukville and Milwaukee.

Jurisdictional transfers: A change in the ownership and maintenance/improvement responsibilities of a roadway facility, such as a State trunk highway becoming a County trunk highway, or a County road becoming a local Village street.

Landmark: An individual structure or group of structures on a single lot, a site, an area, a district, or combination thereof, having a special historical, architectural, cultural, or aesthetic value.

Land use pattern: A description of the physical arrangement of different land uses; created either by natural features, buildings, agriculture, recreational facilities, roads, etc., or a combination thereof.

Midwest Regional Rail Initiative (MWRRI): The Midwest Regional Rail Initiative (MWRRI) is a cooperative, multi-agency effort to provide new high-speed passenger rail service that began in 1996

and involves nine Midwest states (Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin) as well as the Federal Railroad Administration. The Midwest Regional Rail System (MWRRS) Plan elements include: Use of 3,000 miles of existing rail right-of-way to connect rural and urban areas; operation of a hub and spoke passenger rail system; and, introduction of modern, high-speed trains operating at speeds up to 110 mph.

Mixed-use activity centers: The development of a tract of land or building or structure with two or more different uses such as, but not limited to, residential, office, retail, public or entertainment, in a compact urban form. More specific definitions of "mixed-use" may be included in Village plans.

Multi-use trails: Transportation trails that allow use by all forms of non-motorized transportation, such as bicycles, pedestrians and in-line-skaters.

New Urbanism: The process of reintegrating the components of modern life--housing, workplace, shopping, and recreation--into compact, pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use neighborhoods linked by transit and set in a larger regional open space framework.

Official map: A map indicating the location, width and extent of existing and proposed streets, highways, parkways, parks and other open spaces, adopted by any unit of government enabled to do so by state law.

Open space: Open land that does not include any structural development; includes natural areas, wetlands, and open water, wildlife habitats, areas of managed production of resources such as farmlands and grazing areas, open areas requiring special management or regulation to protect the public health and safety, and outdoor recreation areas.

Pedestrian scale: A combination of development features that people find comfortable; created by elements such as the size and design of buildings, the relationship between building height and street width, streetscape features such as trees, decorative lighting, or benches, and outdoor spaces.

Pedestrian-oriented development: A kind of urban form and land development pattern that is conducive to access and circulation on foot, rather than, or in addition to, by automobile or transit.

Planned unit development (PUD): A zoning tool that provides a voluntary regulatory framework designed to encourage and promote improved environmental and aesthetic design in the Village of Saukville by allowing greater freedom, imagination and flexibility in the development of land while ensuring substantial compliance to the basic intent of the Zoning Code and adopted Village plans.

Quality of life: Those aspects of the economic, social and physical environment that make a community a desirable place to live or to do business. Quality of life factors include such considerations as climate, natural features, the quality of local schools and higher education opportunities, housing availability and cost, employment opportunities, medical facilities, cultural and recreational amenities, and public services.

Regional travel demand forecasting model: A transportation planning tool that forecasts the amount of future traffic using a region's streets and transit system – based on land use, demographic, vehicle ownership, fuel cost, parking cost and transportation mode preference information.

Regulatory provisions: A rule or order prescribed for managing government. Examples related to community development include zoning ordinances and land subdivision ordinances.

Smart Growth: Planning, regulatory, and development practices and techniques founded upon and promoting the following principles:

- use land resources more efficiently through compact building forms, infill development, and moderation in street and parking standards in order to lessen land consumption and preserve natural resources;
- support the location of stores, offices, residences, schools, recreational spaces, and other public facilities within walking distance of each other in compact neighborhoods that are designed to provide alternate opportunities for easier movement and interaction;
- provide a variety of housing choices so that the young and old, single persons and families, and those of varying economic ability may find places to live;

- supporting walking, cycling, and transit as attractive alternatives to driving; providing alternative routes that disperse rather than concentrate, traffic congestion; and lowering traffic speeds in neighborhoods;
- connecting infrastructure and development decisions to minimize future costs by creating neighborhoods where more people use existing services and facilities, and by integrating development and land use with transit routes and stations; and
- improving the development review process and development standards so that developers are encouraged to apply the principles stated above.

Smart Growth is also popularly used to refer to Wisconsin's new Comprehensive Planning law, although the term is not found in the legislation.

Sustainability: Meeting today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. A sustainable development is a development whose patterns of production and consumption can be reproduced indefinitely without doing irreparable damage to essential natural ecosystems.

Traffic calming: An approach and technique designed to reduce the adverse impacts of motor vehicles on built-up areas. Usually involves reducing vehicle speeds, providing more space for pedestrians and bicyclists. An example of a traffic calming technique is a round-about or traffic circle along a through street to discourage speeding.

Transit-oriented development (TOD): A mixed-use area within walking distance to a transit stop. Transit-oriented developments mix residential, retail, office, and public uses in a walkable environment, making it convenient for residents and employees to travel by transit, bicycle, foot or car.

Trip generation: The total number of trips arriving and leaving a particular destination, including walking trips, vehicle trips and transit trips.

APPENDIX I-2
VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

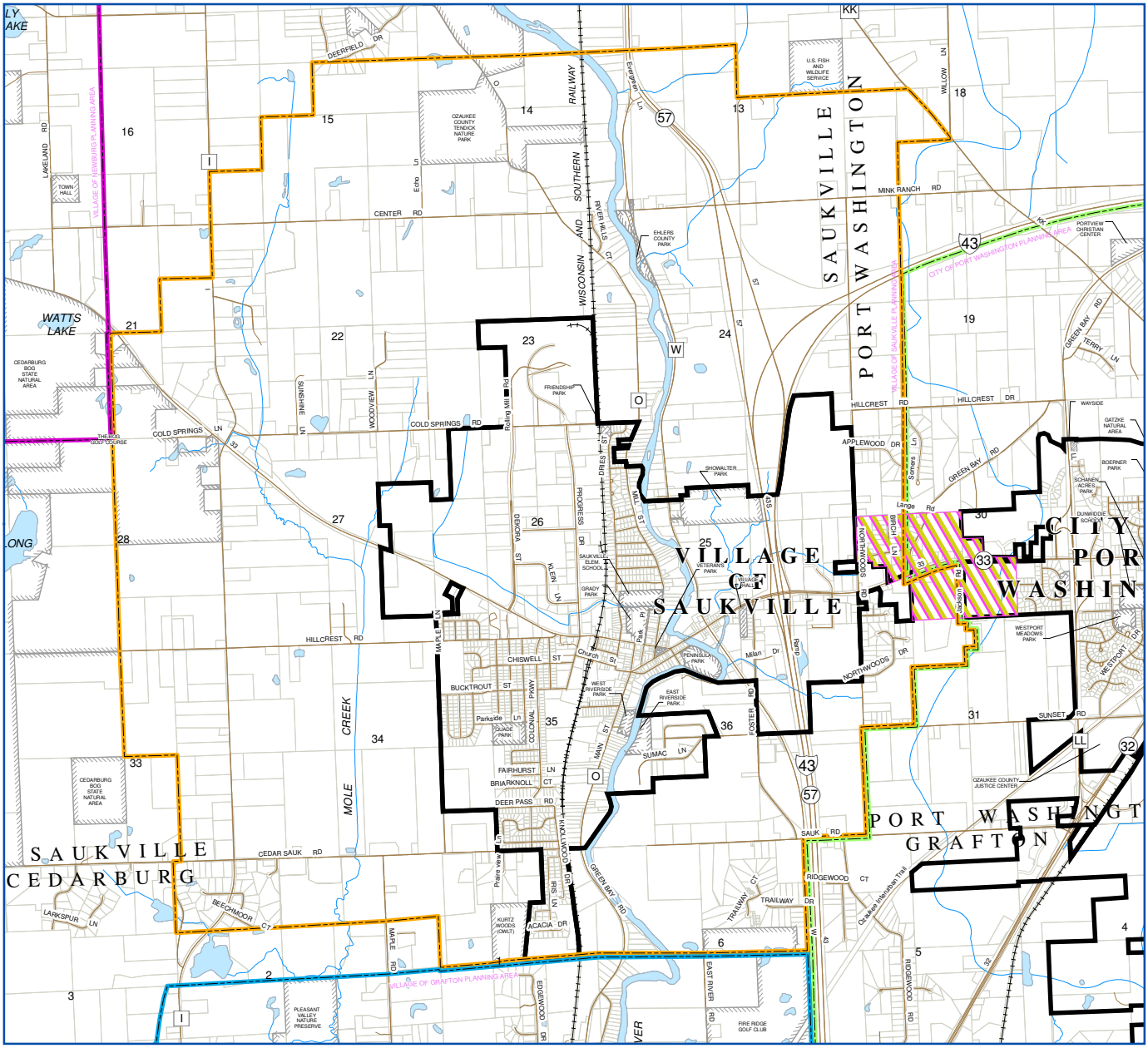
Numerous documents were used as reference material during the preparation of the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan. Some text in the Comprehensive Plan is based on text found in one or more of the reference documents listed below:

Village of Saukville and Regional Plans and Reports
A Land Use Plan for the Village of Saukville (1998)
Saukville Comprehensive Plan Citizen Survey: Analysis and Report (2005)
Ozaukee County Regional Trends (1990-2004)
SEWRPC Water Quality Plan - Summary Plan (2004)
SEWRPC Land Use and Transportation Plan (1997)
Village of Saukville Neighborhood Plans and Special Area Plans and Reports:
Dekora Woods Expansion Plan (2007)
Foster Commons (2006)
Heritage Crossings (2006)
Highway 33/Eastside Joint Planning Corridor (2007)
Mole Creek Corridor (2007)

APPENDIX I-3
PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD DURING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS

FALL 2005 PUBLIC MEETINGS
September 29, 2005 Plan Commission – Review of Public Participation Plan
November 3, 2005 Plan Commission – Presentation and discussion of the West Side Neighborhood Plan
December 1, 2005 Plan Commission – Presentation and discussion of the South Side Neighborhood Plan

THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA



MAP I-1

- CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, 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: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION

1. Official Estimate – January 1, 2006 Population.

2. Village 2010 Projections Based on Approved Residential Development.
    a. Platted single family development.
    b. Approved multi-family development.

3. Village 2017 Projections Based on Anticipated Residential Development within Village Growth Areas.
    a. Mole Creek Corridor
    b. Foster Commons and Environs
    c. Business Park Expansion Area
    d. 2017 Growth Area Totals

4. 2035 Population Projection.

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. 2000 U. S. Census data and Community Profile.

2. Community Profile and Projections.

POPULATION

This section of the Comprehensive Plan describes how Saukville's population and demographics has changed over the past several decades and it forecasts population and demographic changes for the next 20 to 30 years. The following information is included in this section as required by s. Wis. Stats. Section 66.1001 (2) (a) of Wisconsin's Smart Growth Law:

- Population forecasts;
- Household forecasts;
- Employment forecasts;
- Demographic trends;
- Age distribution;
- Education levels;
- Income levels;
- Employment characteristics.

1. Official Estimate – January 1, 2006 Population

On October 10, 2006, the Village of Saukville received correspondence from the State of Wisconsin Department of Administration providing an official estimate of the Village's population as of January 1, 2006. This estimate represents the baseline population utilized by the Village Planning Department for allprojections included in this chapter. This official estimate indicates a 2006 beginning population of 4,323. Since January 1, 2006, several occupancy certificates have been issued for newly constructed dwelling units in the Village. All new 2006 occupancies will be included in population projections as they are not included in the baseline figure.

2. Village 2010 Projections Based on Approved Residential Development

a. Platted single family development

Currently, there are three platted subdivisions partially or mostly completed with single-family dwelling (SFD) construction. These subdivisions are Pheasant Grove, Cedar-Sauk Meadows and Hillcrest Estates. In 2006, new single family occupancies in these three subdivisions combined totaled seventeen. The remaining single family home sites in these subdivisions total twenty-two. In addition to subdivisions under construction, there are two platted subdivisions where construction has not yet begun – Emerald Ridge and Hine's Meadow. These contribute an additional one hundred twenty-six SFD lots to the existing inventory. New 2006 occupancies combined with platted SFD lots expected to be constructed and occupied by 2010 total one hundred sixty five. Using the generally accepted ratio of 2.3 persons per dwelling unit, the 2010 population increase attributed to this housing category is projected to be 379 persons.

b. Approved multi-family development.

Multi-family development by Village definition encompasses all housing types other than SFD. In 2006, new occupancies will be issued to fourteen new dwelling units in multi-family developments. These developments are currently under construction and upon completion will contribute another twenty dwelling units. The Village has approved a number of multi-family developments that have not yet broken ground. The following is a list of these developments expected to be completed and occupied by 2010:

- Briarknoll Court - 18 units
- Emerald Ridge Condos - 18 units
- Heritage Crossing - 102 units

New 2006 occupancies combined with approved multi-family dwelling units expected to be constructed and occupied by 2010 total one hundred seventy-two. Using the generally accepted ratio of 2.3 persons per dwelling unit, the 2010 population increase attributed to this housing category is projected to be 396 persons.

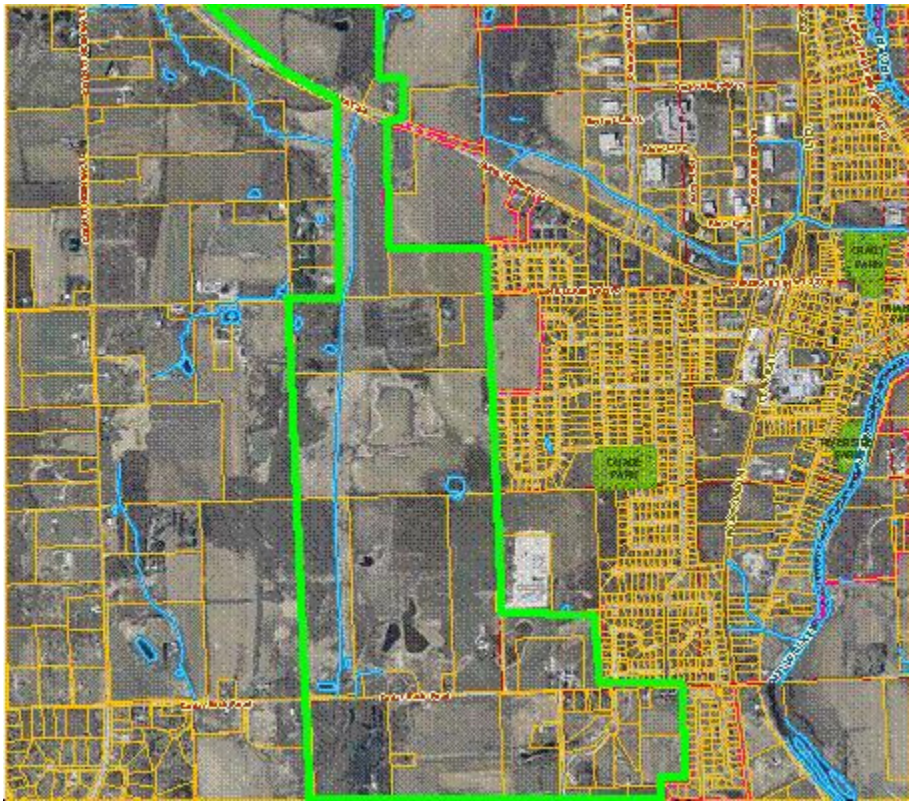
The population increase in the Village of Saukville by 2010 attributable to all combined housing categories is projected to be 775 persons, thus the projected 2010 Village population is 5,098 persons. This represents an 18% increase over the 2006 base population and a 4.5% average annual increase over the four year period.

3. Village 2017 Projections Based on Anticipated Residential Development within Village Growth Areas.

Component to the Village's current effort of preparing the 2035 Comprehensive Plan, the Village has also entered into dialogue with the Town of Saukville for the purpose arriving at compatibility and agreement in long term planning strategies. The Town's main goal is agricultural and open space preservation. The Village's main goal is orderly, efficient and sustainable development emphasizing higher density development that limits sprawl, with an ongoing emphasis on innovative in-fill development. To this end, the Village has identified three "village growth areas" that are likely to be developed with an urban approach and supplied with municipal sewer and water. Densities of development in these growth areas are proposed to be primarily urban in character, supporting the Village's strategy to limit the creeping effects of sprawl, while providing a high quality of life through the provision of the full spectrum of municipal services, parks, recreation and urban amenities. The parameters used to arrive at projections in these growth areas are based on a 10 year growth period (to 2017) and an assumption that any new residential neighborhoods will primarily reflect the Village's desire for SFD development; multi-family development constituting a limited alternative and being of superior quality. It is anticipated that the SFD density will not exceed three units per gross acre and for purposes of this analysis, two units per gross acre shall be considered typical development. In the mixed-use growth area, high-density multi-family residential development may be permitted at densities as high as 30 units per gross acre. SFD development may also occur within this growth area with the density limit noted above. In the Business Park growth area, residential development will likely be minimal and multi-family in character, if allowed to occur. The need for affordable housing in close proximity to employment represents a returning trend that requires attention in the context of rising personal, housing and transportation costs.

a. Mole Creek Corridor.
Projections are based on the character of the individual growth areas where residential development will or may occur. In the Mole Creek Corridor (Figure 1), gross acreage is estimated at 480. Of this figure, approximately 138 acres are suspected to be infeasible for development. The residual 342 acres translate to creation of approximately 684 new single-family dwelling units. In addition, the Village has evaluated, in concept, a proposal for a high density residential Planned Unit Development (PUD) on a challenging parcel in the Mole Creek Corridor. This PUD would add 84 dwelling units. The estimated 2017 population increase generated by this growth area is 1,760 persons.

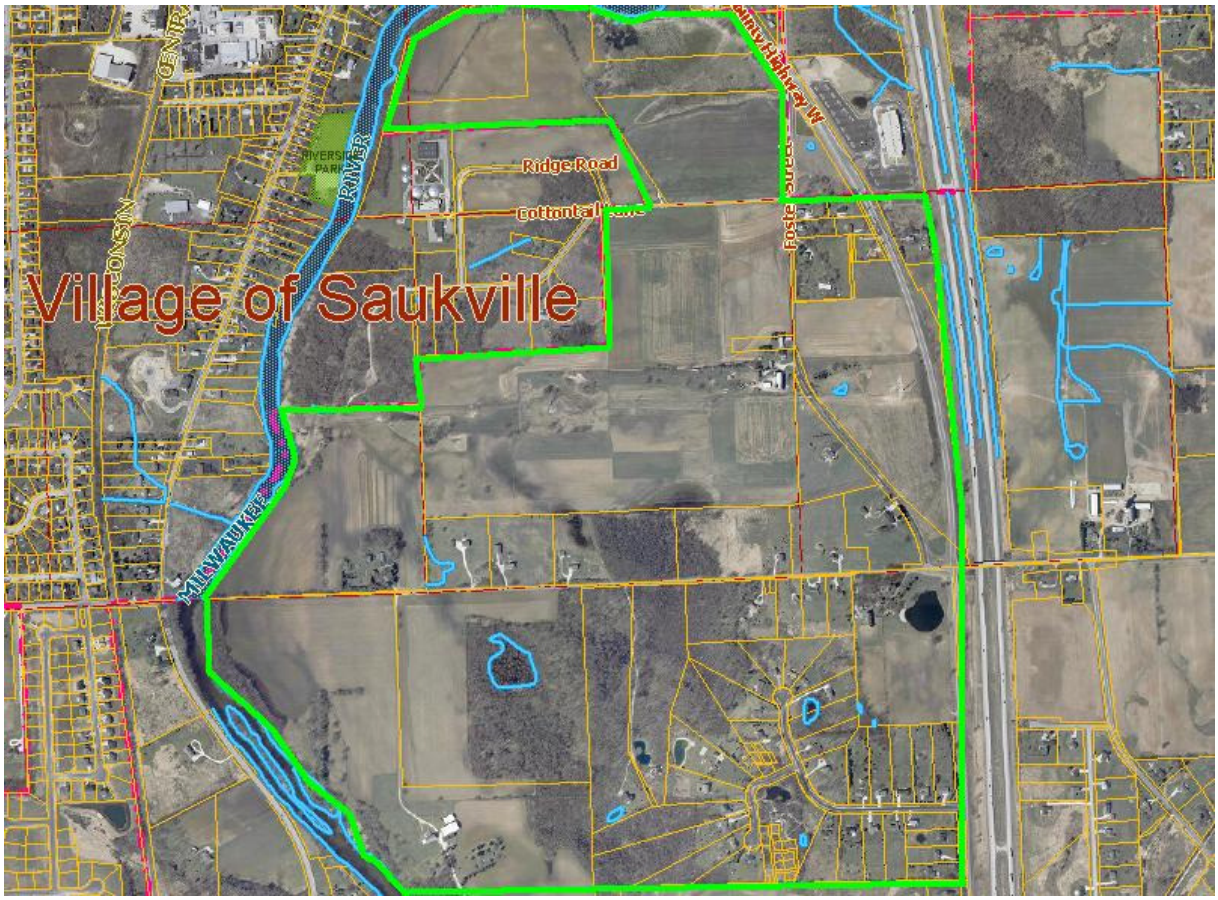
(Figure 1 Mole Creek Corridor)



b. Foster Commons.

The Foster Commons and Environs growth area (Figure 2) presents a more difficult proposition in terms of predicting residential development adding to Village population due to its anticipated character as a mixed-use district. Because the local marketplace and regional economic dynamics over the next 10 years are likely to be the dominant forces in determining the extent of retail/commercial development in this growth area, projections regarding residential development and resulting population increases become slightly tenuous. The recently adopted Foster Commons Planned Unit Development District No. 1 – Ordinance #650 precludes residential development abutting the interstate. However, in the interests of encouraging a residential presence as a sustaining economic force within the District, allowances have been made for higher densities and vertical development. Residential development of this nature has already been proposed for green-field sites in the District with densities of 12 units per gross acre, totaling 120 units. Additional build-out of the mixed-use portion of this growth area could yield an additional 100 residential dwelling units. The potential SFD development within the growth area is considerable. There are approximately 126 acres that could support SFD development and with anticipated typical density at two single-family units/gross acre this portion of the growth area could contribute 252 dwelling units, or about 580 persons. Combined with the mixed-use numbers, 220 dwelling units or about 500 persons, the estimated 2017 population increase generated by this growth area is 1,080 persons.

(Figure 2 – Foster Commons and Environs)



c. Business Park Expansion Area.
This Village growth area will be characterized by an expansion of the Village Business Park uses which are comprised primarily of low impact manufacturing, distribution, warehousing and corporate office space. Figure 3 shows the significant amount of undeveloped agricultural use land included in this growth area - nearly 400 acres. Approximately 30% of this figure is infeasible for development. The remaining 280 acres will be developed as a transition zone, creating an attractive and sympathetic buffer based on use limitations identified in B-P zoning with associated landscaping requirements between the high intensity M-2 zoning represented by Charter Manufacturing, and the rural homesteads sprinkled across the adjacent countryside.

(Figure 3 – Business Park Expansion Area)

There is very limited potential for residential development in this growth area, but one or two small scale multi-family developments may be possible on the two parcels straddling County Highway O just east of the Charter site. 39 gross acres could yield up to 240 dwelling units. The 2017 estimate of population generated by this limited residential development is 690 persons.

d. 2017 Growth Area Totals.
The population estimates presented here for the 2017 Village of Saukville growth areas demonstrate what should be considered an optimal approach regarding residential development. Long term planning for these areas does not accommodate nor anticipate actual population numbers in excess of these estimates. These estimates are "high-end" numbers. The combined total from the three growth areas is potentially 3,530 persons, which would bring the Village's 2017 population to 8,629. This represents a 99% increase over the 2006 baseline population of 4,323 and a 69% increase over the 2010 estimate and indicates an average annual increase of approximately 9% over the eleven year period (2006 – 2017). This high percentage growth rate represents an unadjusted, optimized rate and is the highest anticipated growth rate for this period of Village development. A number of considerations must be taken into account to arrive at a practical or reasonable rate of growth, the preeminent consideration being the long term historical trend. Since 1980, the Village has grown 24% at an average annual rate of nearly 1.0% (an increase of 830 persons in 25 years). So, a synthesis of the high end rate and the historical rate provides a realistic view of average annual growth for this planned expansion period, that figure being 4.9%. The rate is nearly identical to the current rate of growth (4.5%). The realistic 2017 estimate of population is therefore 6,657.

4. 2035 Population Projection.

The growth strategies outlined above indicate that the greatest period of population and boundary expansion for the Village of Saukville are expected to take place essentially over the next 11 years. Within the last three years, the Village has experienced considerable economic development, primarily commercial in nature. But even residential development had outpaced the recent average growth rate of approximately 1.8%, from 1998-2003. As indicated earlier, the current trend (2006 through 2010) – and in spite of a nation-wide slow down in new residential development – is producing an average 4.9% per year growth rate. The Village Planning Department is confident this is a rate that most adequately represents planned and projected residential growth through the year 2017. Although the Village is poised for accelerated growth as represented by the planned 11-year build-out of its designated growth areas, this is acknowledged to be anomalous and an unsustainable rate over the next 28 years. Thus, a reasonable average annual rate based on the Village's historical norm starting with 1980 (population 3,494) and including the current trend through 2010 (population 5,098), an annual average growth rate of 2.06% of the 2006 baseline is entirely reasonable. Applying this normalized percentage to the projected 2017 population (6,657) will produce an estimated 2035 population of 9,127 persons. Taking cyclic economic factors into account, as well as generalized statewide demographic projections, Village planning staff, recommends a high end 2035 population projection of 9,000 persons. Table 1 illustrates the Village's estimated growth rates based on development pressures and patterns similar to those experienced by Milwaukee regional suburban growth centers over the past 30 years, including Franklin, Oak Creek, Muskego, New Berlin, Delafield, Hartland, Germantown, Pewaukee, Mukwonago, Waterford and other high growth corridors straddling primary highway systems.

Table 1 - Village of Saukville Population Projections by Milestone Years

Year	2006	2010	2017	2025	2035	2050
Population	4,323	5,098	6,657	7,755	9,000	11,184

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. 2000 U. S. Census data and community profile.

Population Profile: Ozaukee County and the Village of Saukville.

Information on the size, characteristics, and distribution of the resident population, households, and employment levels in the County is needed to prepare projections that will anticipate changes in these factors over time, which is essential to a quality comprehensive plan. Many of the planning recommendations set forth in this plan are directly related to the existing and probable future population, household, and employment levels of the County and the Village of Saukville. This section provides information on existing and historical population, household, and employment levels.

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.

Table 2 – Historical countywide population

RESIDENT POPULATION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1860-2000[a, b]

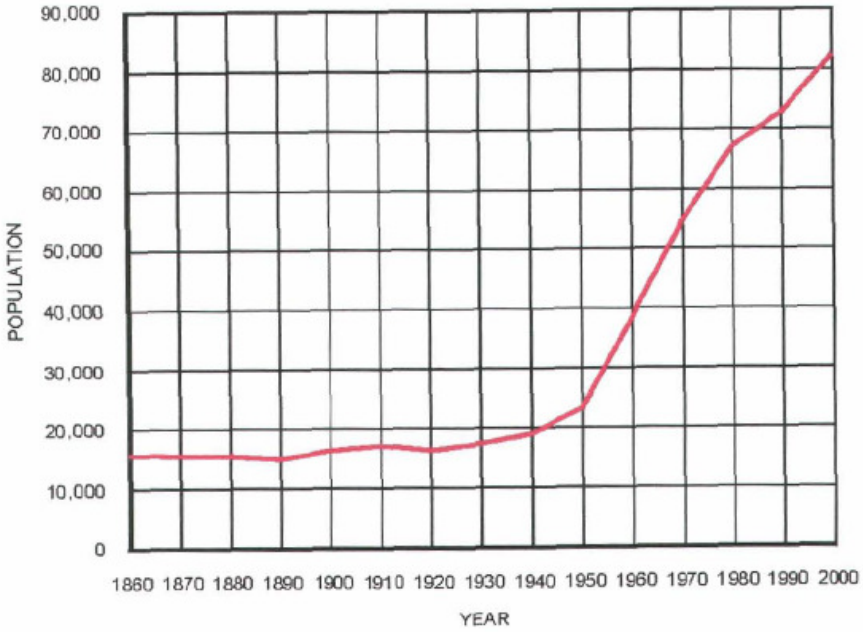
Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1860	15,682	- -	- -
1870	15,564	-118	-7.5
1880	15,461	-103	-6.6
1890	14,943	-518	-3.3
1900	16,363	1,420	9.5
1910	17,123	760	4.6
1920	16,335	-788	-4.6
1930	17,394	1,059	6.5
1940	18,985	1,591	9.1
1950	23,361	4,376	23.0
1960	38,441	15,080	64.5
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 2a – Countywide historical population trend



Source: U. S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Table 3 – Countywide Age Distribution

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.

2. Community Profile and Projections

The projection of future population, household, and employment levels is essential to the proper design of a comprehensive plan for future development in the Saukville planning area. The future demand for land, housing, transportation facilities and services, and utilities and other supporting community facilities depends directly on future population, household, and employment levels. Population, household, and employment projections for the year 2035, which is the design year of this plan, were prepared by Village staff with assistance from SEWRPC in 2006. These projections were developed in the context of the continuing regional planning program as well as to provide a basis and a point of departure for county and local planning within the Region. Regional and county-level projections are documented in two technical reports- SEWRPC Technical Report No. 10 (4th Edition), The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin, and SEWRPC Technical Report No. 11 (4th Edition), The Population of Southeastern Wisconsin. Sub-county level projections-essentially, planned allocations of the regional and county-level projections-were developed as part of the regional land use plan, which is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 48, A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035.

Table 4 – Community Comparison Households and Average Household Sizes in the Village of Saukville and Neighboring Communities

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]	42	0.1	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-5 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.

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. Table 4 sets forth the number of households and average household size in the Village of Saukville and the other communities in the Region. Two-person households were the most common type of households in the Village and in the County overall in 2000. There were 11,128 households, or 36 percent of all households in the County, in the two-person household category, followed respectively by one-person households at about 21 percent or 6,601 households, four-person households at 16.7 percent or 5,162 households, and three-person households at 16.2 percent or 4,948 households. Five, six, and seven or more person households combine to make up 3,018 households, or 9.7 percent of the households in the County. Household size information coupled with household income and housing affordability information provides a factual basis for housing recommendations set forth in the Housing Element chapter of this report.

Table 5 - Educational Attainment

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.

Household Income

The 1999 annual household incomes in Ozaukee County and local governments in the planning area are set forth in Table 6, 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 6. 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 seven county southeast Wisconsin planning region of $47,710 in 1999. The relative economic prosperity in Ozaukee County can in part be explained through the high educational attainment of County residents as indicated in Table 5, and the corresponding ability to compete for high paying jobs located in the County and neighboring areas. Economic prosperity in the County also has a significant effect on the types, sizes, and locations of housing within the County. Although there is great economic prosperity in the County, a number of households have experienced annual incomes under the poverty level. Availability of affordable housing for Saukville residents is examined in the Housing Element chapter.

Table 6 – Income Breakdown – Ozaukee County Communities

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.

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-3

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 1920-2000[a]

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1920	330	- -	- -
1930	399	69	20.9
1940	431	328	80.0
1950	699	268	62.2
1960	1,038	339	48.5
1970	1,389	351	33.8
1980	3,494	2,105	151.5
1990	3,695	201	5.7
2000	4,068	373	10.1

[a]*The Village of Saukville was incorporated in 1915.*

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-5

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND GENDER COMPOSITION IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	162	159	321	7.8	8.0	7.9
5 to 9 years	164	151	315	7.9	7.5	7.8
10 to 14 years	162	149	311	7.8	7.4	7.7
15 to 19 years	166	126	292	8.0	6.3	7.2
Subtotal	654	585	1,239	31.5	29.2	30.6
20 to 24 years	148	118	266	7.1	5.9	6.5
25 to 29 years	141	152	293	6.8	7.6	7.2
30 to 34 years	190	177	367	9.2	8.8	9.0
35 to 39 years	202	205	407	9.8	10.3	10.0
40 to 44 years	177	173	350	8.6	8.7	8.6
45 to 49 years	168	169	337	8.1	8.5	8.3
50 to 54 years	135	115	250	6.5	5.8	6.1
55 to 59 years	72	75	147	3.5	3.8	3.6
60 to 64 years	57	63	120	2.8	3.1	2.9
Subtotal	1,290	1,247	2,537	62.4	62.5	62.2
65 to 69 years	40	53	93	1.9	2.6	2.3
70 to 74 years	31	42	73	1.5	2.1	1.8
75 to 79 years	26	39	65	1.3	2.0	1.6
80 to 84 years	14	18	32	0.7	0.9	0.8
85 years and over	15	14	29	0.7	0.7	0.7
Subtotal	126	166	292	6.1	8.3	7.2
Total	2,070	1,998	4,068	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. 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-7

RACIAL COMPOSITION IN VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000

Race[a]	Number	Percent
White Alone	3,963	97.4
Black or African American Alone	23	0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	6	0.1
Asian Alone	25	0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race Alone	13	0.3
Two Or More Races	38	1.0
Total	4,068	100.0

[a]*Hispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic or Latino populations are included across ethnic groups.*

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

Table II-8

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS AGE 25 AND OLDER IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000 (continued)

[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-15

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Management, Business, and Financial Operations ..	274	11.1
Professional and Related	394	16.0
Subtotal	668	27.1
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	33	1.3
Protective Service	20	0.8
Food Preparation and Serving Related	55	2.2
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance ...	81	3.3
Personal Care and Service	70	2.8
Subtotal	259	10.4
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	236	9.6
Office and Administrative Support	448	18.2
Subtotal	684	27.8
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0	0.0
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	122	4.9
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	118	4.8
Subtotal	240	9.7
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	477	19.3
Transportation and Material Moving	139	5.7
Subtotal	616	25.0
Total	2,467	100.0

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

Table 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-17

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

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Town of Saukville	34	1.4
Village of Saukville	419	17.2
City of Cedarburg	168	6.9
City of Mequon	174	7.1
City of Port Washington	236	9.7
Remainder of Ozaukee County	425	17.5
Subtotal	1,456	59.8
City of Milwaukee	386	15.9
Remainder of Milwaukee County	268	11.0
Subtotal	654	26.9
Fond du Lac County	0	0.0
Sheboygan County	43	1.7
Washington County	167	6.9
Waukesha County	63	2.6
Worked Elsewhere	50	2.1
Total	2,433[a]	100.0

[a]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-21

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000-2035

Year	Population	Change from Preceding Year	
		Number	Percent
Actual Population: 2000	4,068	--	--
Projected Population:			
2005	4,205	137	3.4
2010	5,004	799	19.0
2015	5,803	799	16.0
2020	6,602	799	13.8
2025	7,401	799	12.1
2030	8,200	799	10.8
2035	9,000	800	9.8
Change: 2000-2035	--	4,932	121.2

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

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

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

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

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.

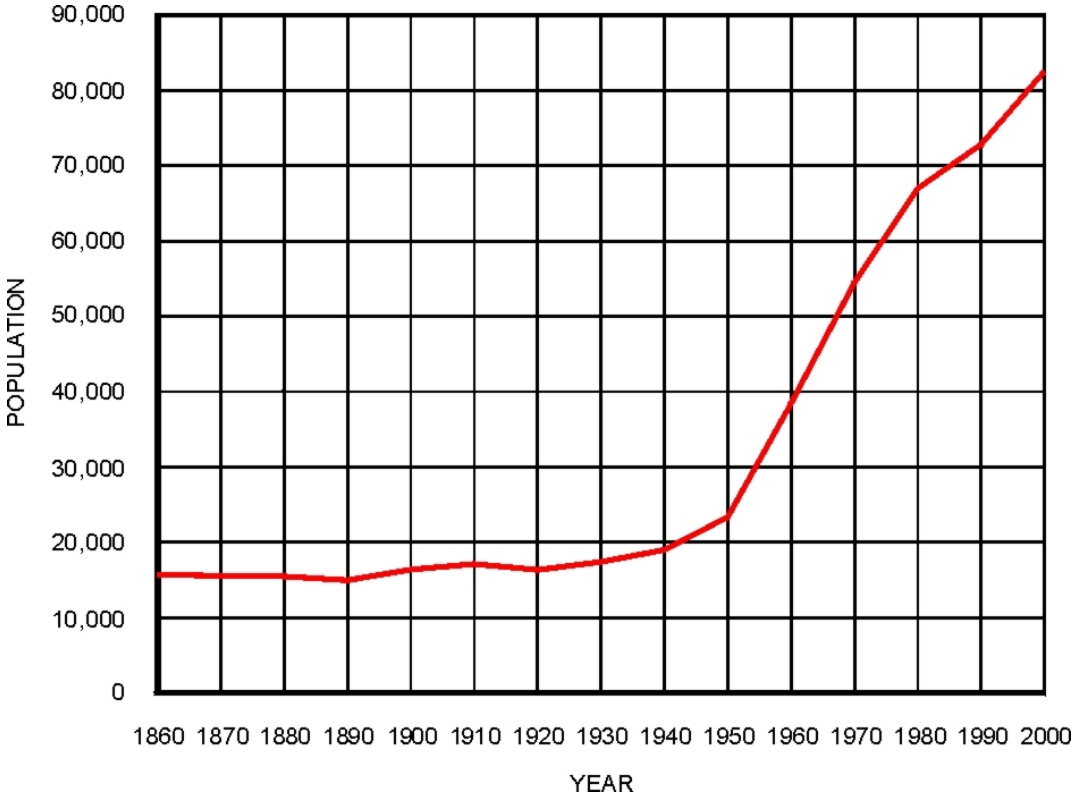
[d]Areas located outside planned urban service areas.

[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

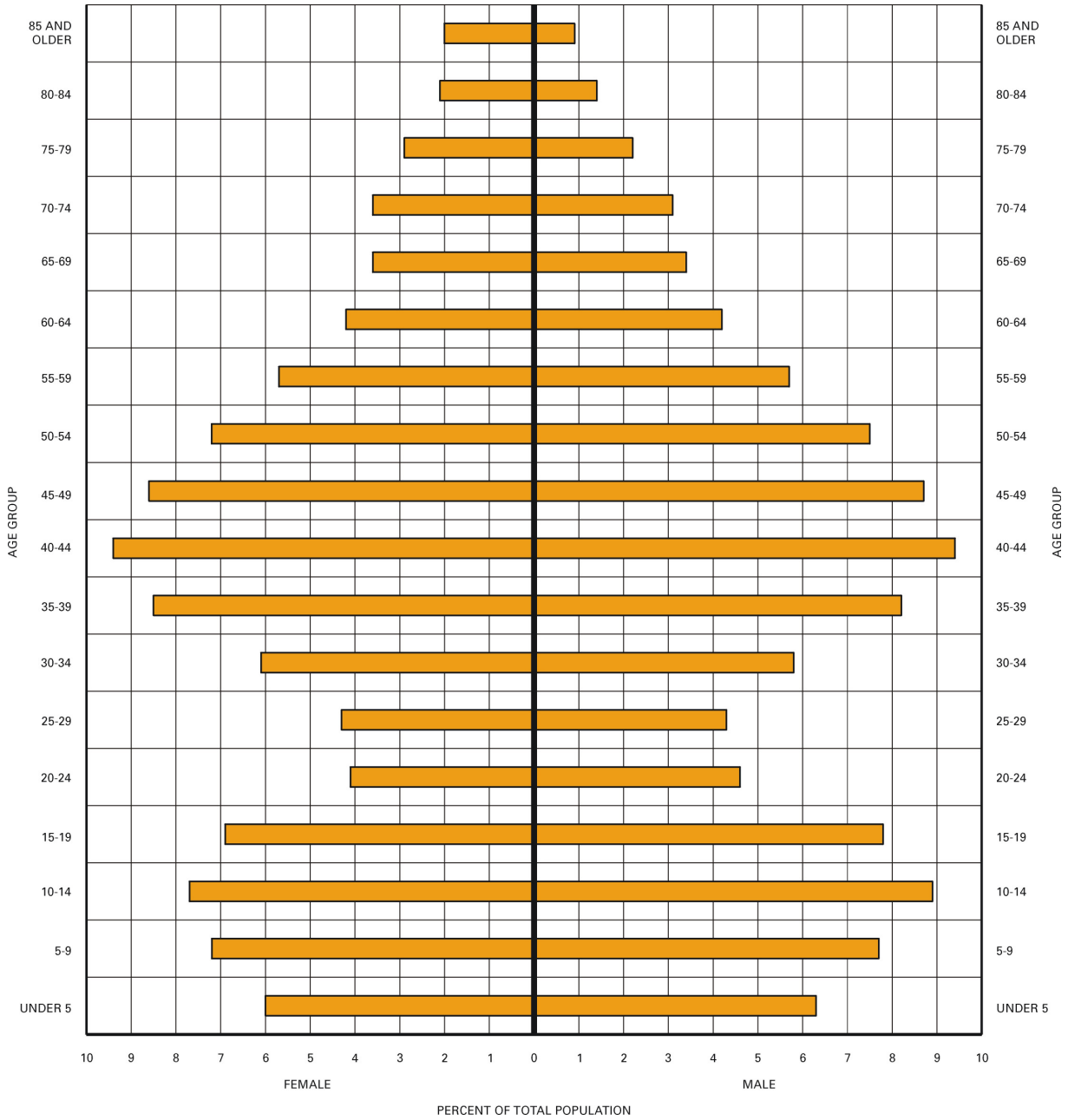
RESIDENT POPULATION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1860-2000



Source: U. S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure II-2

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

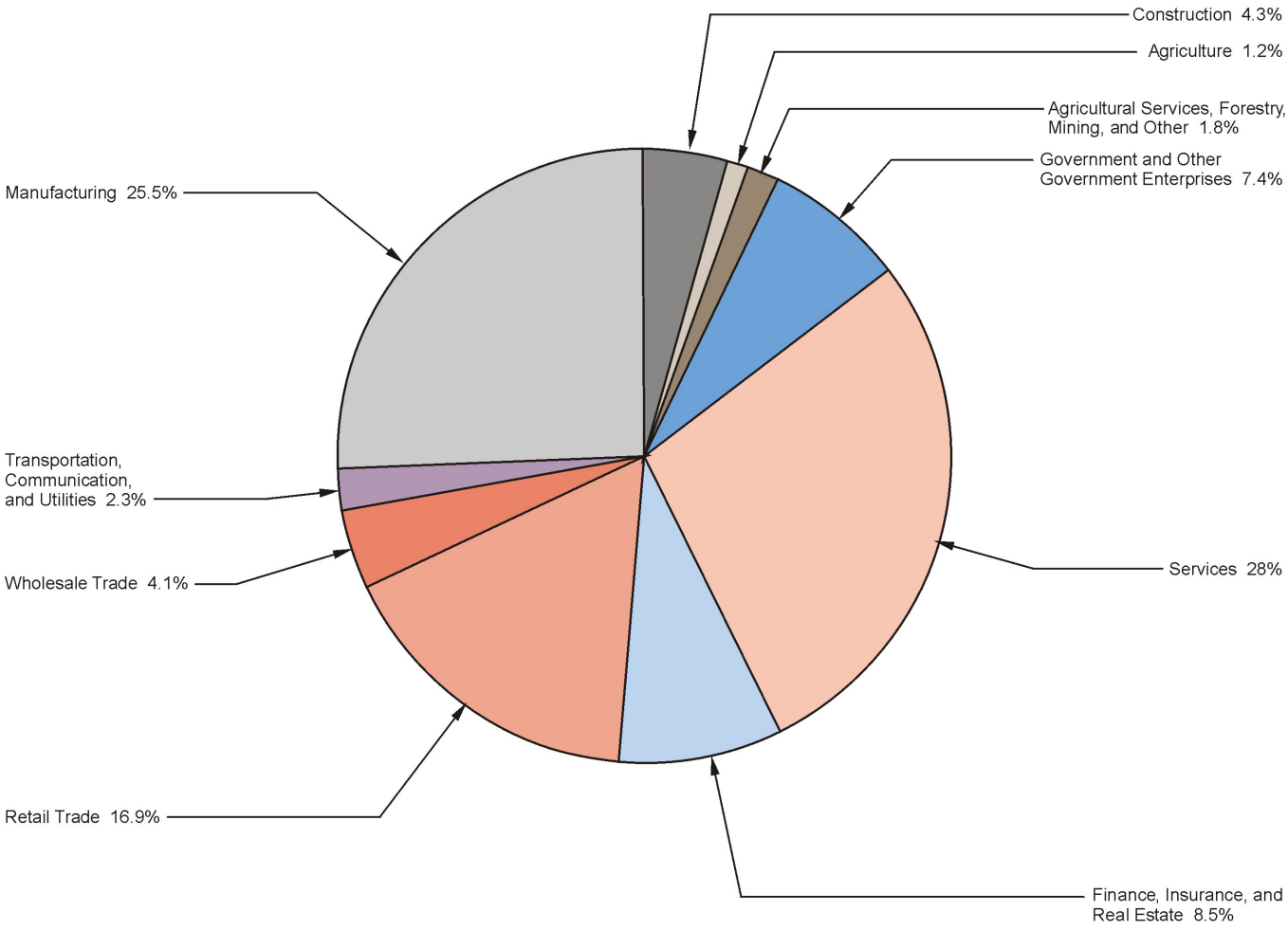


[a]The left side of the graphic shows the percentage of Ozaukee County female residents in 2000 in each of the age groups listed in Table II-2. The right side of the graphic shows the percentage of Ozaukee County male residents in each age group in 2000. For example, the graphic shows that about 6.0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

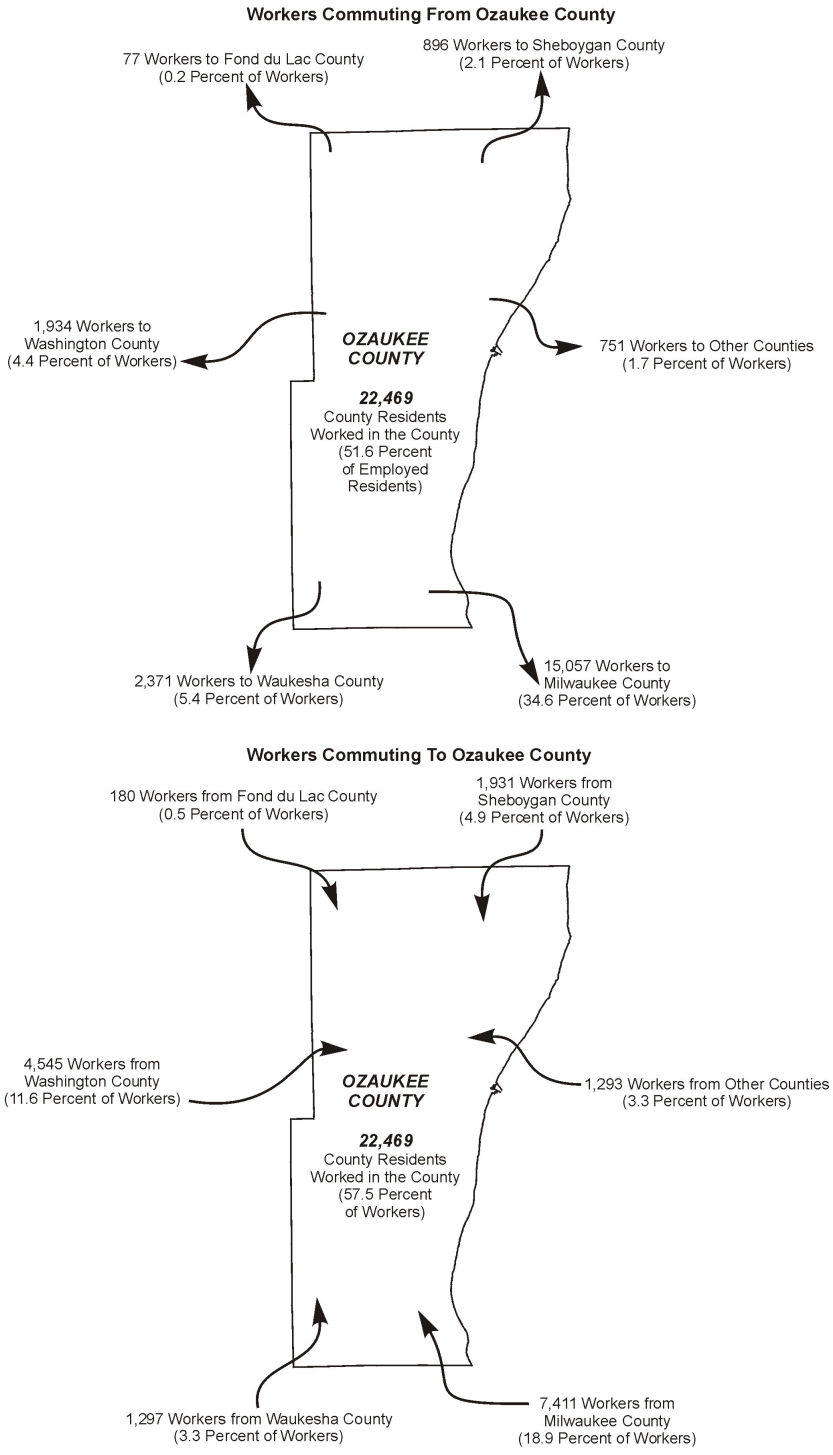


[a]The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industrial classification structure is shown in greater detail in Table G-2 in Appendix G.

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

Figure II-4

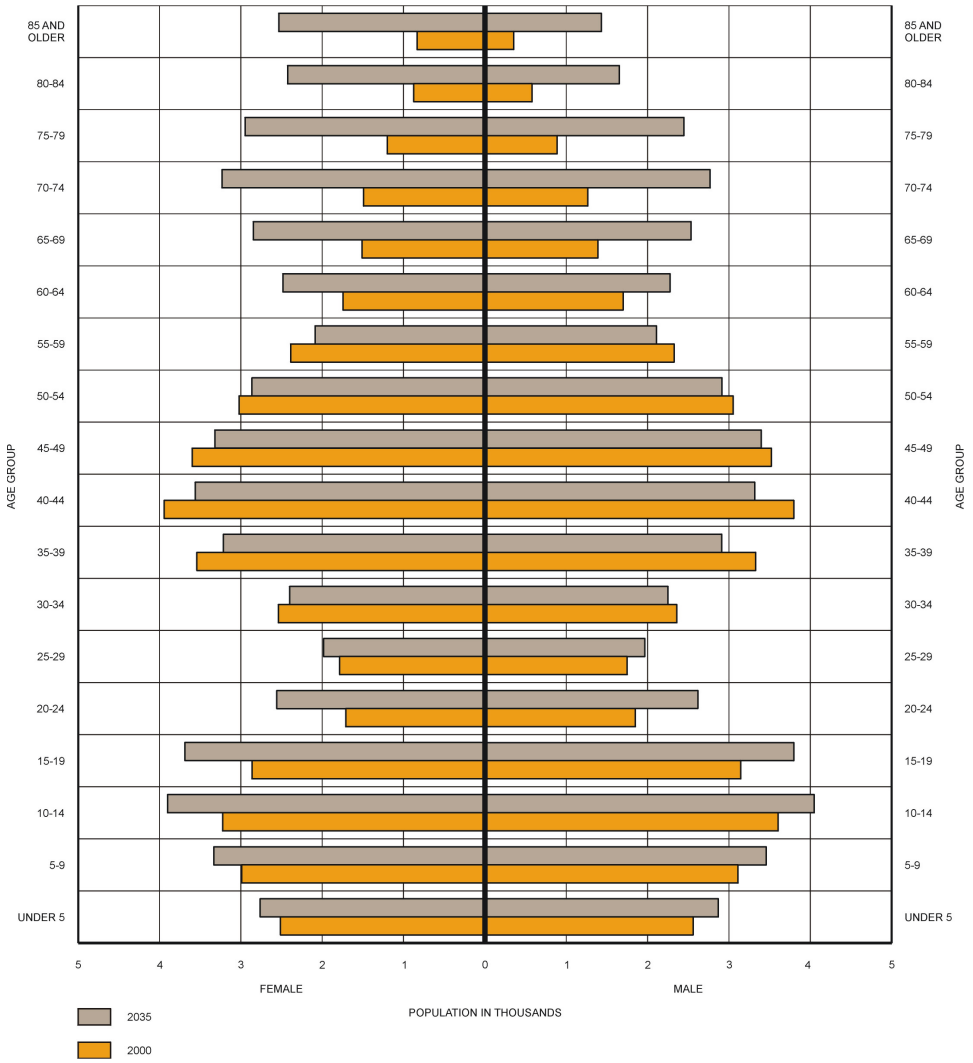
COMMUTING PATTERNS INTO AND FROM OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure II-5

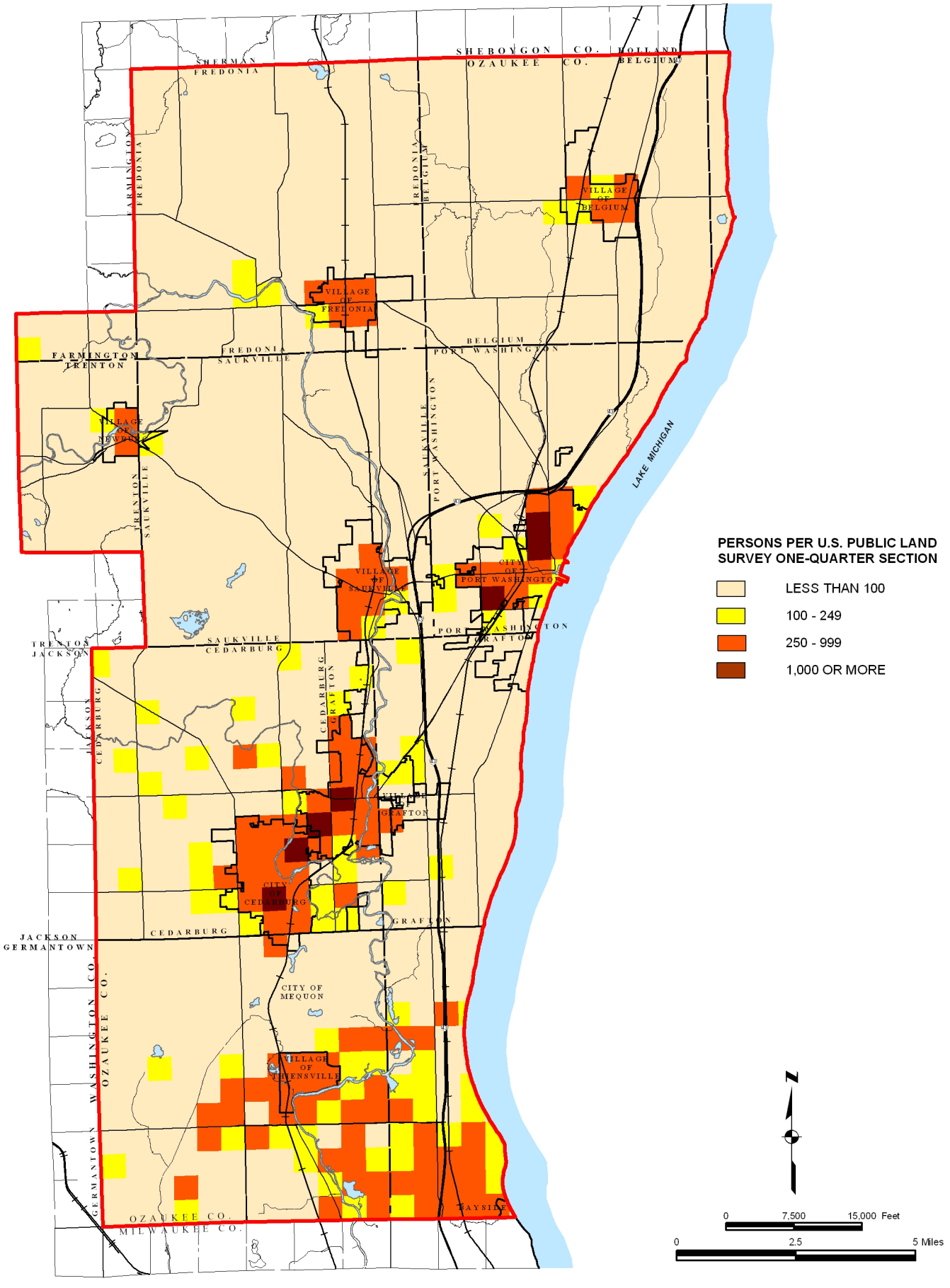
PROJECTED POPULATION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY BY AGE AND GENDER: 2000-2035[a]



[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.*

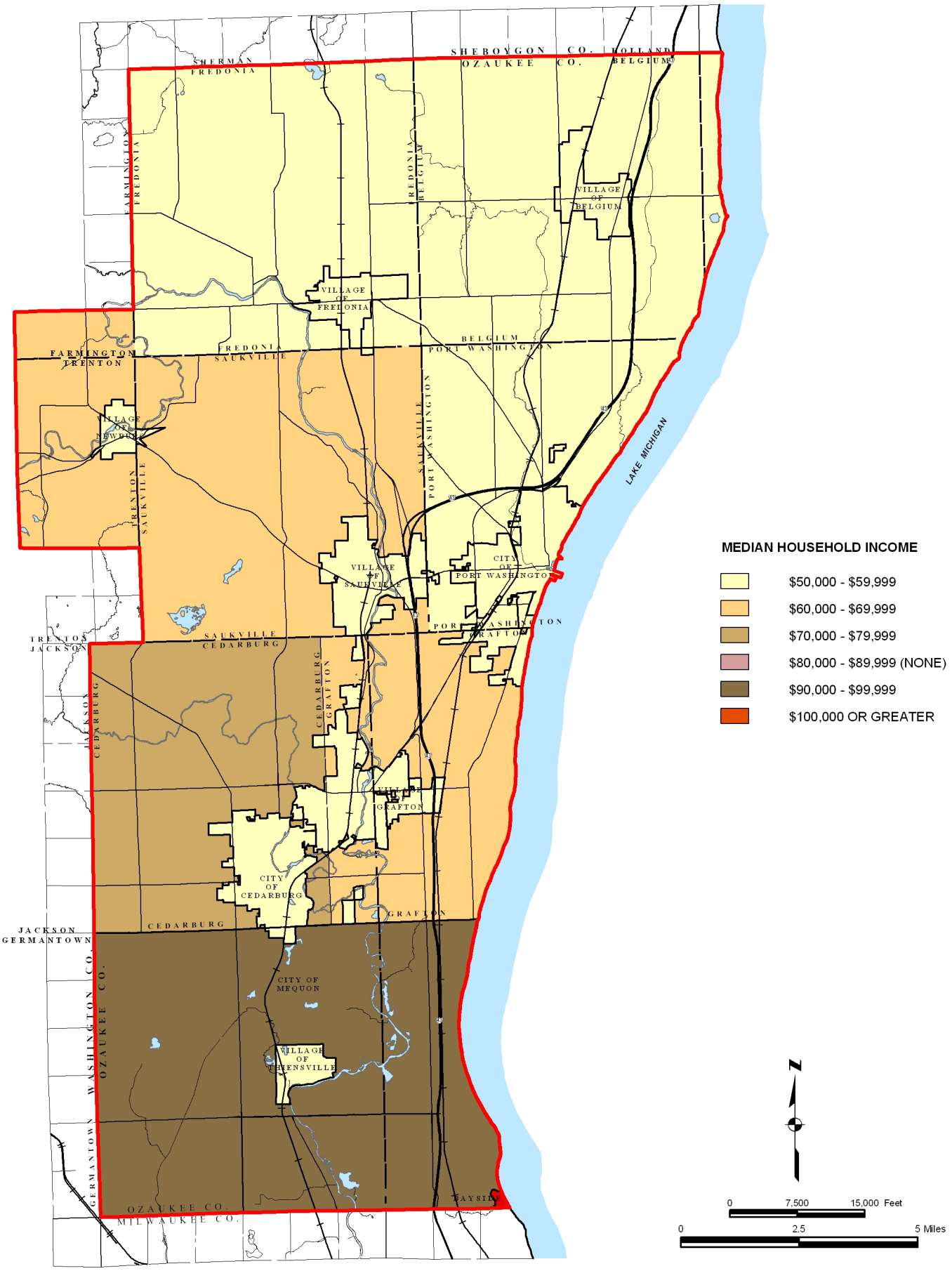
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

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



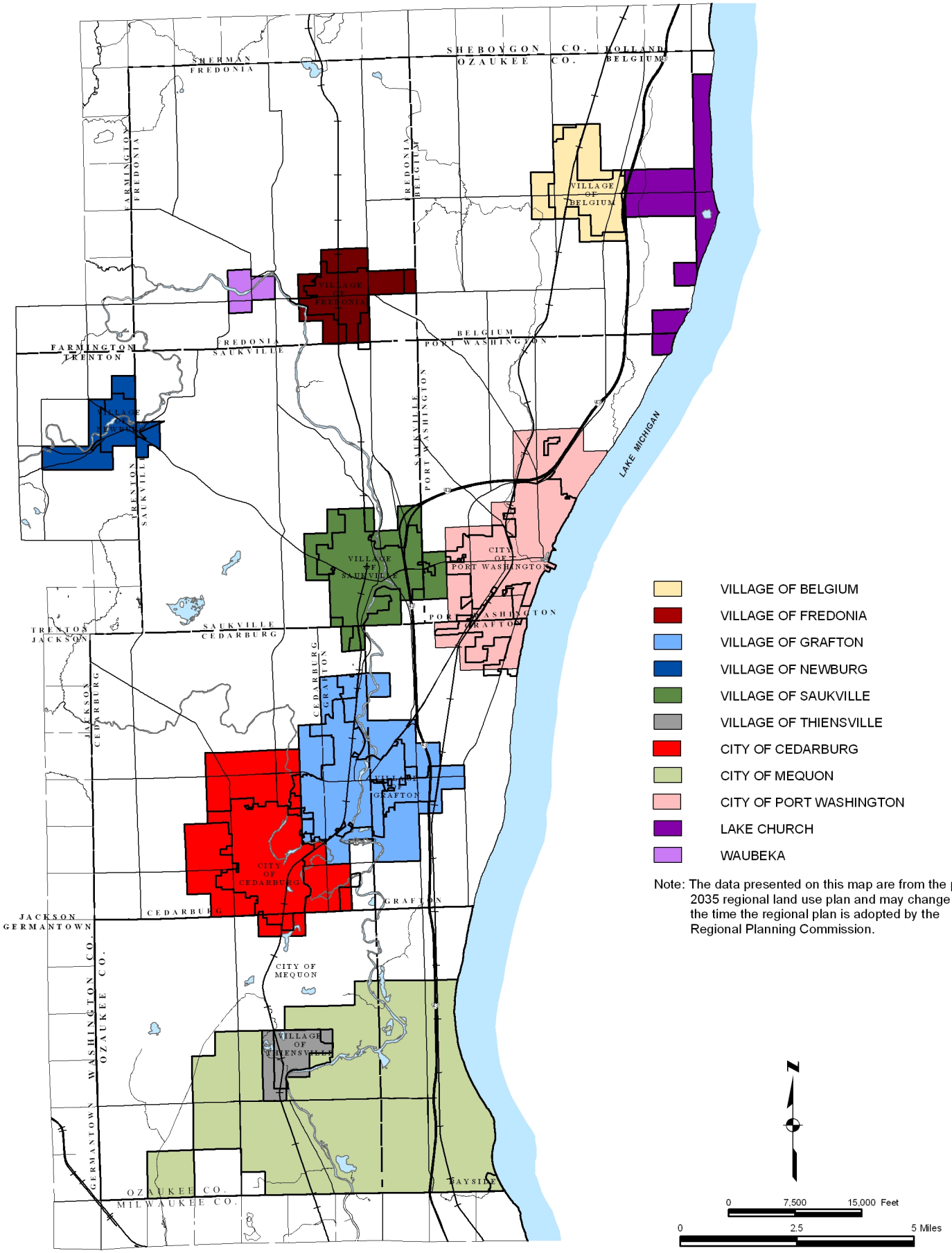
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

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



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

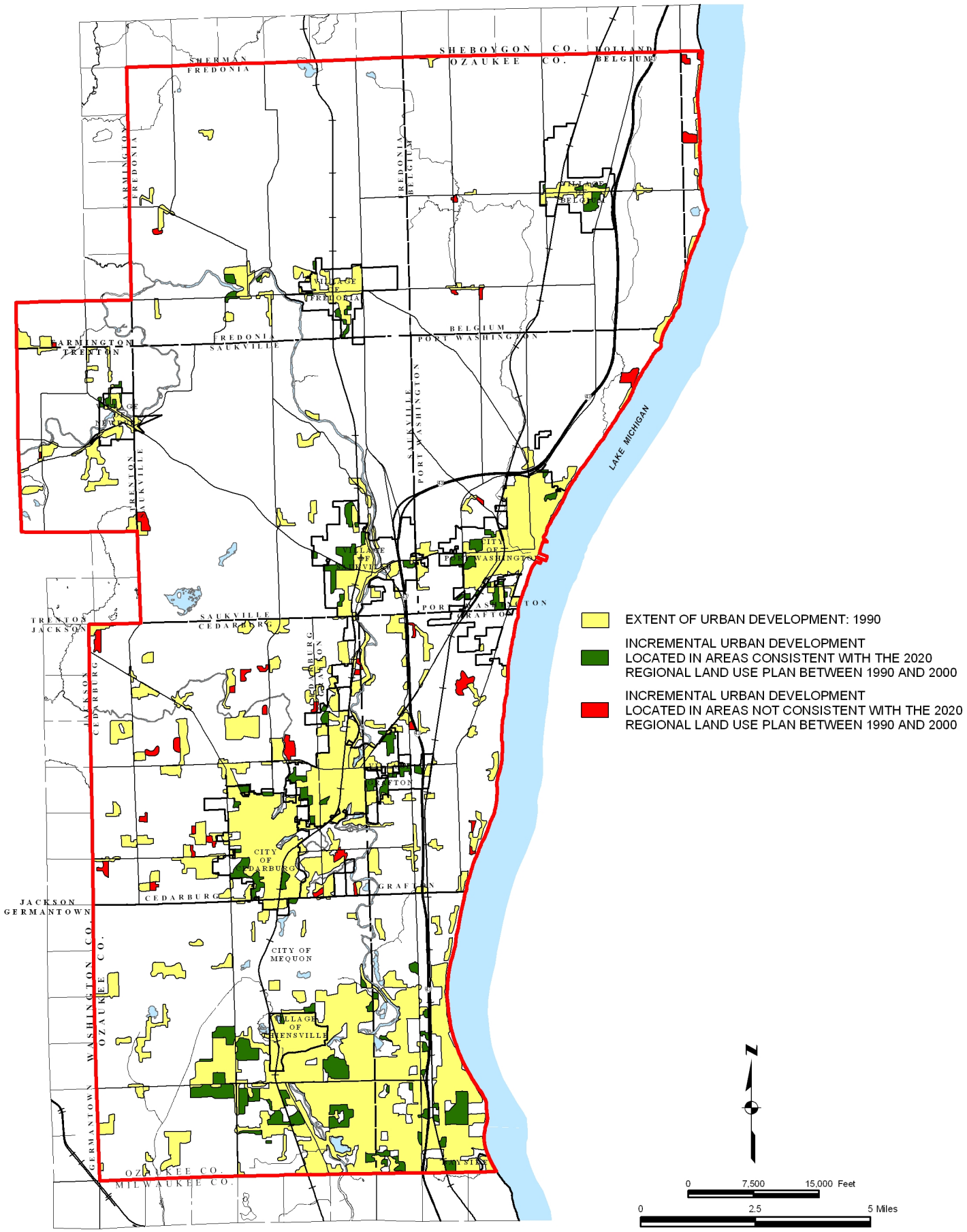
Map II-3
PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREAS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



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.

CHAPTER 3

INVENTORY OF EXISTING RESOURCES

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

INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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 Saukville 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 section provides inventory information on existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the Ozaukee County planning area and the Village of Saukville.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 section. 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 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 Saukville 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.

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[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.*

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 Ozaukee County 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.

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.

There are three types of soils found in the Village of Saukville: the Casco-Fabius association, the Hocheim-Sisson-Casco association, and the Kewaunee-Manawa 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 Saukville planning area, as identified by the NRCS and the County Planning, Resources, and Land Management Department. Approximately 57.8 percent of the Village of Saukville planning area is covered by hydric

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[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.

soils (about 5,346 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 Saukville 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 that should be taken into consideration as the Village of Saukville expands in the future.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Topography and Geology

The landforms and physical features of the Village of Saukville 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 of Saukville 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 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 is one site of geological importance located in the Village of Saukville planning area. The Saukville Reef encompasses 3 acres and is classified as a GA-3 site.

Lake Michigan Bluff and Ravine Areas
Shoreline erosion and bluff stability conditions are important considerations in planning for the protection and sound development and redevelopment of lands located along Lake Michigan. These

conditions can change over time because they are related to changes in climate, water level, the geometry of the near shore areas, the extent and condition of shore protection measures, the type and extent of vegetation, and the type of land uses in 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). In the Village of Saukville planning area, 2,246 acres 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 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 Saukville.

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

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

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

Section 66.1001(4) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires any unit of government that prepares and adopts a comprehensive plan to prepare and adopt written procedures to foster public participation. These written 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 the Village of Saukville and the Ozaukee County planning area. The contribution of these resources is immeasurable to economic development, recreational activity, and aesthetic quality of the planning area.

Major 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 Saukville planning area 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 Saukville, 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 Southeastern Wisconsin Region, 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, shown on Map III-13, cover an area of 2,280 acres, or about 1 percent, of the Ozaukee County planning area. Surface waters cover about 170 acres of the Village of Saukville planning area.

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 within 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 are no dams located in the Village of Saukville planning area.

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 Saukville 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 32 acres of the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville 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 times 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 9 public access points in the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville 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

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

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 In 2007, floodplains covered about 2,086 acres of the Village of Saukville planning area.

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 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 Saukville, 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 thewater 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

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

- 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 Village of Saukville 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. In 2000, there were 1,402 acres of wetlands in the Village of Saukville planning area.

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 mid-2007. The new inventory includes wetlands of ¼ acre or larger. This inventory is reflected on the 2035 planned land use map (Map VIII-8 in Chapter VIII of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan) under the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory 2007 overlay. According to the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory 2007, there are 2,086 acres of wetlands in the Village of Saukville planning area.]

[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.*

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, there were 8 wetland restorations encompassing about 17.2 acres completed in the Village of Saukville 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.

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 SEWRPC9 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.

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

[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 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 will be identified in the regional water supply study, which was completed in 2007. Groundwater recharge areas in the Ozaukee County planning area 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 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 upland10 areas of one acre or more in area, having 17

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

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 346 acres of the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville planning area were reviewed and updated in 2005.

Natural Areas

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

Fifty natural areas lying wholly or partially in the Ozaukee County planning area have been identified. These sites, which together encompass 7,446 acres, or about 5 percent of the County planning area, are described in Table III-9.

A total of 3 natural areas, encompassing about of 88 acres, have been identified in the Village of Saukville planning area. Two of the 11 natural areas, Kurtz Woods State Natural Area, which

encompasses 49 acres, and Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area, which encompasses 10 acres, are classified as NA-1 sites. Mole Creek Swamp encompasses 29 acres and is classified as an NA-3 site. All 3 natural areas are more fully described in Table III-9 and are shown on Map III-20.

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. One critical species habitat site has been identified in the Village of Saukville planning area, as shown on Map III-21. This site is the 22 acre Cedar-Sauk Upland Woods, which is home to the American Gromwell.

There are also 30 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species on 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 2 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species have been identified in the Village of Saukville planning area, as shown on Map III-21. These two sites cover about 5.8 stream miles.

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 Saukville planning area is located 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.

[//] *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.*

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
- 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

[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.*

- 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 found widely 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 Saukville 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 Saukville planning area are located along rivers and streams, around several lakes, and in large wetland areas. In 2000, there were 1,415 acres of primary environmental corridors located in the Village of Saukville planning area.

Secondary environmental corridors are located chiefly along the smaller perennial streams and intermittent streams in the planning area. There were 289 acres of the planning area encompassed within secondary environmental corridors in the Village in 2000. Isolated natural resource areas within the planning area include a geographically well-distributed variety of isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat. There were 283 acres of land in the planning area, encompassed in isolated natural resource areas in 2000. A map of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the Village is presented in Chapter VII. 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 2007 as part of this planning process.

The 2007 inventory identified all park and open space sites owned by a public agency, including Federal, State, County, and local units of government and school districts. The inventory also included privately owned outdoor recreation sites such as golf courses, campgrounds, boating access sites, hunting clubs, group camps, and special use outdoor recreation sites. Sites owned by nonprofit conservation organizations, such the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, were also identified. In 2007, there were 11,515 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 Saukville 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. In 2007, the County owned 14 park and open space sites encompassing 1,204 acres. There were no County parks located in the Village of Saukville in 2007.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by the State of Wisconsin

Park and open space sites owned by the State of Wisconsin in 2007 are listed in Table 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 Saukville in 2007.

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 sites were located in the Village of Saukville in 2007.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Local Governments and Public School Districts
In addition to County, State, and Federally owned park and open space sites, there were 9 park and open space sites encompassing 93 total acres owned by the Village or public school districts in the Village of Saukville in 2005. There were 8 sites encompassing a total of 87 acres owned by the Village. The Saukville Elementary School site, which encompassed 6 acres, was the only site in the Village owned by a school district. Map III-29 shows the location of park and open space sites owned by the local government and public schools in the Village planning area and Table III-16 shows the acreages of each site.

Private and Public Interest Resource Oriented Park and Open Space Sites
Table III-16 also includes privately-owned park and open space sites located in the Village of Belgium. In 2005, there were 70 of these sites encompassing 3,466 acres, or almost 2 percent of the County planning area. These sites include privately-owned golf courses, schools, subdivision parks, hunting clubs, campgrounds, boat access sites, horse stables, soccer parks, and a dog walking park. As shown on Map III-29, there were no privately owned park and open space sites located in the Village of Saukville planning area in the year 2005.

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-16 and shown on Map III-30. None of these sites were located in the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville.

Climate
Its midcontinental location gives Ozaukee County and the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville 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 Saukville 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 was one historic place in the Village of Saukville listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historical Places, as set forth in Table III-20 and shown on Map III-32. This historic place was the Payne Hotel, located in the eastern part of the Village.

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 Grafton. 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 Saukville had not established a landmark or historic preservation commission as of 2005.

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. One of these historical markers was located in the Village of Saukville. The historical marker was located in Veteran's Park to mark the Saukville Trails.

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, including the Saukville Trails marker in the Village of Saukville. 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 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 Saukville 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.

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

[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, Saukville Area Historical Society, Cedarburg Cultural Center, Mequon Historical Society, and Port Washington 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 summarized on Table III-25. The Village of Saukville has a local historical society, the Saukville Area Historical Society. The resources of the Ozaukee County Historical Society, itself affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, are also 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 Park14, 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 Saukville 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 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 Saukville Family Fun Day, 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

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[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.*

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 Saukville. Information regarding soil types, agricultural productivity, topography and geology, nonmetallic mining resources, water resources, forest resources, natural areas and critical species habitat sites, environmental 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 types of soils found in the Village of Saukville: the Casco-Fabius association, the Hocheim-Sisson-Casco association, and the Kewaunee-Manawa association.

- Approximately 57.8 percent of the Village of Saukville planning area is covered by hydric soils (about 5,346 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 is one site of geological importance located in the Village of Saukville planning area. This site is the 3-acre Saukville Reef.
- As of 2005, there were no nonmetallic mining operations located in the Village of Saukville.

- In 2000, there were 170 acres of surface waters and 1,402 acres of wetlands in the Village of Saukville planning area.

- In 2007, there were 2,086 acres of floodplains in the Village of Saukville planning area.

- The Village of Saukville planning area lies entirely within the Milwaukee River watershed.

- There are no dams located in the Village of Saukville planning area.

- 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 Saukville. There are 32 acres of lakes and ponds located in the Village of Saukville planning area. The Milwaukee River is the major stream located within the Village of Saukville.

- 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 346 acres of the Village of Saukville 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 3 natural areas, encompassing about of 88 acres, have been identified in the Village of Saukville planning area. Two of the 11 natural areas, Kurtz Woods State Natural Area, which encompasses 49 acres, and Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area, which encompasses 10 acres, are classified as NA-1 sites. Mole Creek Swamp encompasses 29 acres and is classified as an NA-3 site.

- 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. One critical species habitat site has been identified in the Village of Saukville planning area. This site is the 22 acre Cedar-Sauk Upland Woods, which is home to the American Gromwell. A total of 2 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species have been identified in the Village of Saukville planning area. These two sites cover 5.8 stream miles.

- 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 1,415 acres in the Village of Saukville planning area were located within primary environmental corridors. Secondary environmental corridors totaled 289 acres in the Village planning area. Isolated natural resource areas within the Village planning area totaled 283 acres.

- There were no County parks located in the Village of Saukville in 2007.

- There were no Wisconsin DNR sites located within the Village of Saukville in 2007.

- There were 9 park and open space sites encompassing 93 total acres owned by the local government or public school districts in the Village of Saukville in 2005.

- In 2005, there were no privately owned park and open space sites located in the Village of Saukville.

- 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 199 sites in the Ozaukee County planning area which have been designated as local landmarks by local governments. In 2005, there was one historic place in the Village of Saukville listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historical Places. This historic place was the Payne Hotel, located in the eastern part of the Village.

- 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 Saukville has a local historical society, the Saukville Area Historical Society. The resources of the Ozaukee County Historical Society, itself affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, are also 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-16

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2005[a]

Number on Map III-29	Site Name	Size (acres)
	Village of Saukville Sites	
98	Schowalter Park	40
99	Friendship Park	1
100	Grady Park	10
101	West Riverside Park	4
102	Quade Park	10
103	East Riverside Park	9
104	Veteran's Park	1
105	Peninsula Park	12
--	Subtotal – Eight Sites	87
	School District Sites	
106	Saukville Elementary School	6
--	Subtotal – One Site	6
--	Total – Nine Sites	93

[a]See Tables III-14, III-15, and III-17 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or Federal government or private resource preservation organizations.

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.

Figure III-1

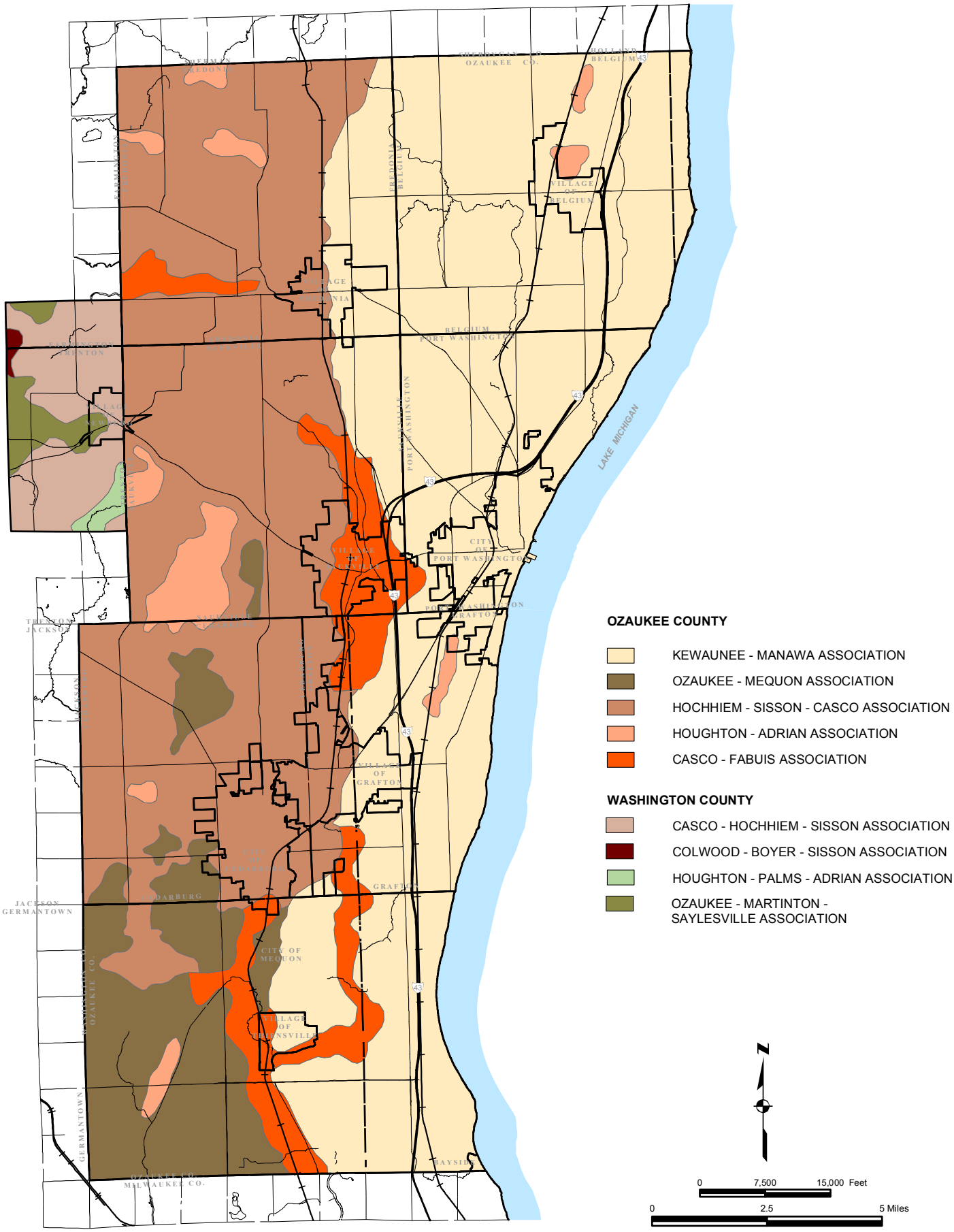
INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES IN WISCONSIN: 2007

- 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-Bread
- 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 Buckthom
- 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
- Euraisian 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.

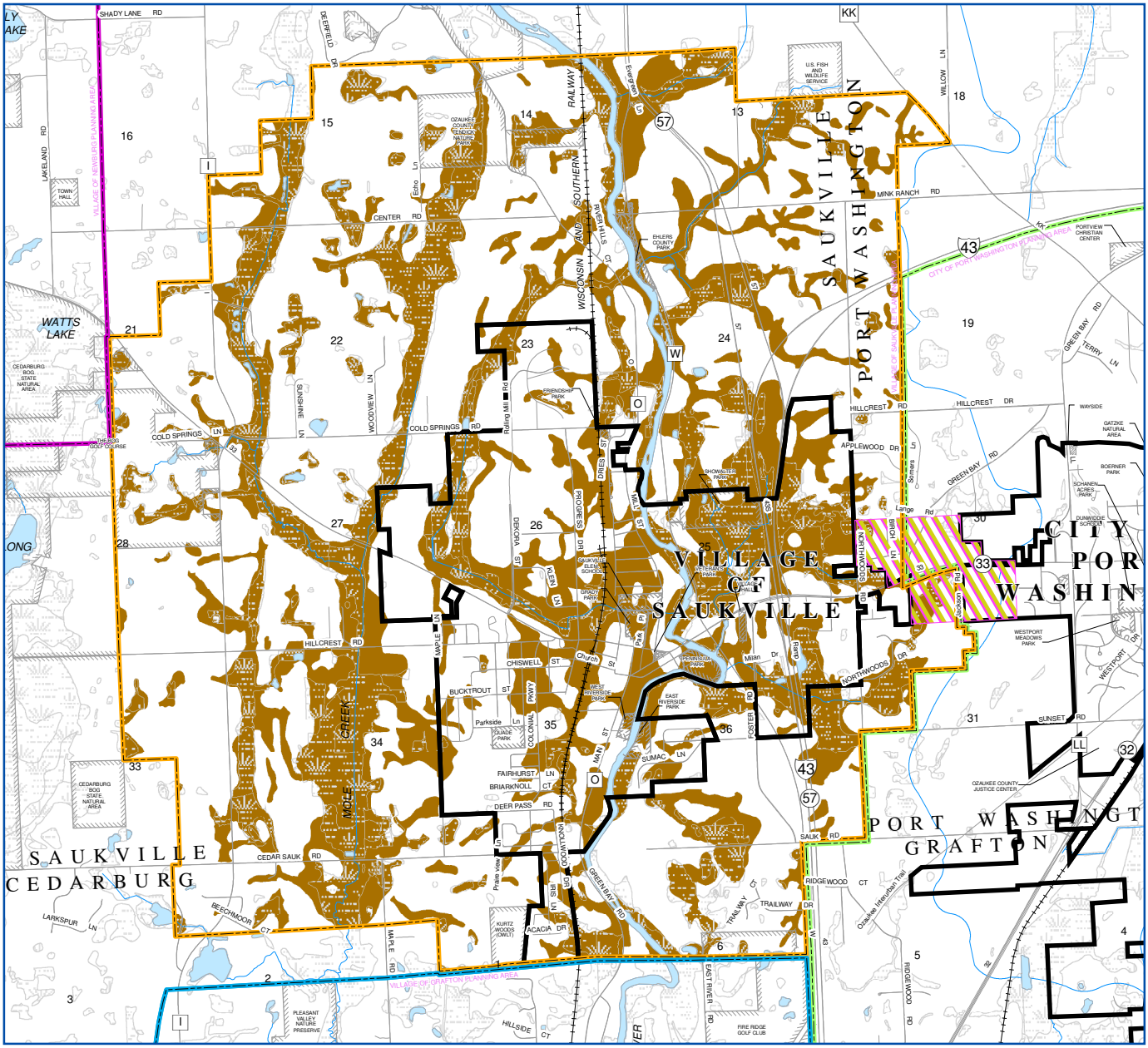
Map III-1

GENERAL SOIL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

HYDRIC SOILS IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA



MAP III-2

- SATURATED (HYDRIC) SOILS
- WETLANDS - 2007
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

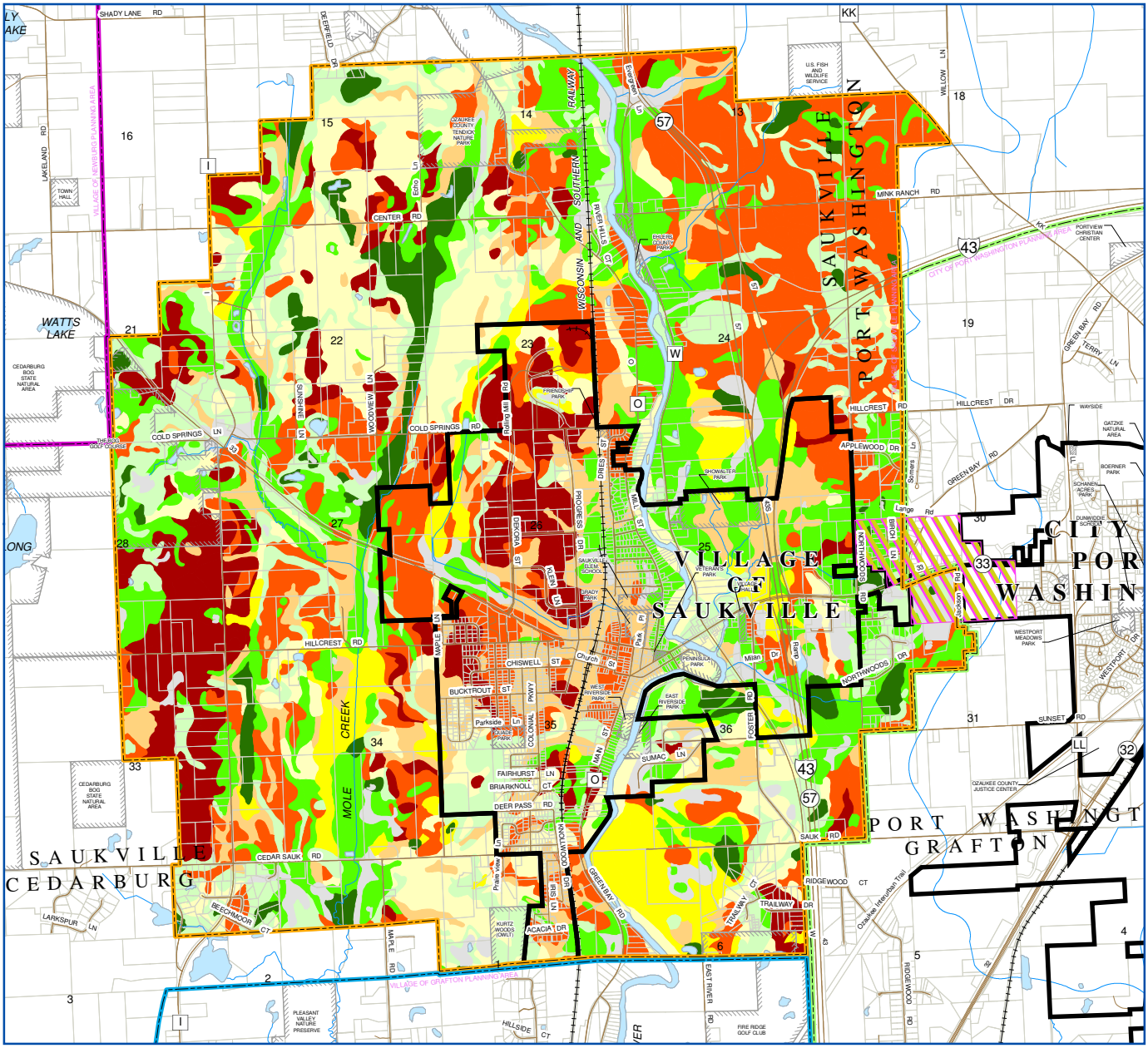
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT 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: 1:48,000
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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA



MAP III-3

95 - 100	NO RATING
94.9 - 90	SURFACE WATER
89.9 - 85	VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
84.9 - 80	VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
79.9 - 75	CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
70 - 74.9	VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
69.9 - 60	SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)
LESS THAN 60	

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

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 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.

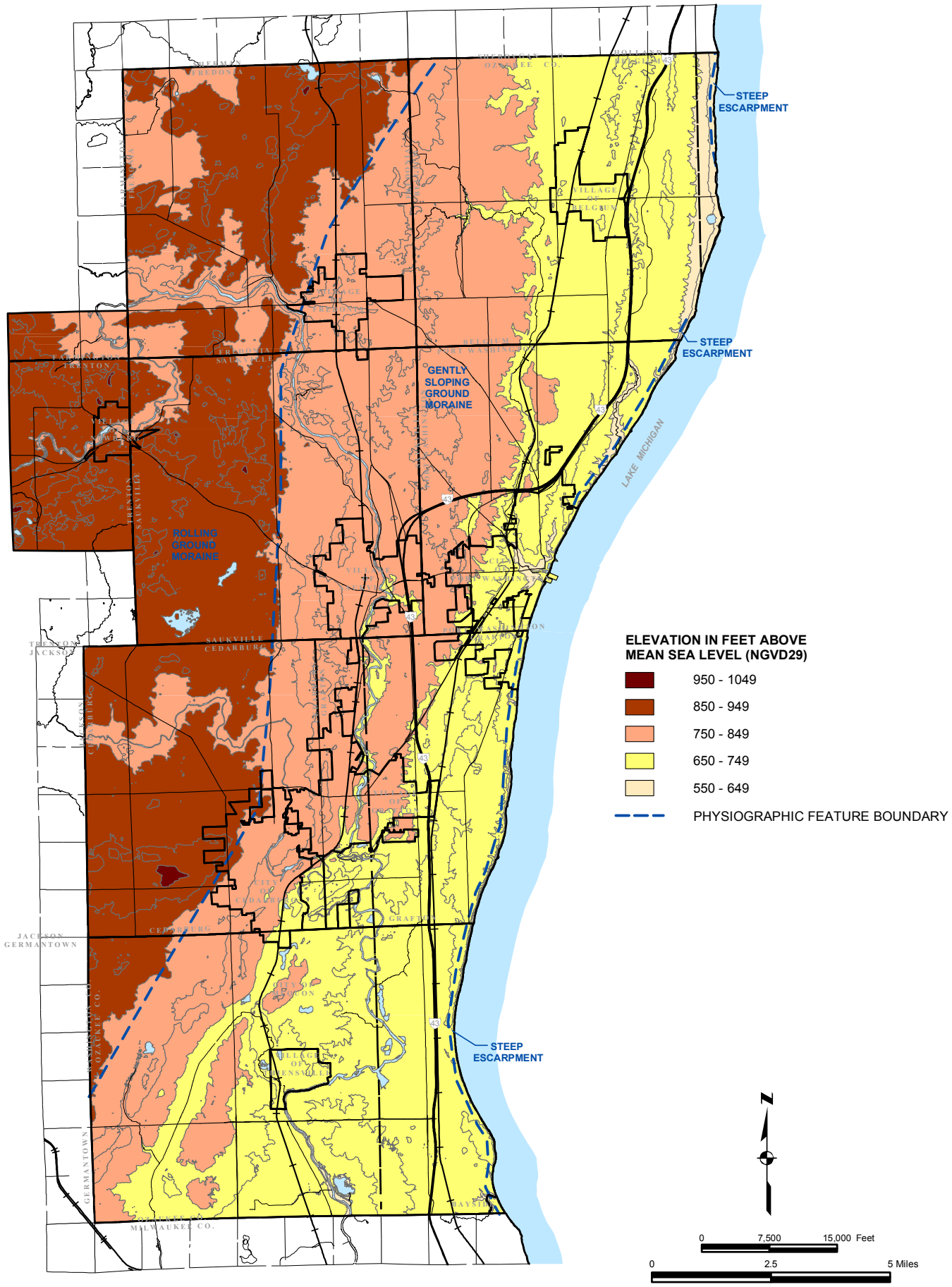
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

Map III-4

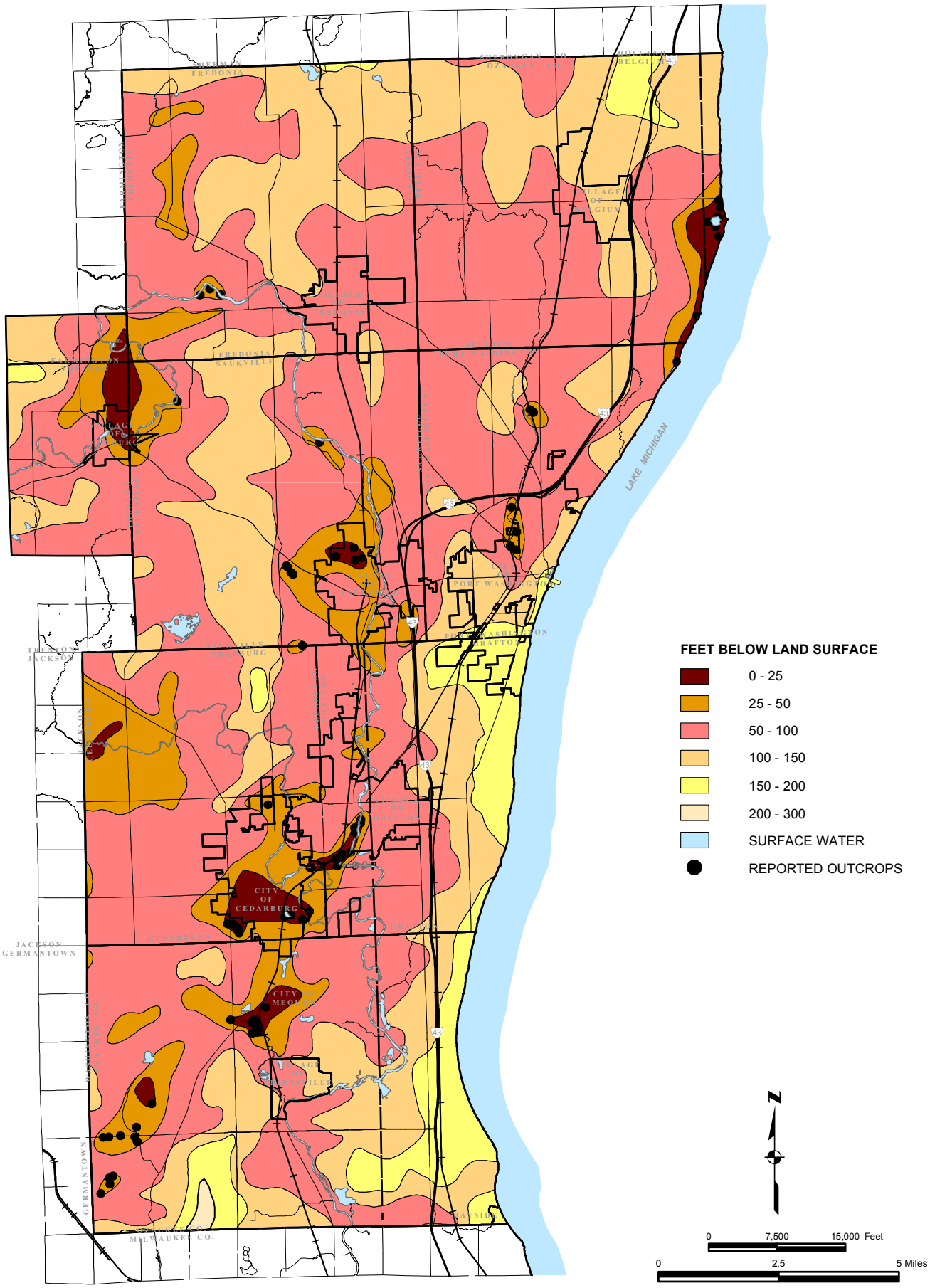
PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND GENERALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

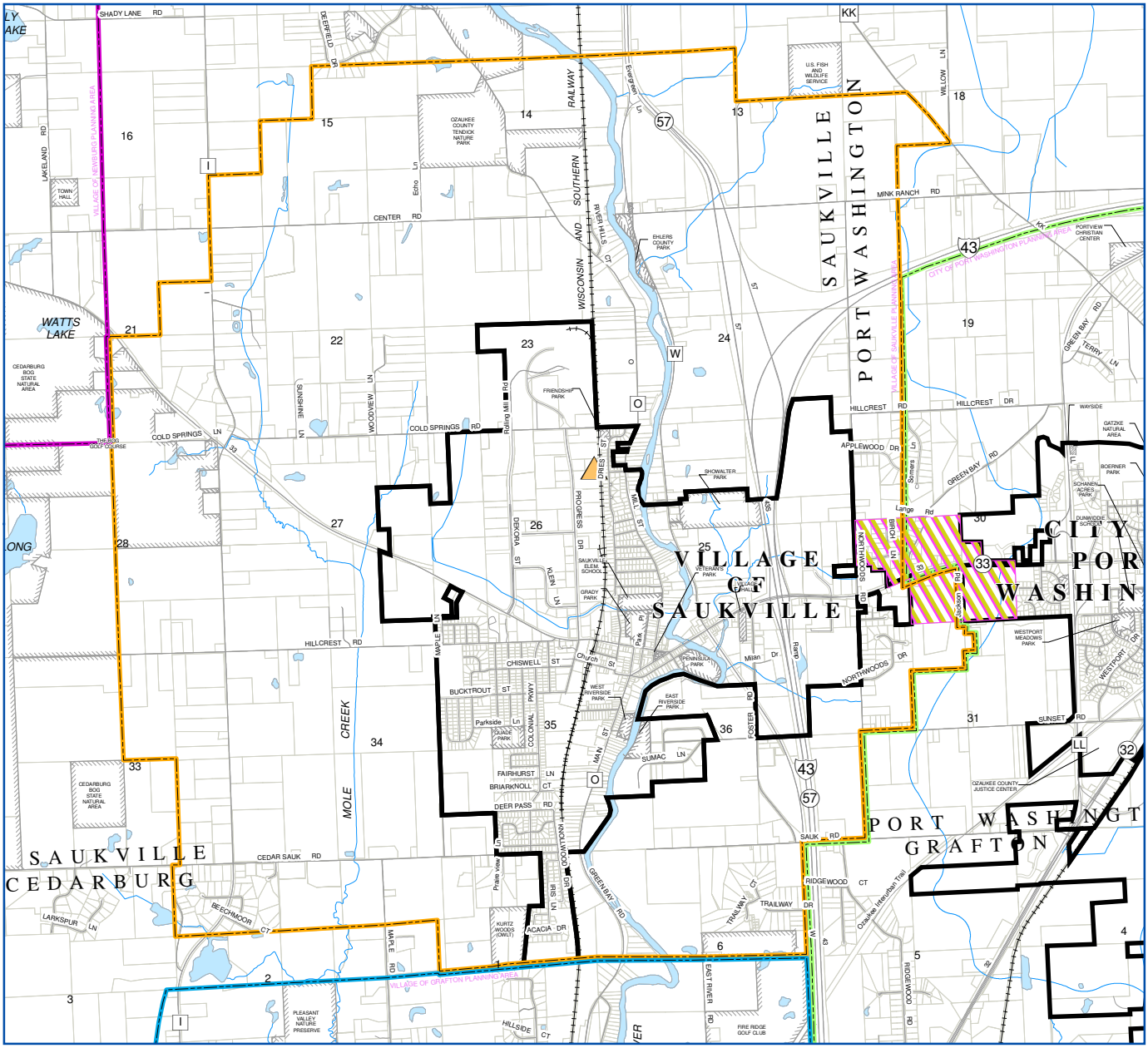
Map III-5

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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA



MAP III-6

- SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITE
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

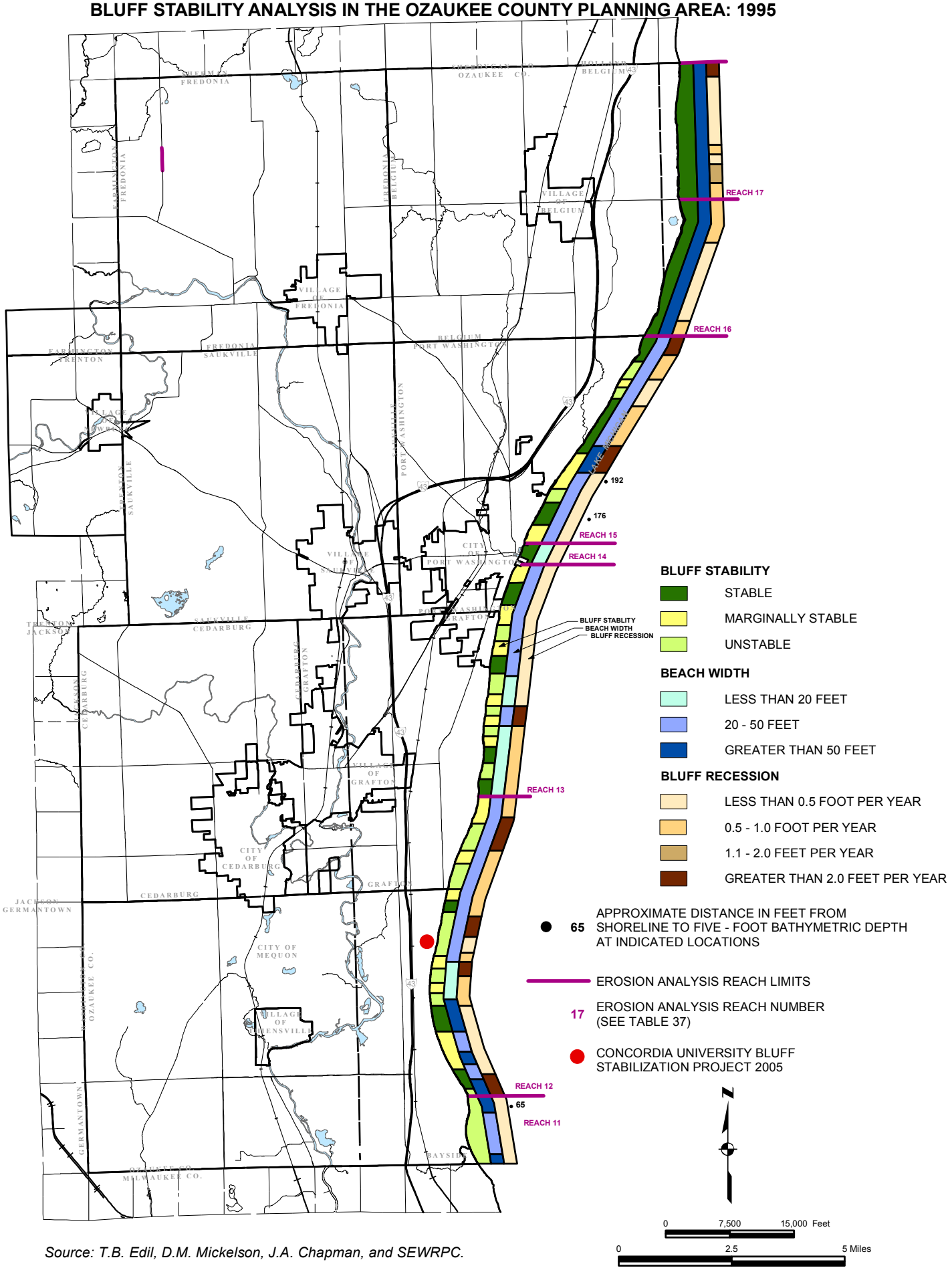
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT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

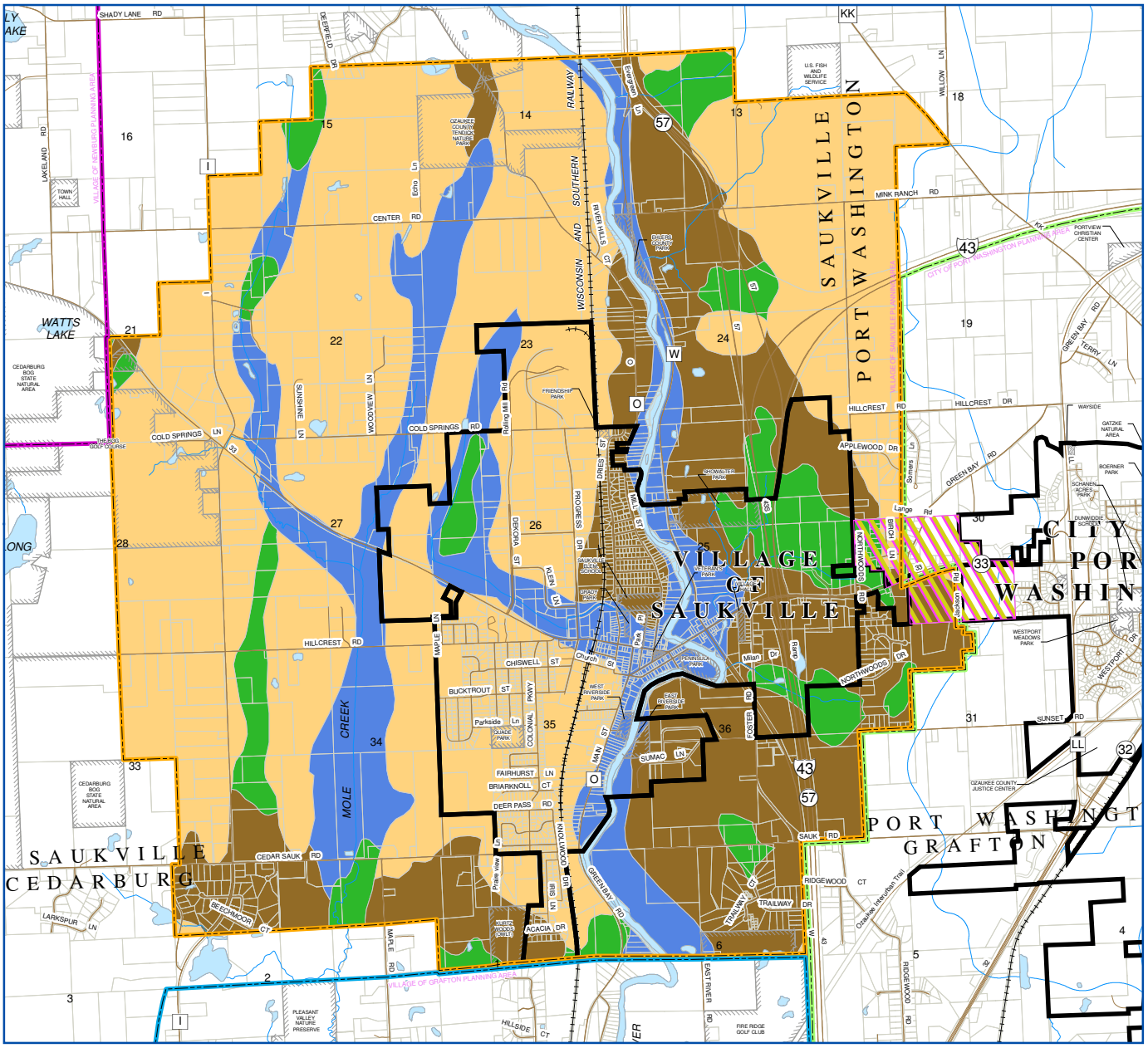
SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

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



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

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY AND PEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA



MAP III-8

OUTWASH DEPOSITS
Highest potential for significant deposits of gravel and coarse to medium grained sand

GLACIAL TILL
May contain locally economic deposits of sand and gravel, but generally consists of poorly sorted clayey, silty to sandy material with cobbles and boulders. Resource potential medium to low

GLACIAL LAKE DEPOSITS
Predominantly clay and silt. Not a potential source for sand and gravel, but may contain clay deposits useful for construction

PEAT AND ORGANIC SEDIMENT
Not a potential source for sand and gravel, but may contain economic deposits of peat

MODERN STREAM SEDIMENT
May contain local concentrations of sand and gravel, but environmental issues make development impractical. Not considered a significant future resource

LAKE MICHIGAN BEACH SEDIMENT
Generally thin sand and some gravel overlying till. Not considered a significant resource

SURFACE WATER

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

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

OZAUKEE COUNTY 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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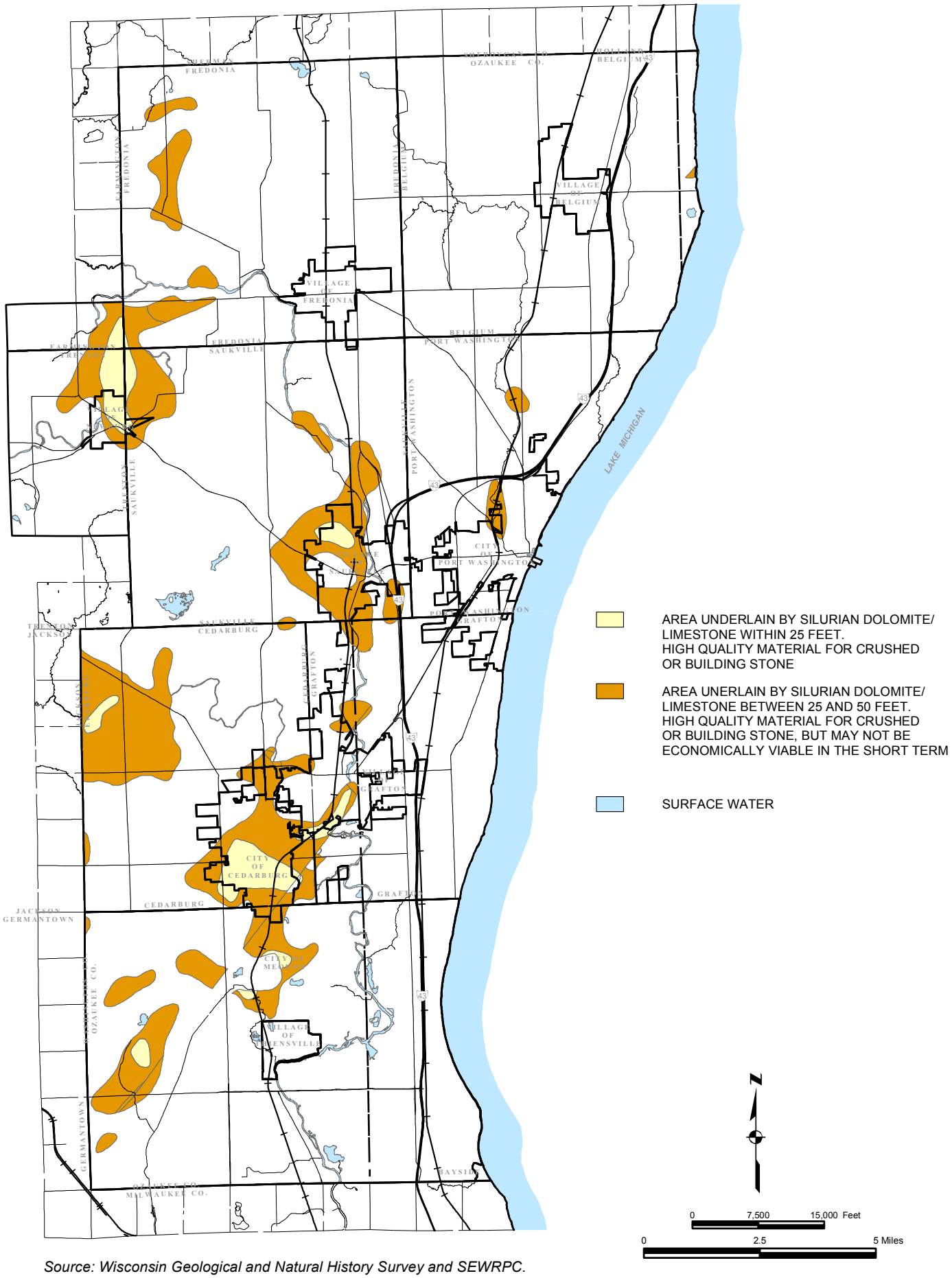
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

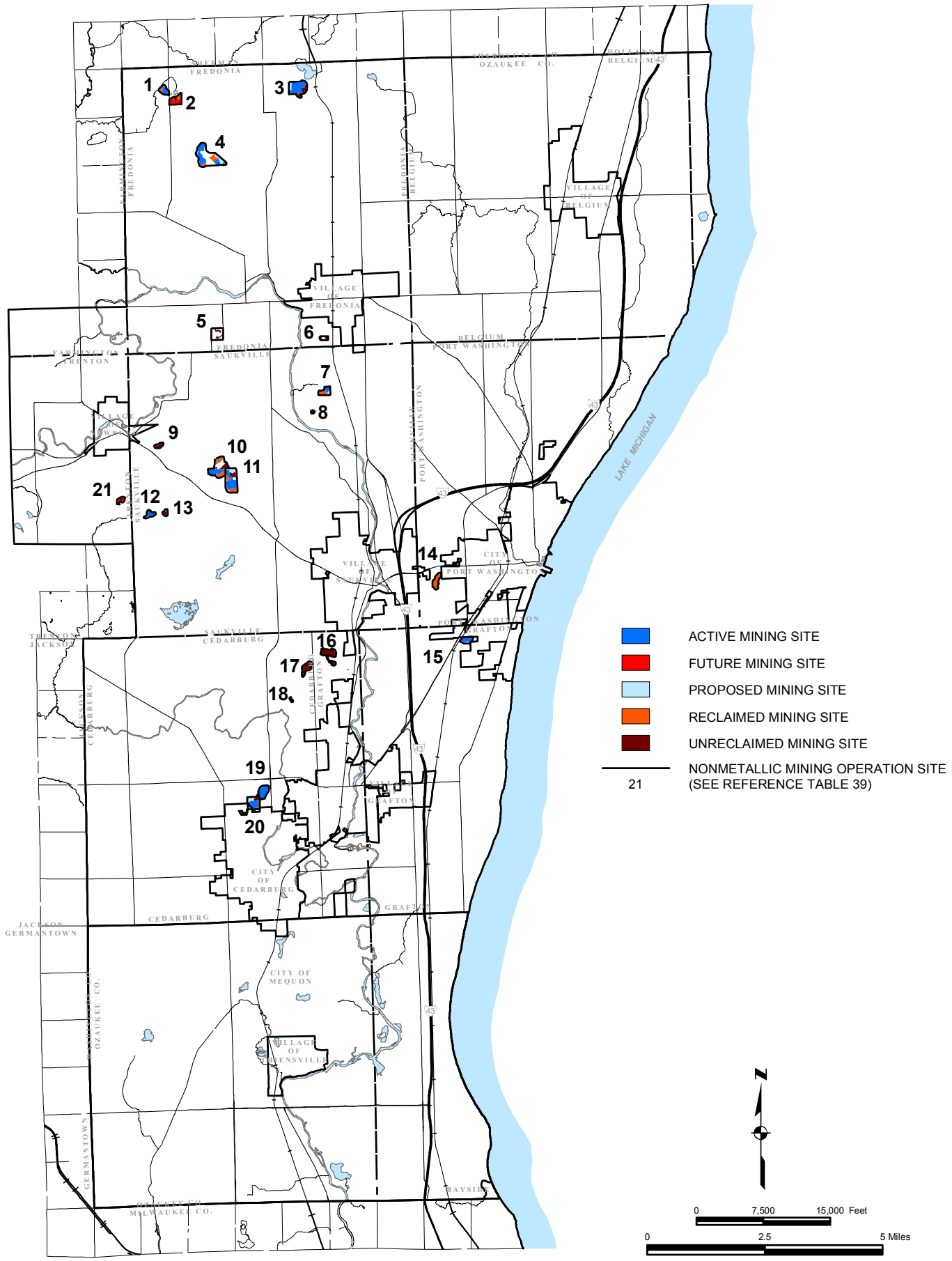
AREAS WITH POTENTIAL AS SOURCES OF CRUSHED OR BUILDING STONE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



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

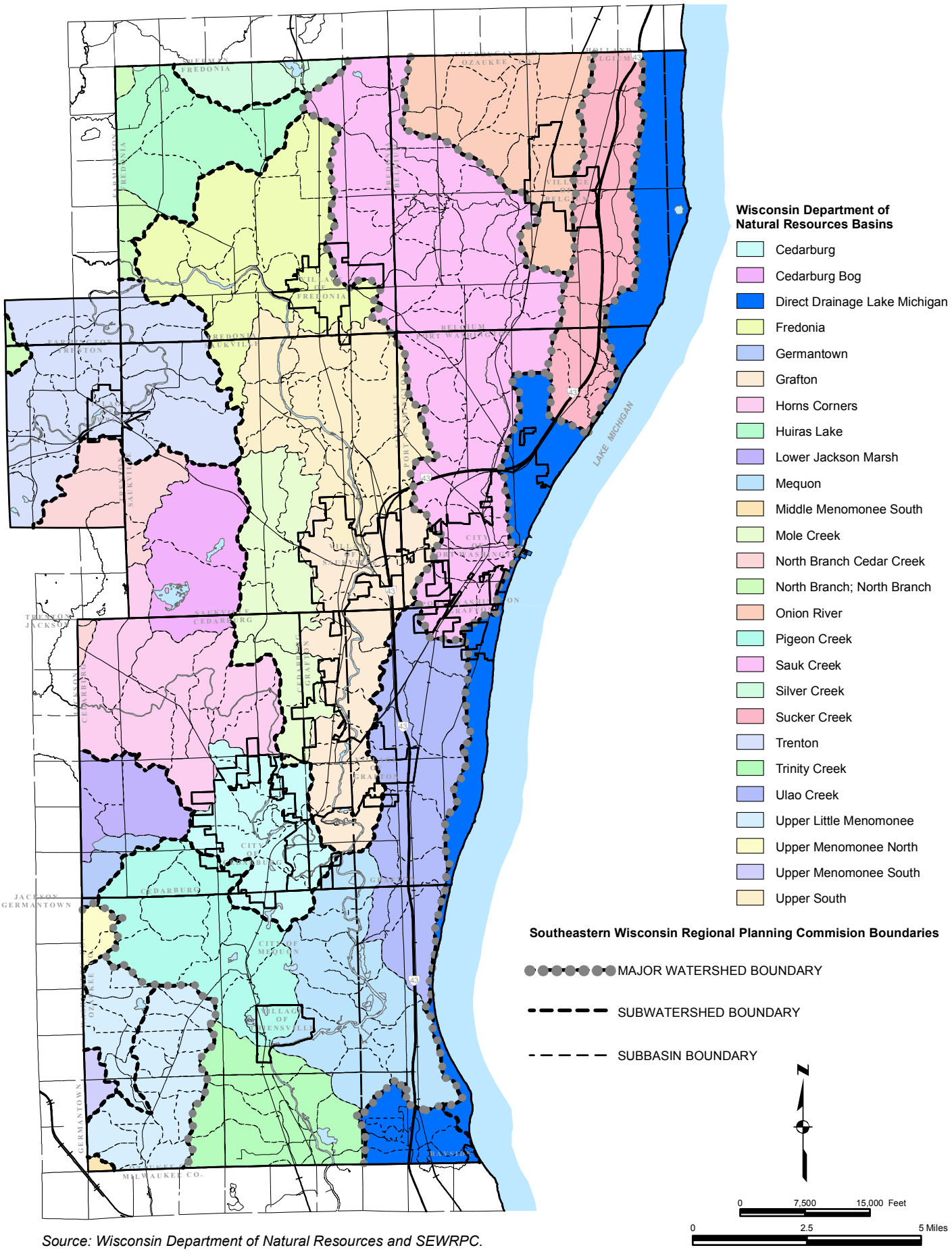
NONMETALLIC MINING SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



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

Map III-11

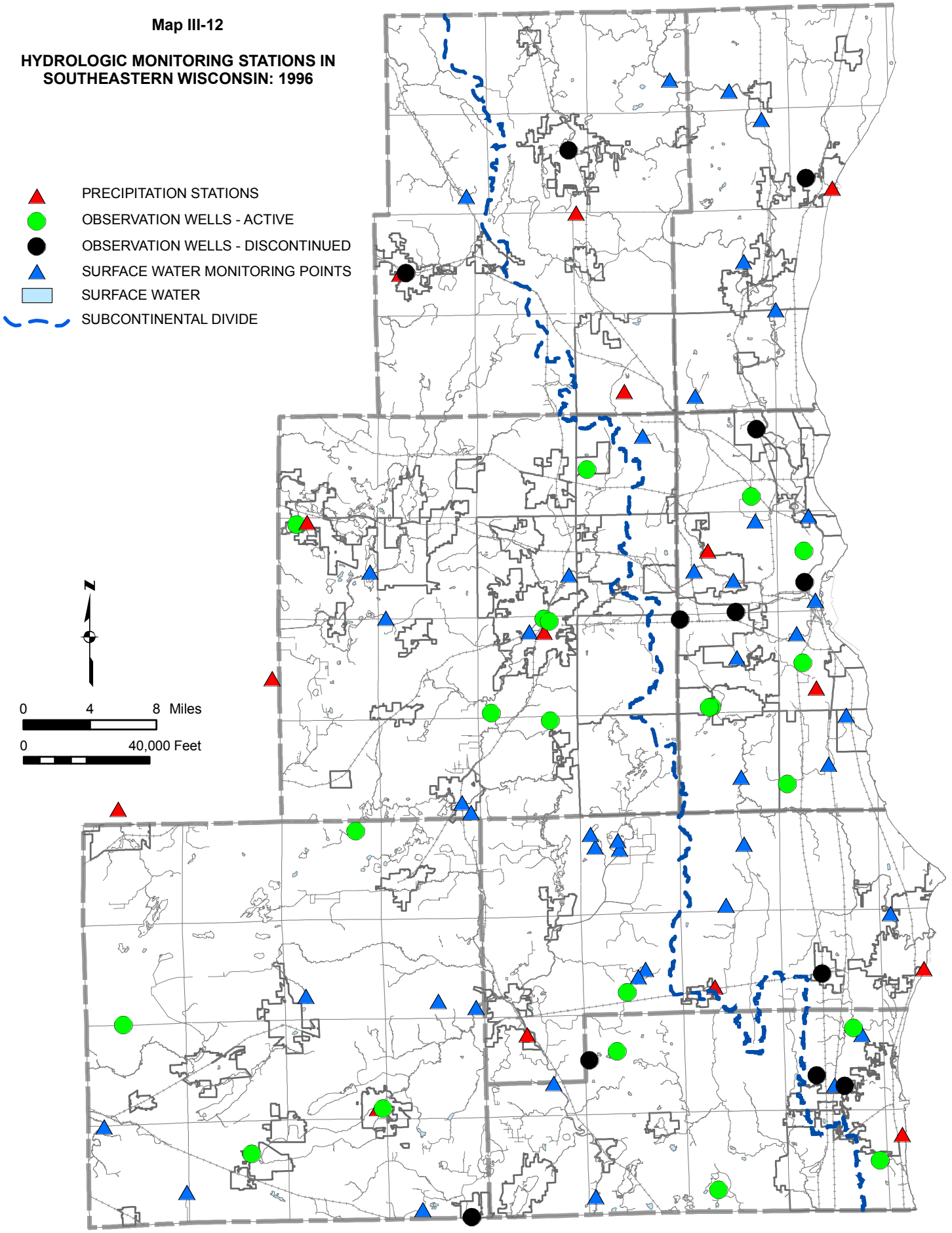
WATERSHED FEATURES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

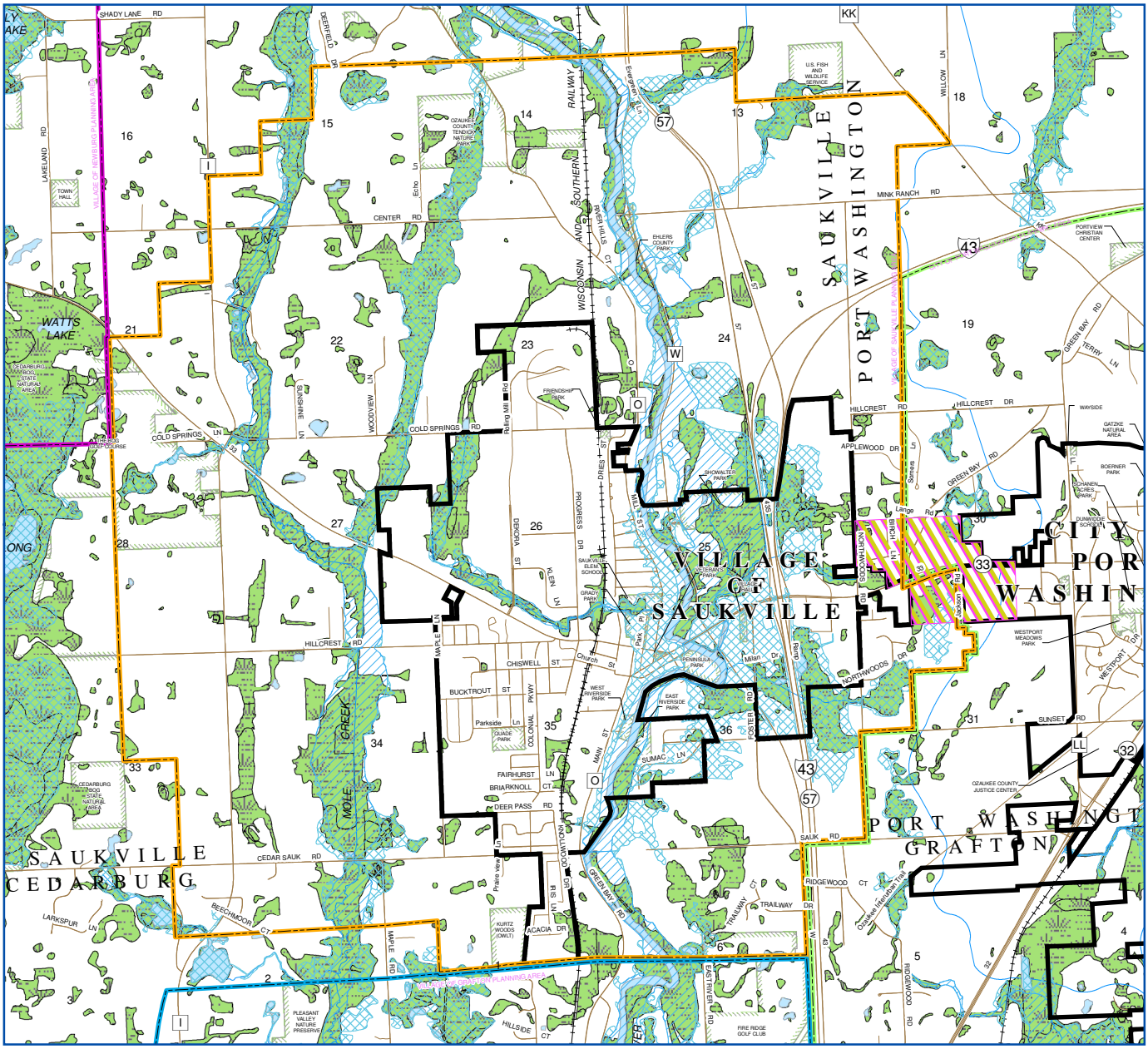
Map III-12

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 SAUKVILLE 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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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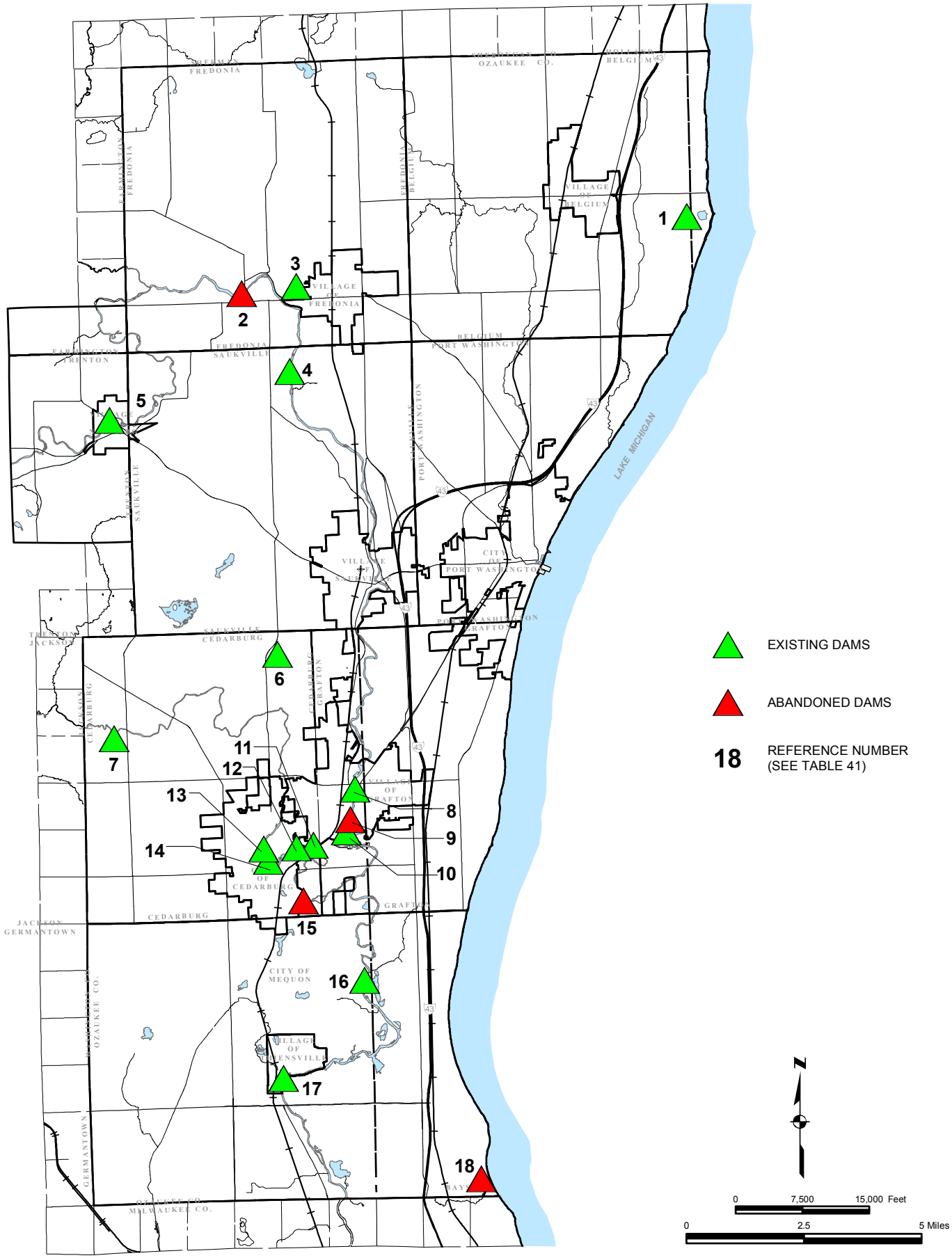
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map III-14

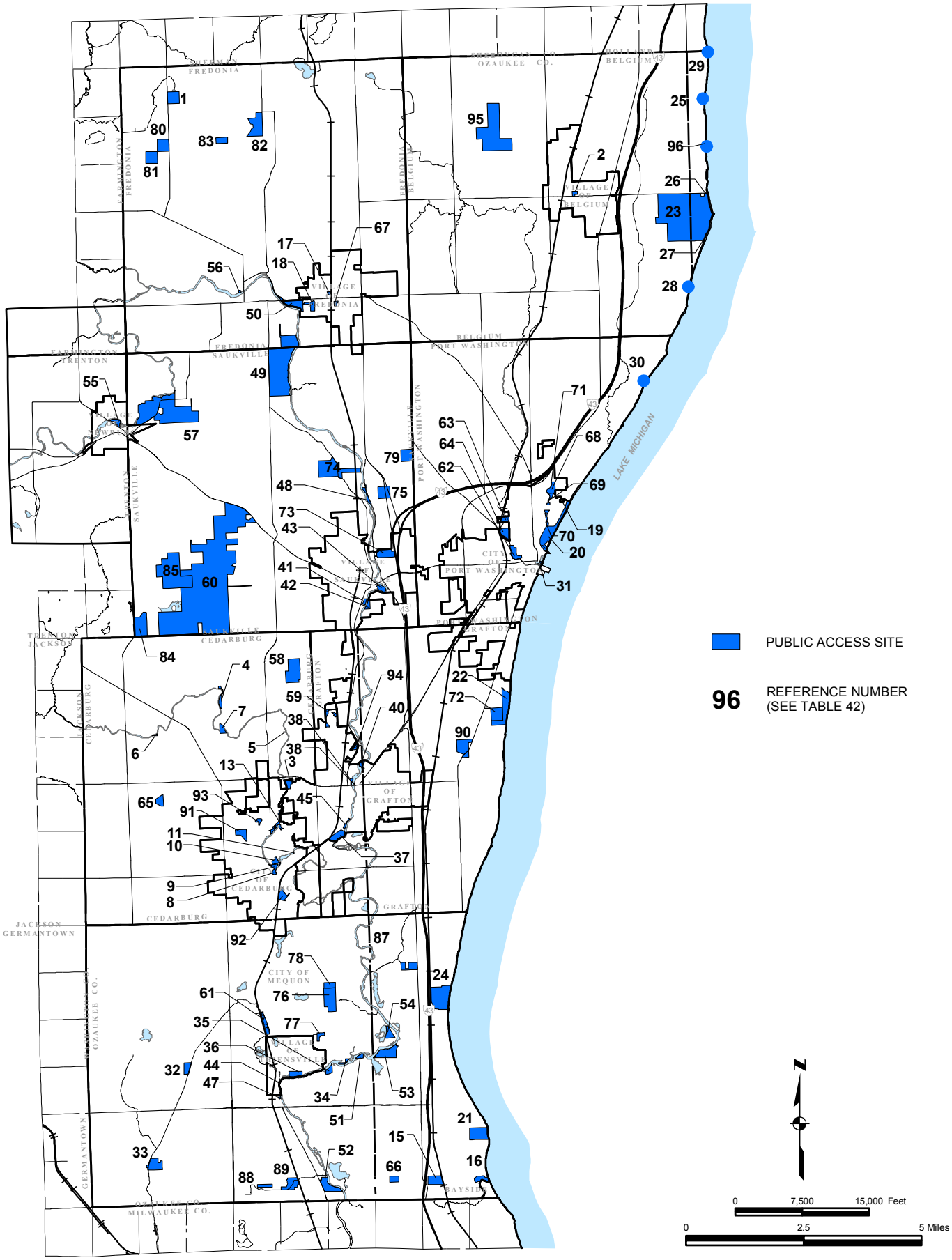
DAMS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map III-15

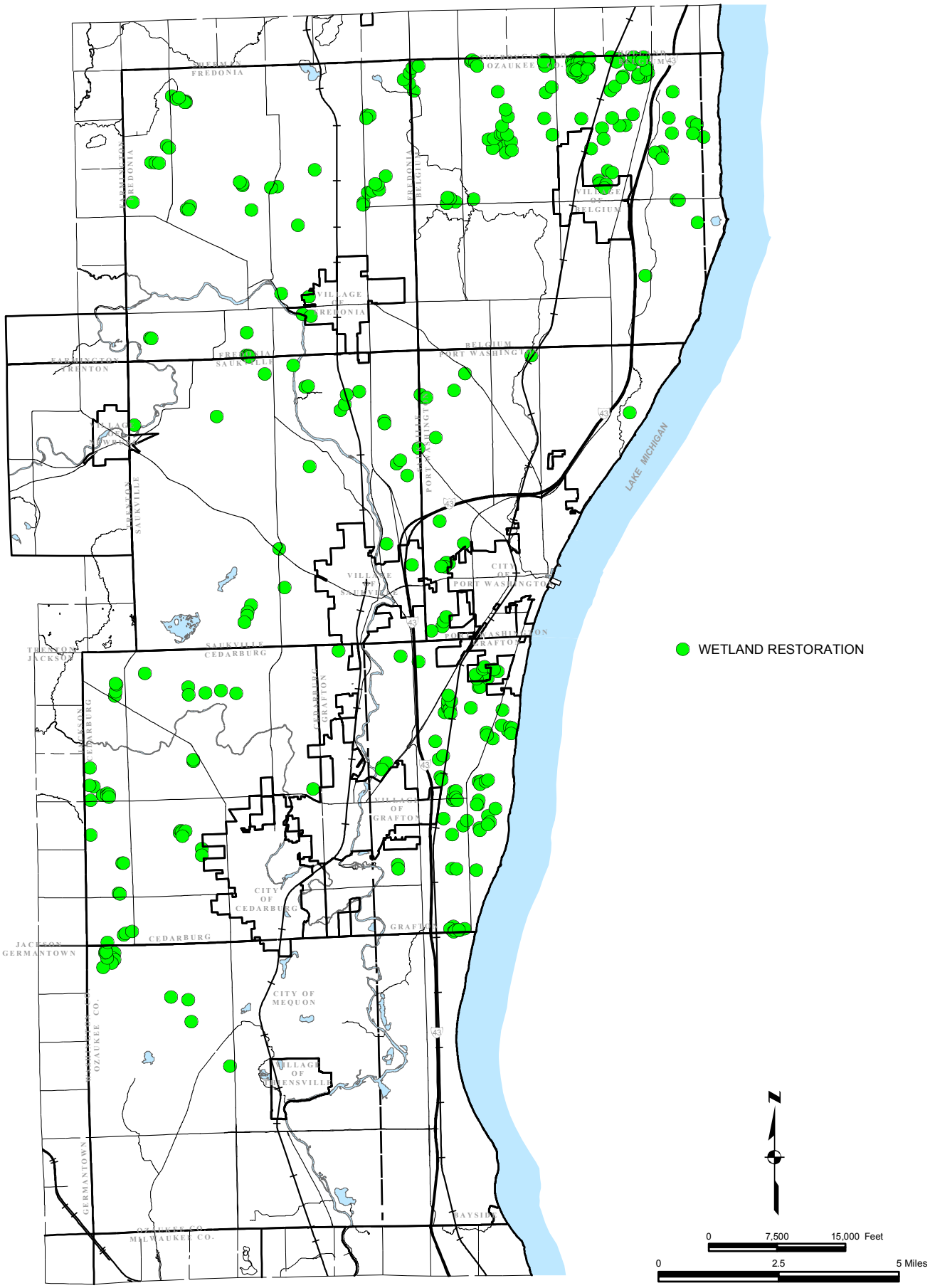
SITES PROVIDING PUBLIC ACCESS TO SURFACE WATERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006



Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department and SEWRPC.

Map III-16

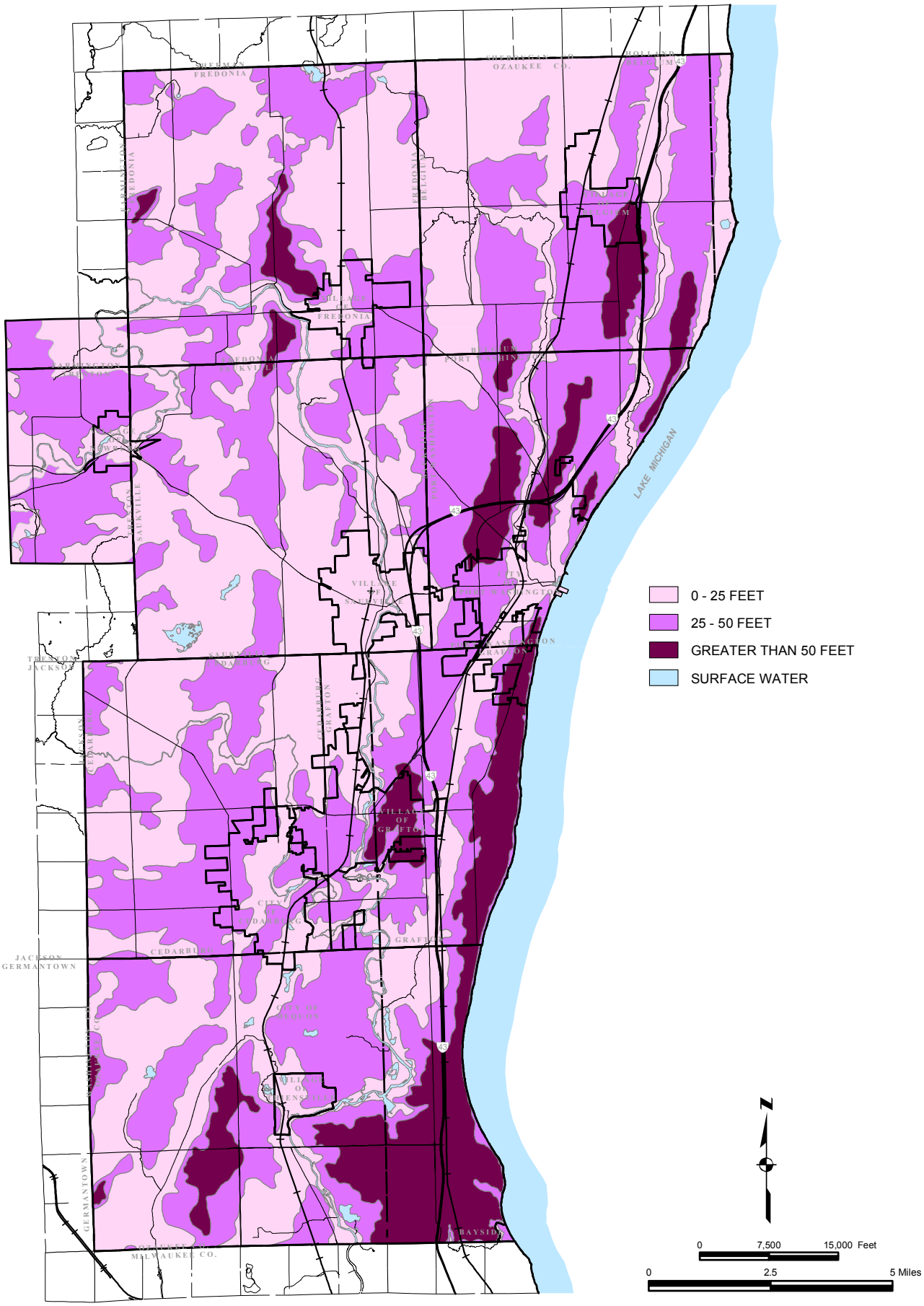
WETLAND RESTORATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2002



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

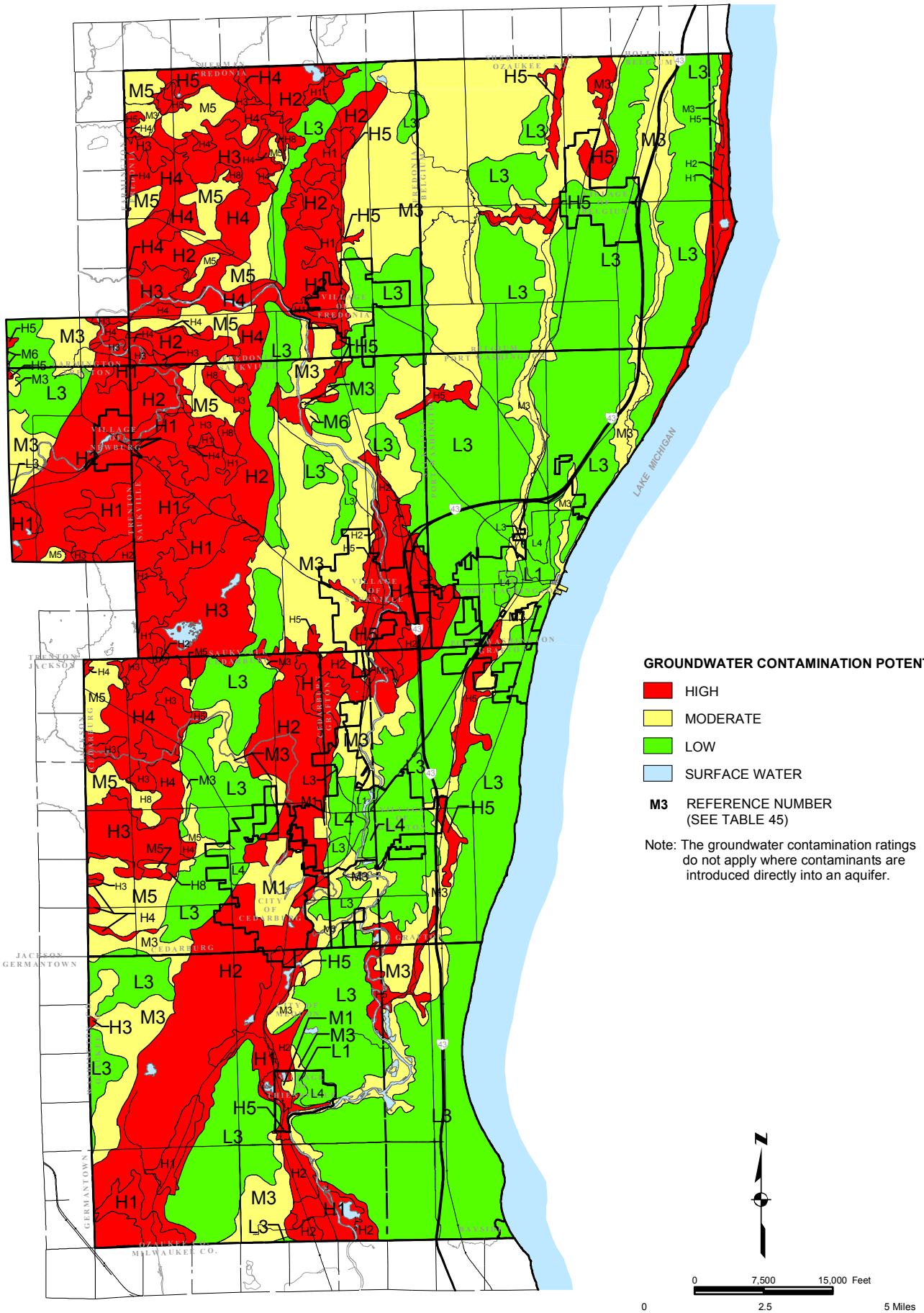
Map III-17

DEPTH TO SHALLOW WATER TABLE IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

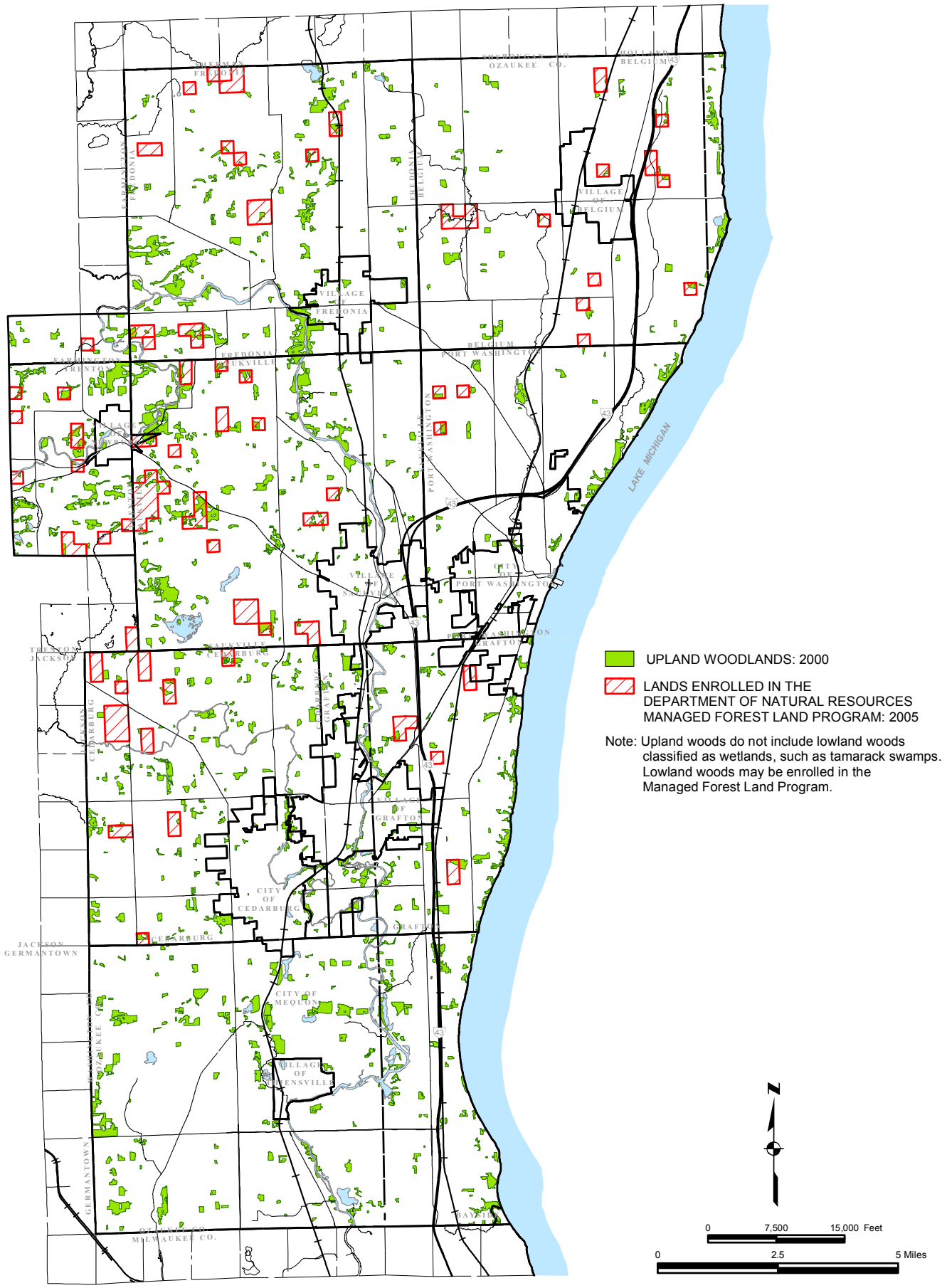
POTENTIAL FOR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

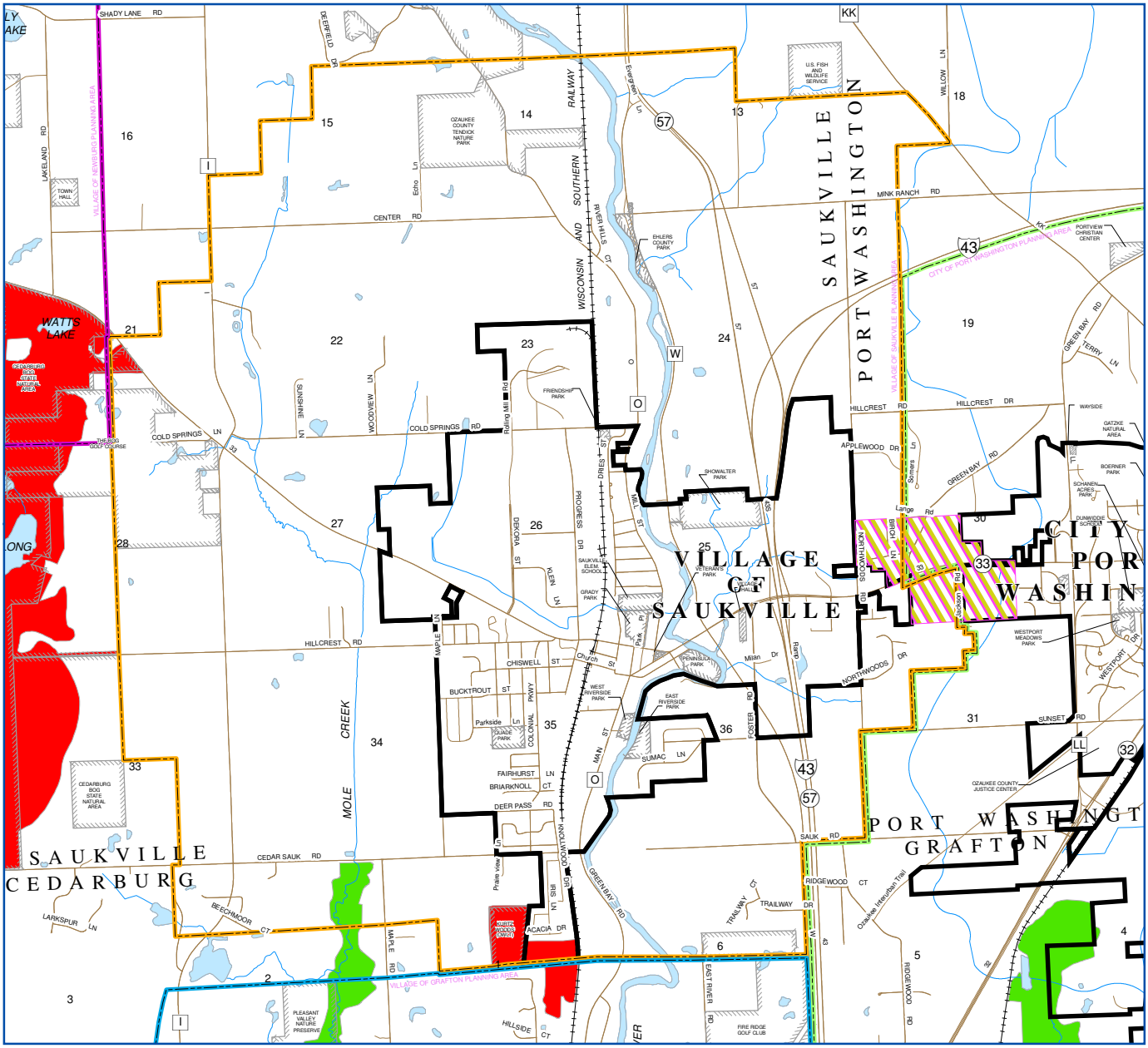
Map III-19

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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS



MAP III-20

- NATURAL AREAS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE (NA-1)
- NATURAL AREAS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-3)
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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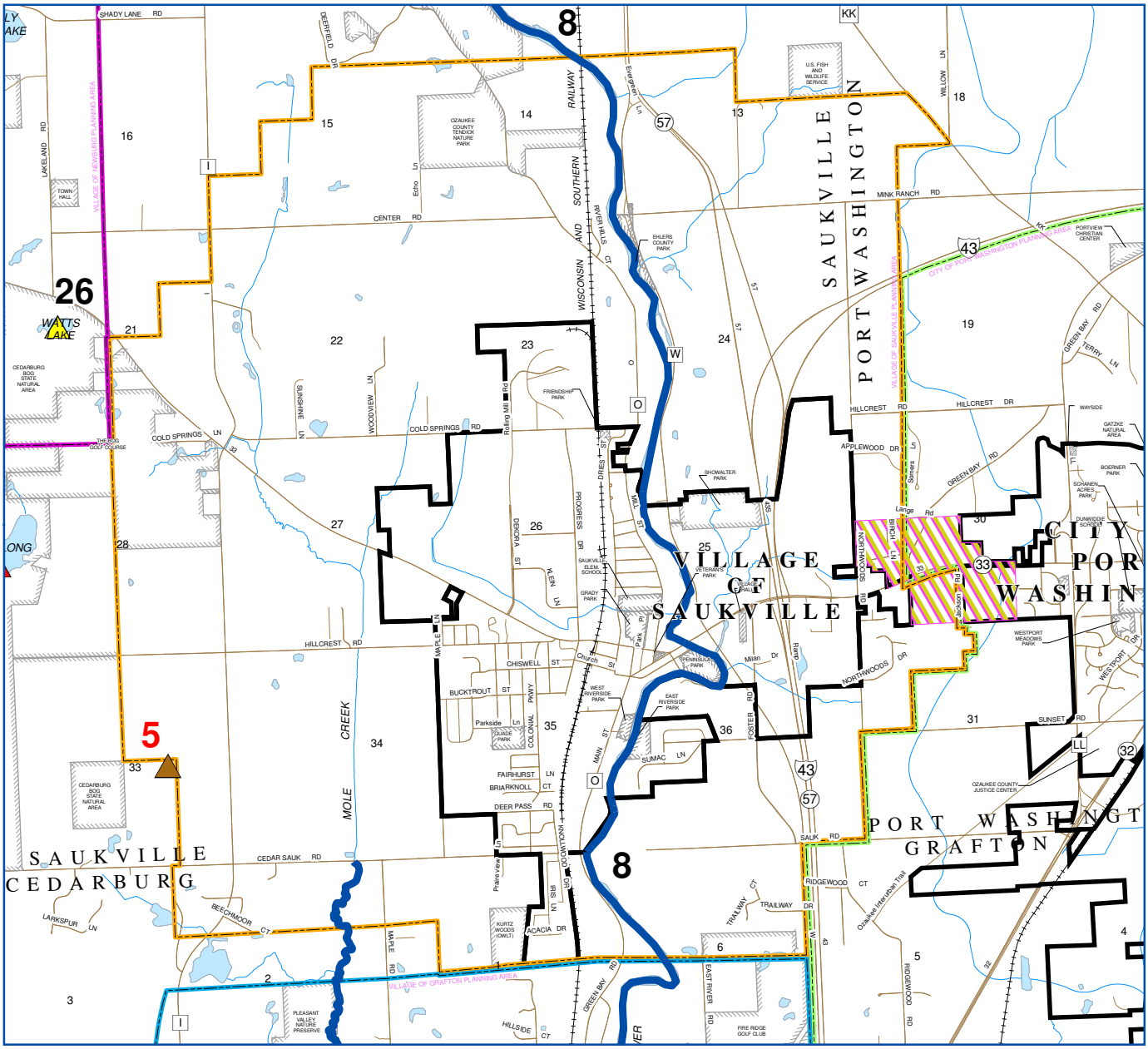
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA



MAP III-21

AQUATIC AREAS OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-2)

AQUATIC RIVERS OR STREAMS OF STATEWIDE OR GREATER SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-1)

24 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III-23)

CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE OUTSIDE A NATURAL AREA

7 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III-22)

CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA

CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA

VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

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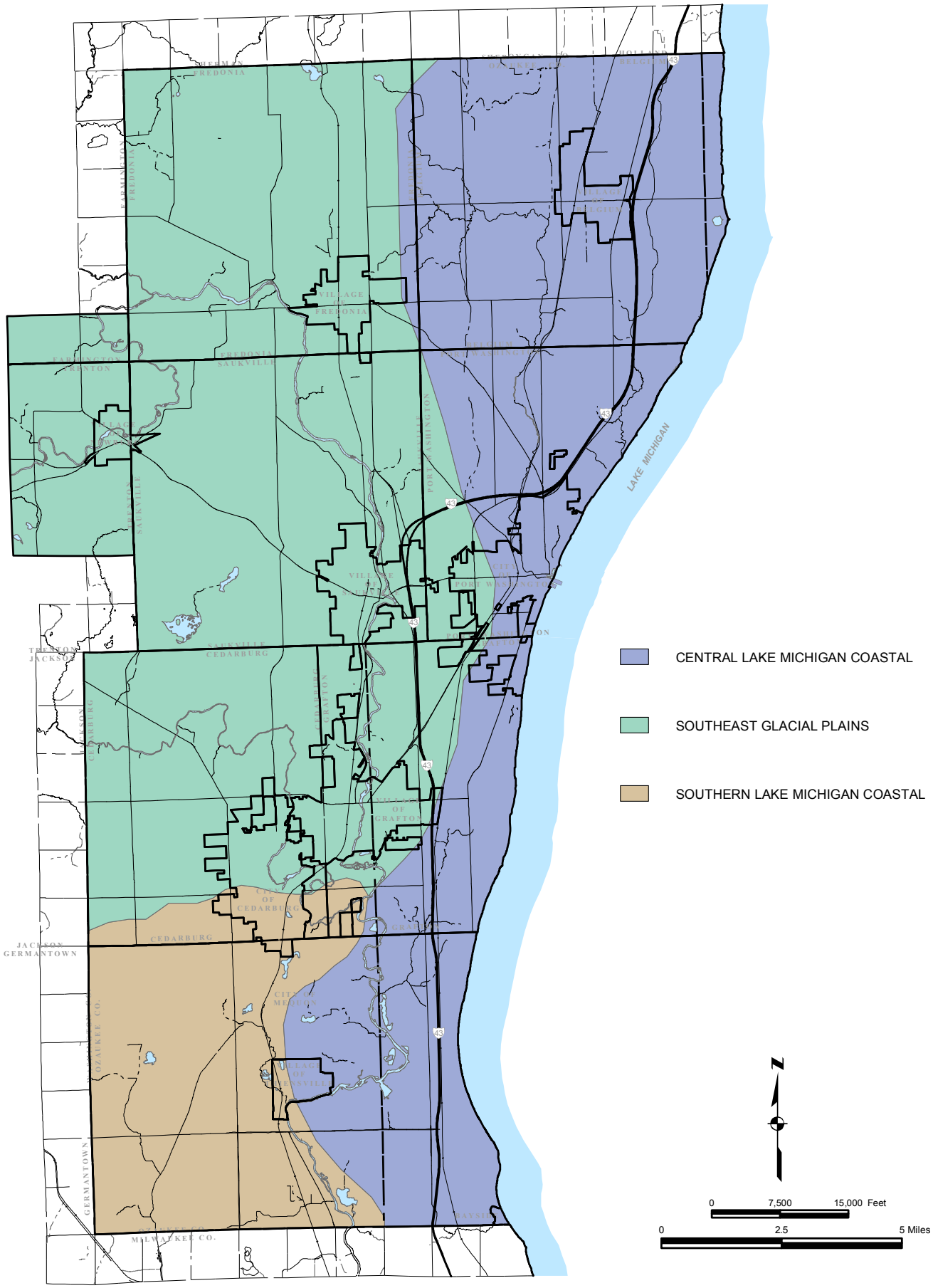
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

Map III-22

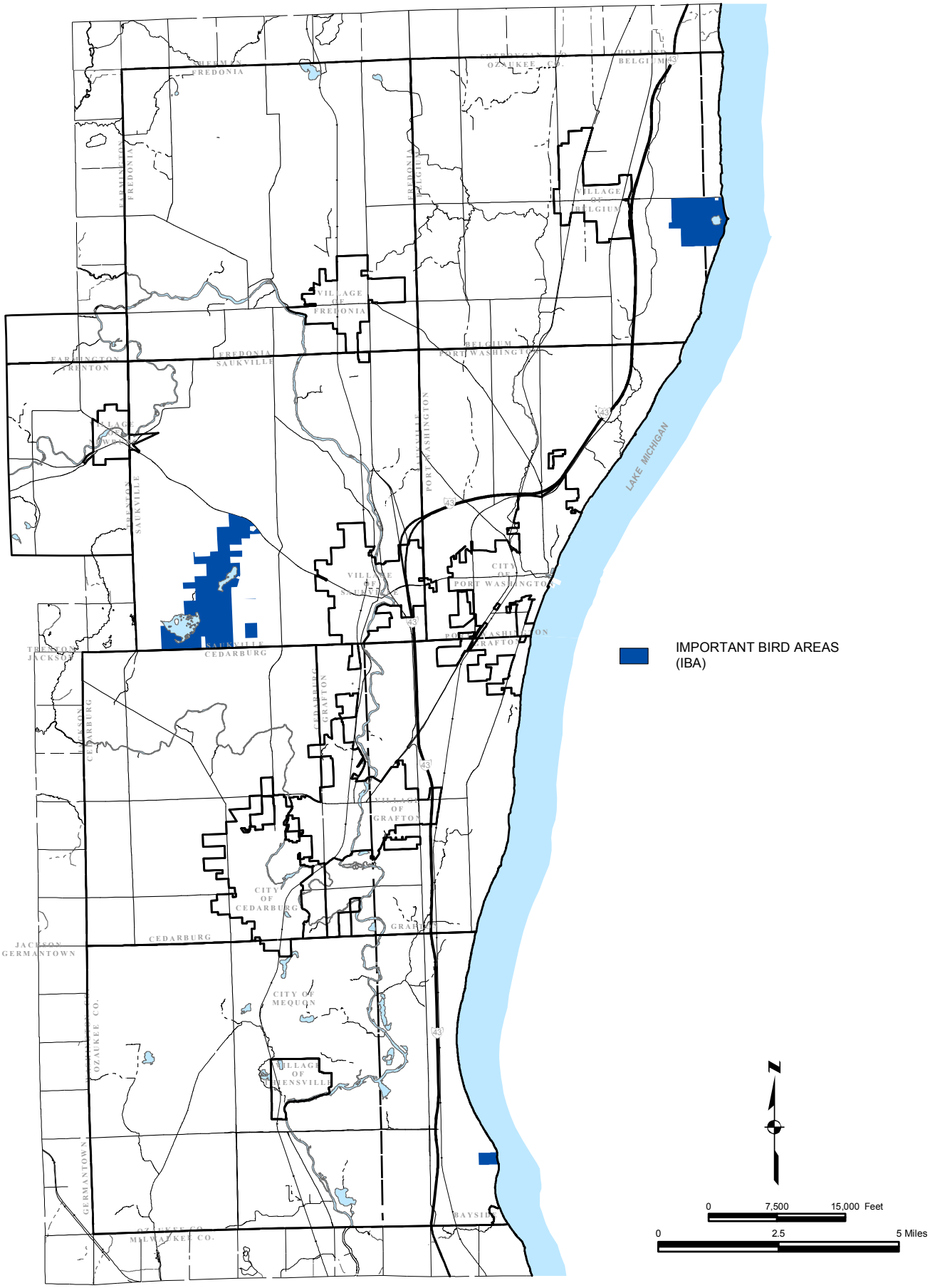
ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map III-23

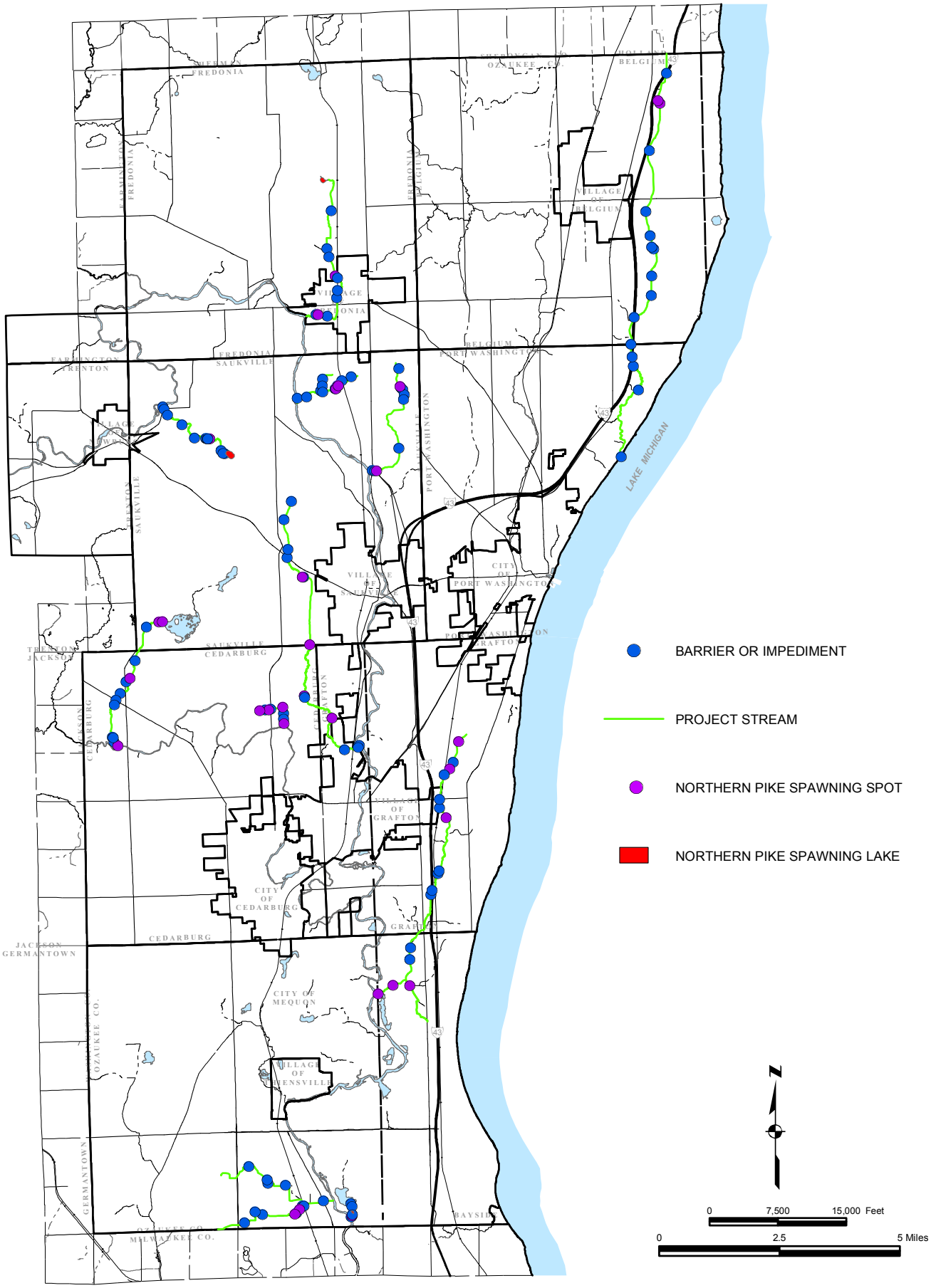
IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS (IBA) LOCATED IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



Source: Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative and SEWRPC.

Map III-24

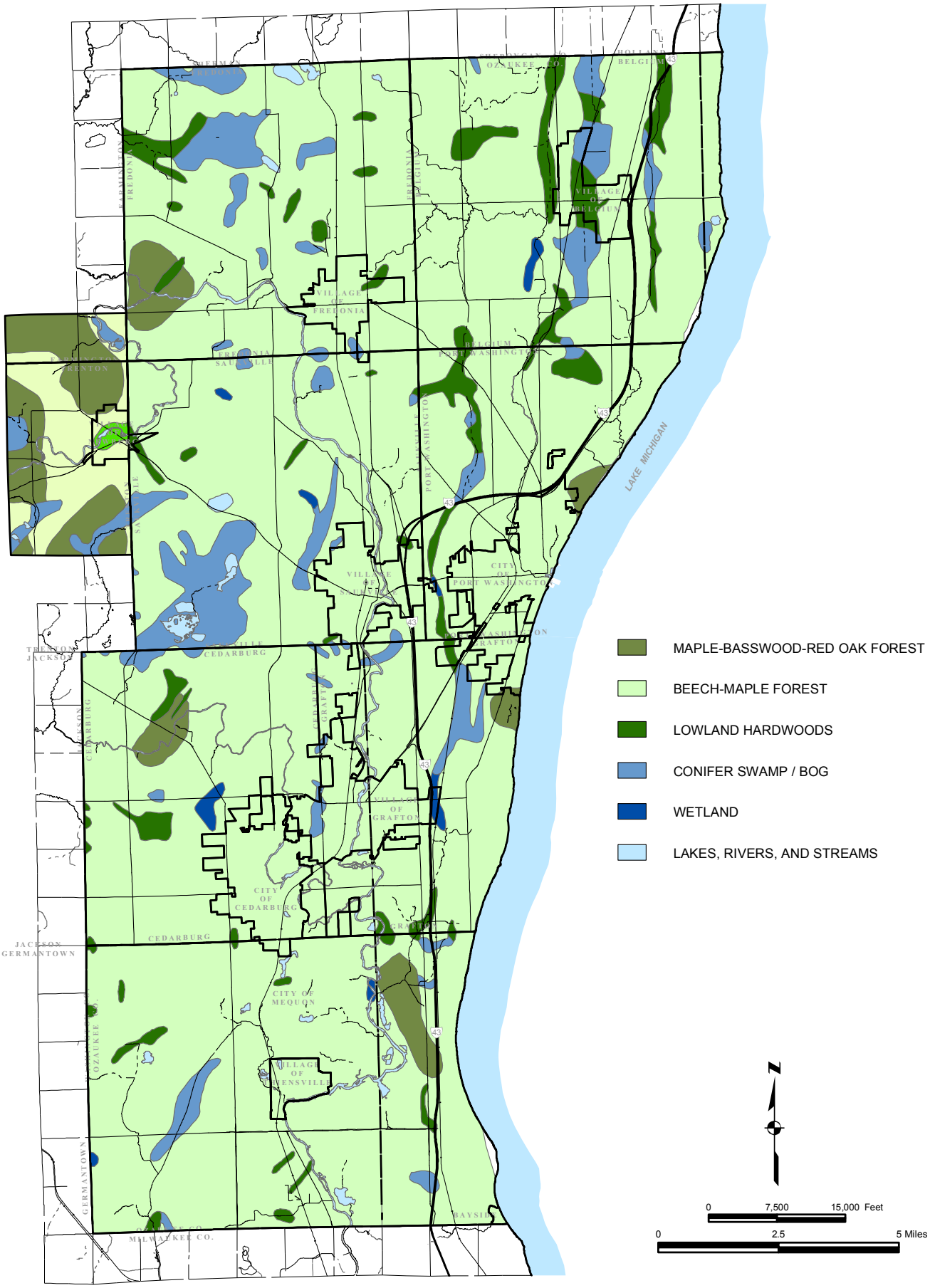
STREAM PASSAGE IMPEDIMENTS LOCATED IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006



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

Map III-25

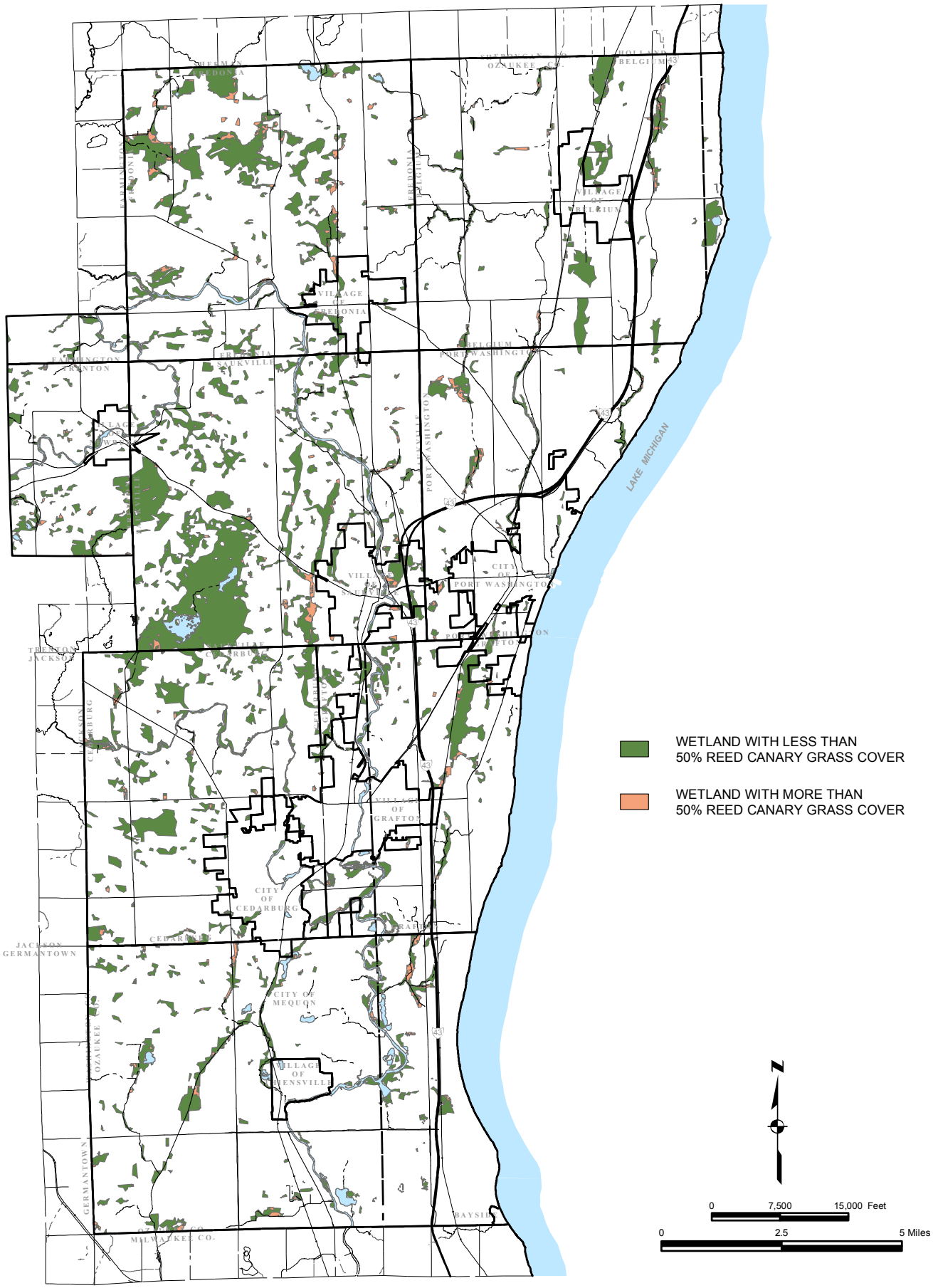
PRE-SETTLEMENT VEGETATION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1836



Source: SEWRPC.

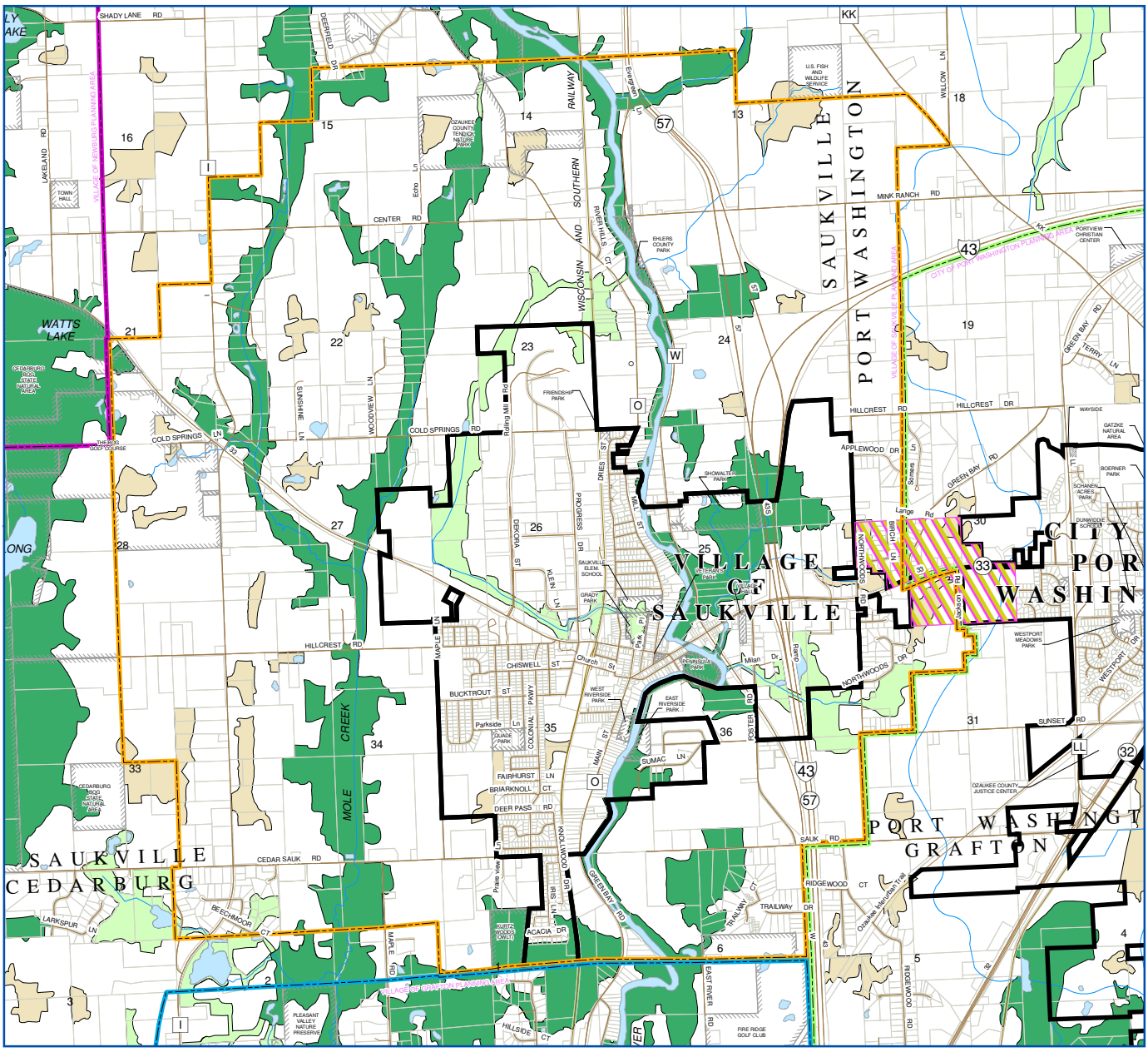
Map III-26

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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA: 2000



MAP III-27

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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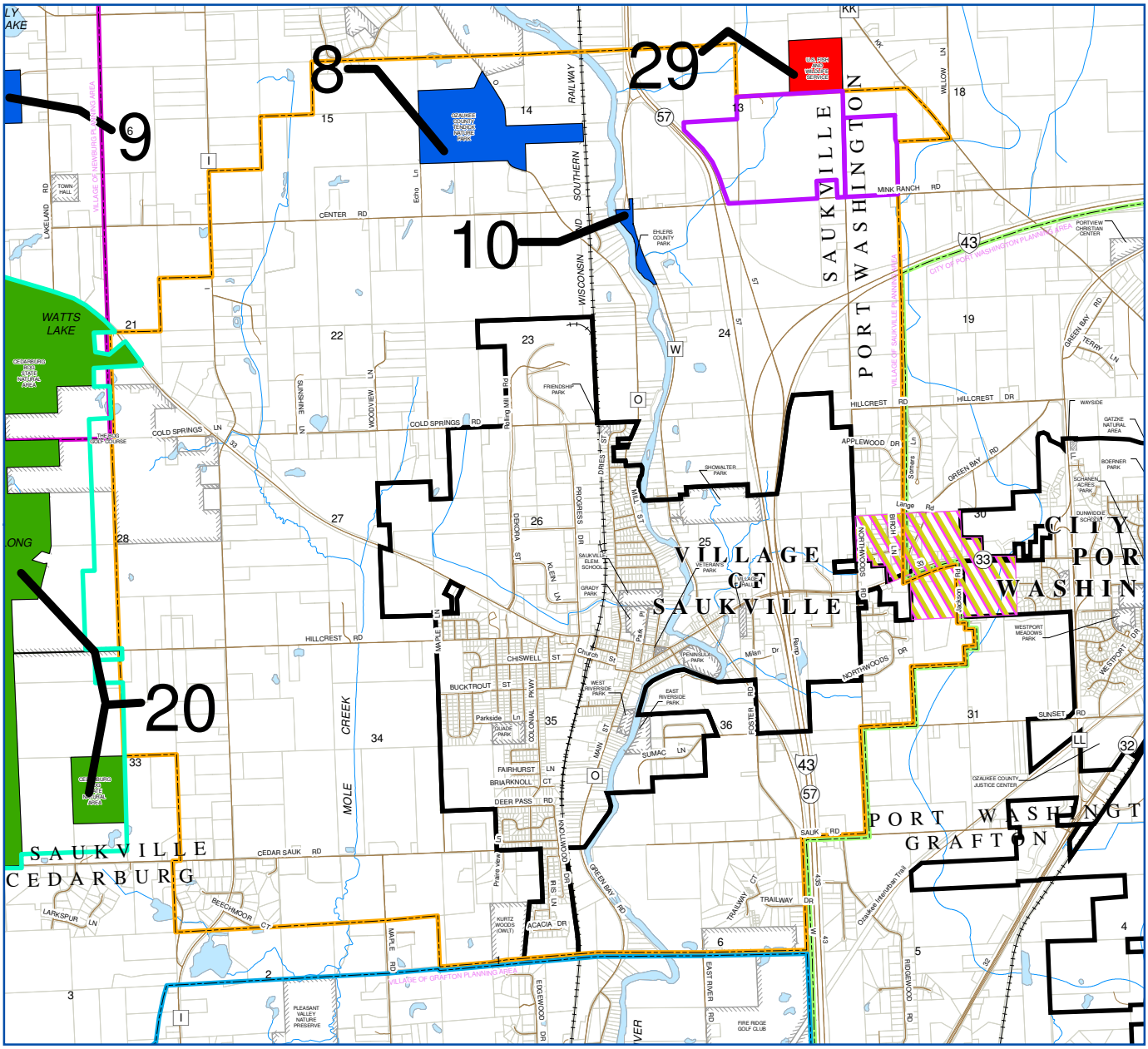
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

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



MAP III-28

- FEDERALLY OWNED SITES
- STATE OWNED SITES
- COUNTY OWNED SITES
- **24** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III-19)
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)
- CEDARBURG BOG STATE NATURAL AREA

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

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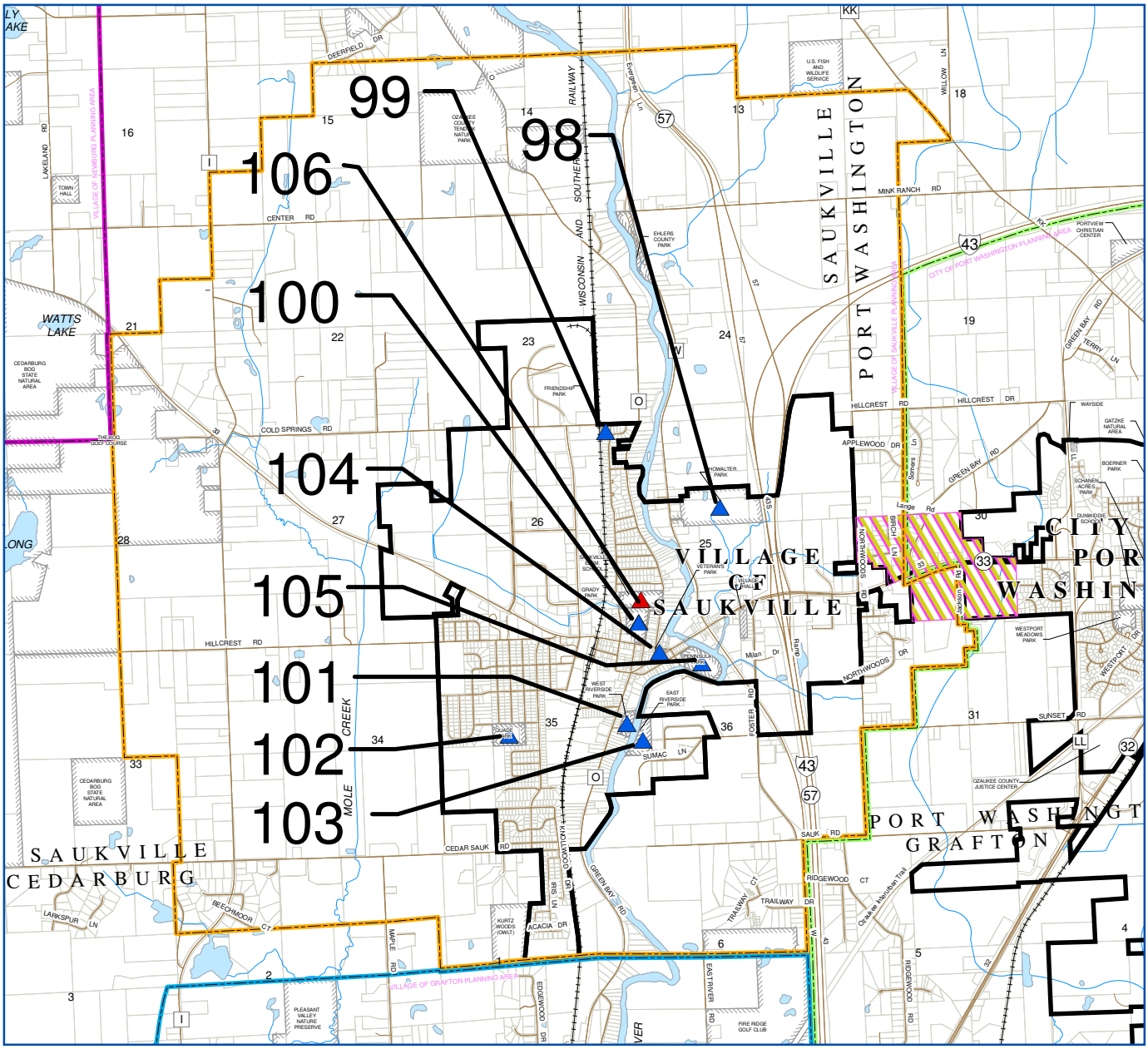
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA: 2005



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 TABLE III-16)

- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

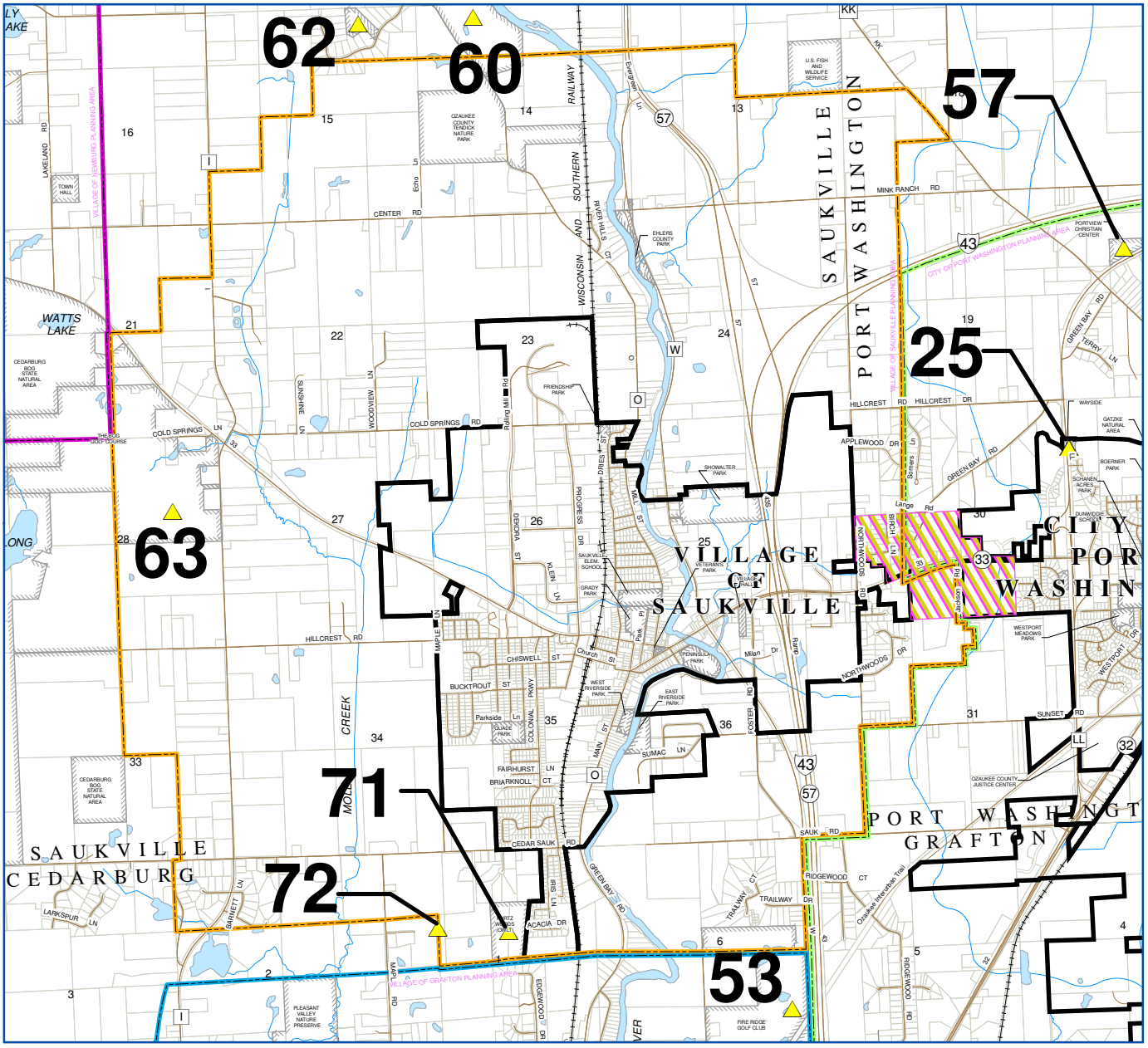
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND IN PART THROUGH A JOINT PLANNING GRANT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMIN., FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION, AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT 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: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2005



MAP III-30

- PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITE PRIVATELY-OWNED
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)
- **24** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III-17 AND APPENDIX I IN A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035)

- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, 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

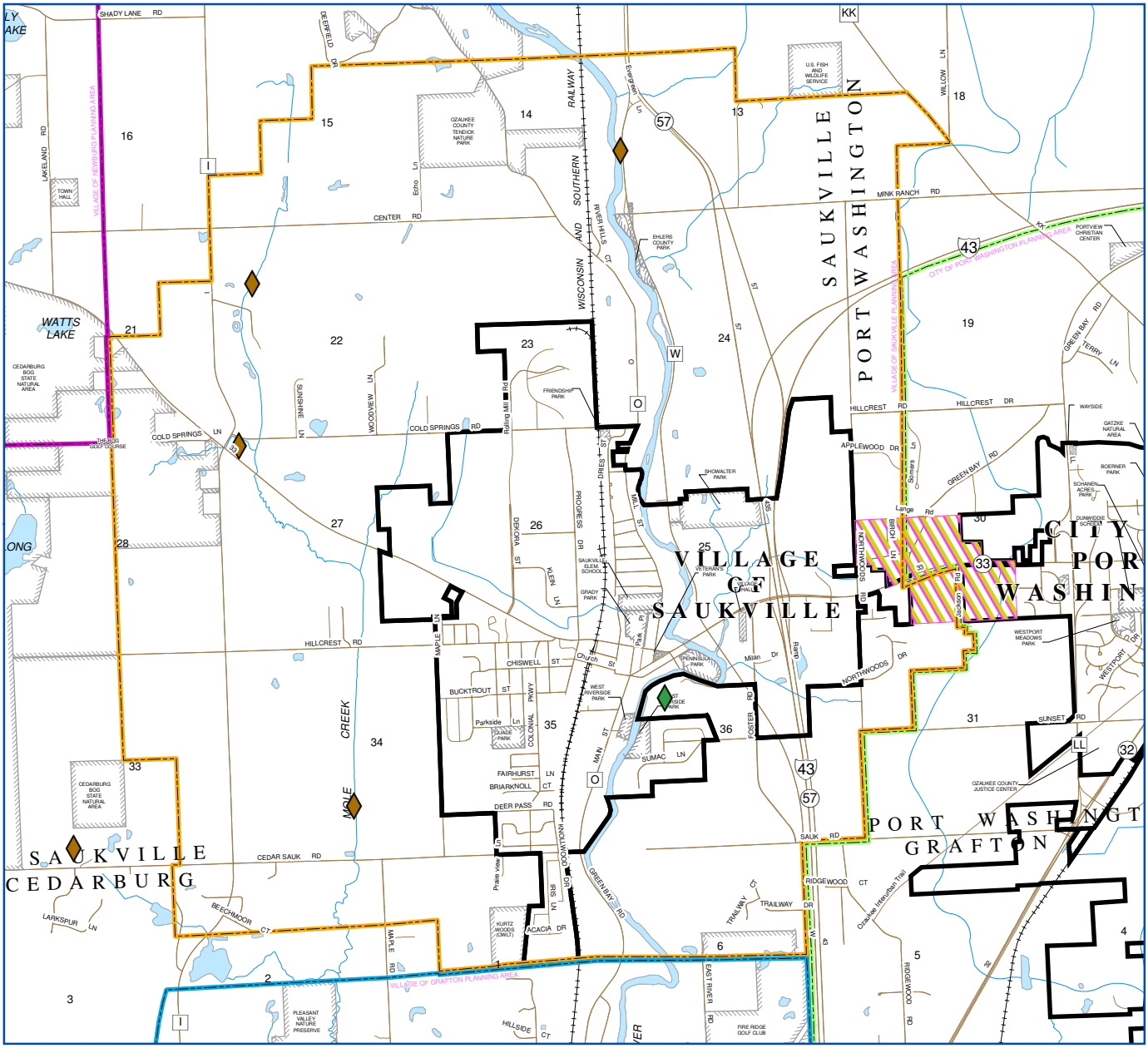
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL 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: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

LANDS UNDER PROTECTIVE EASEMENTS IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA



MAP III-31

- DNR EASEMENT
- THE OZAUKEE WASHINGTON LAND TRUST EASEMENT
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, 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

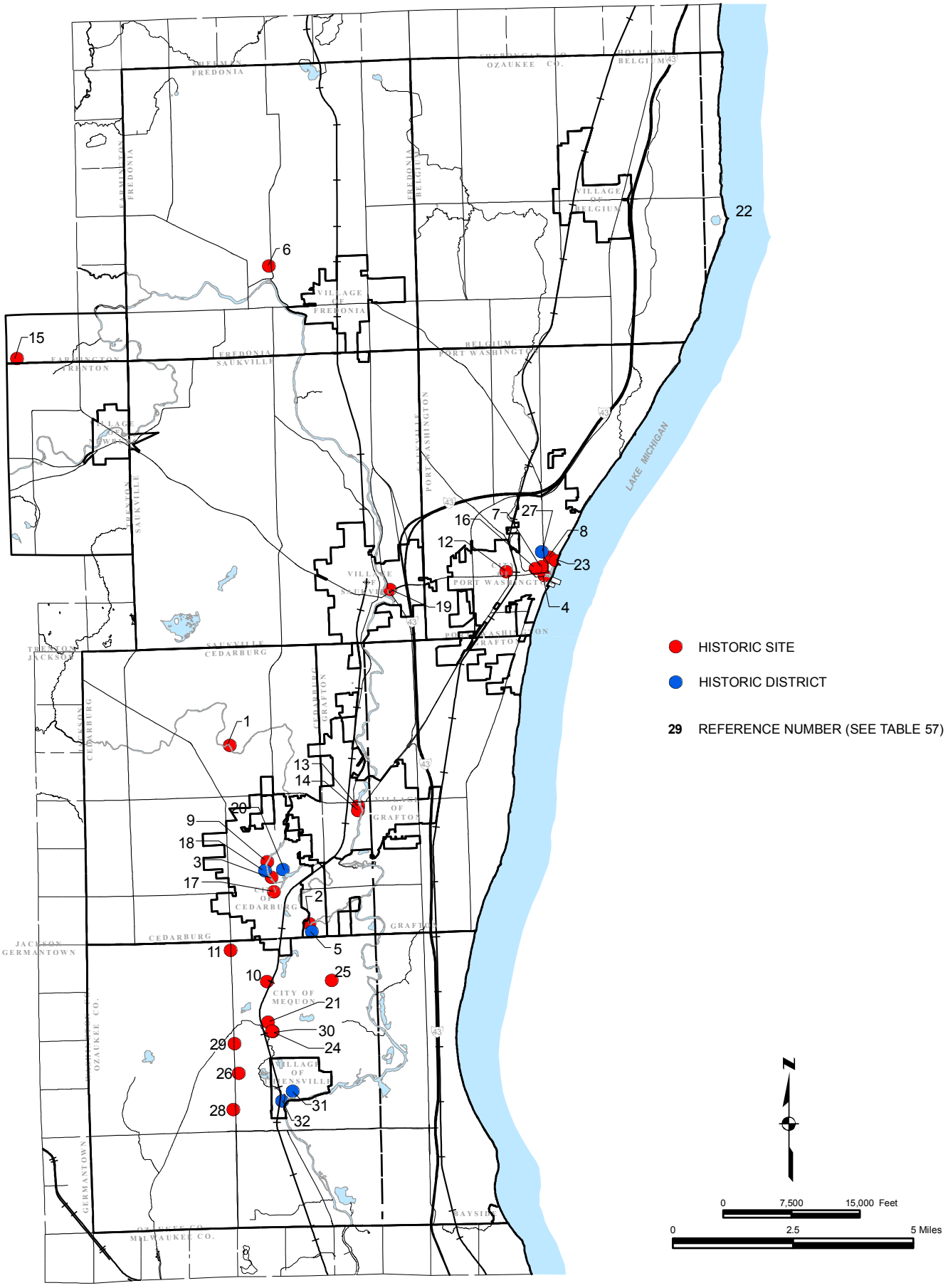
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT. FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN 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:
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Map III-32

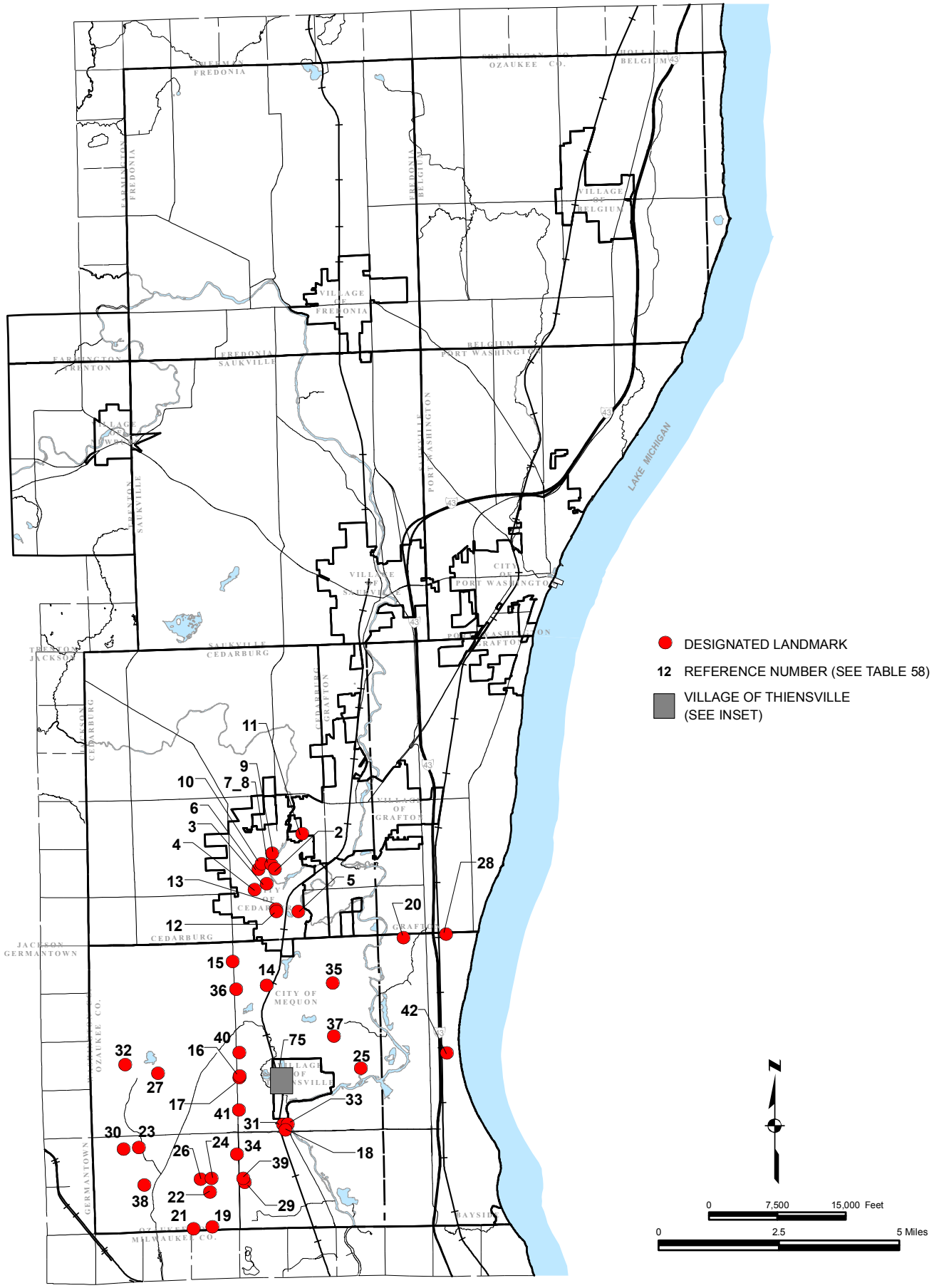
HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Map III-33

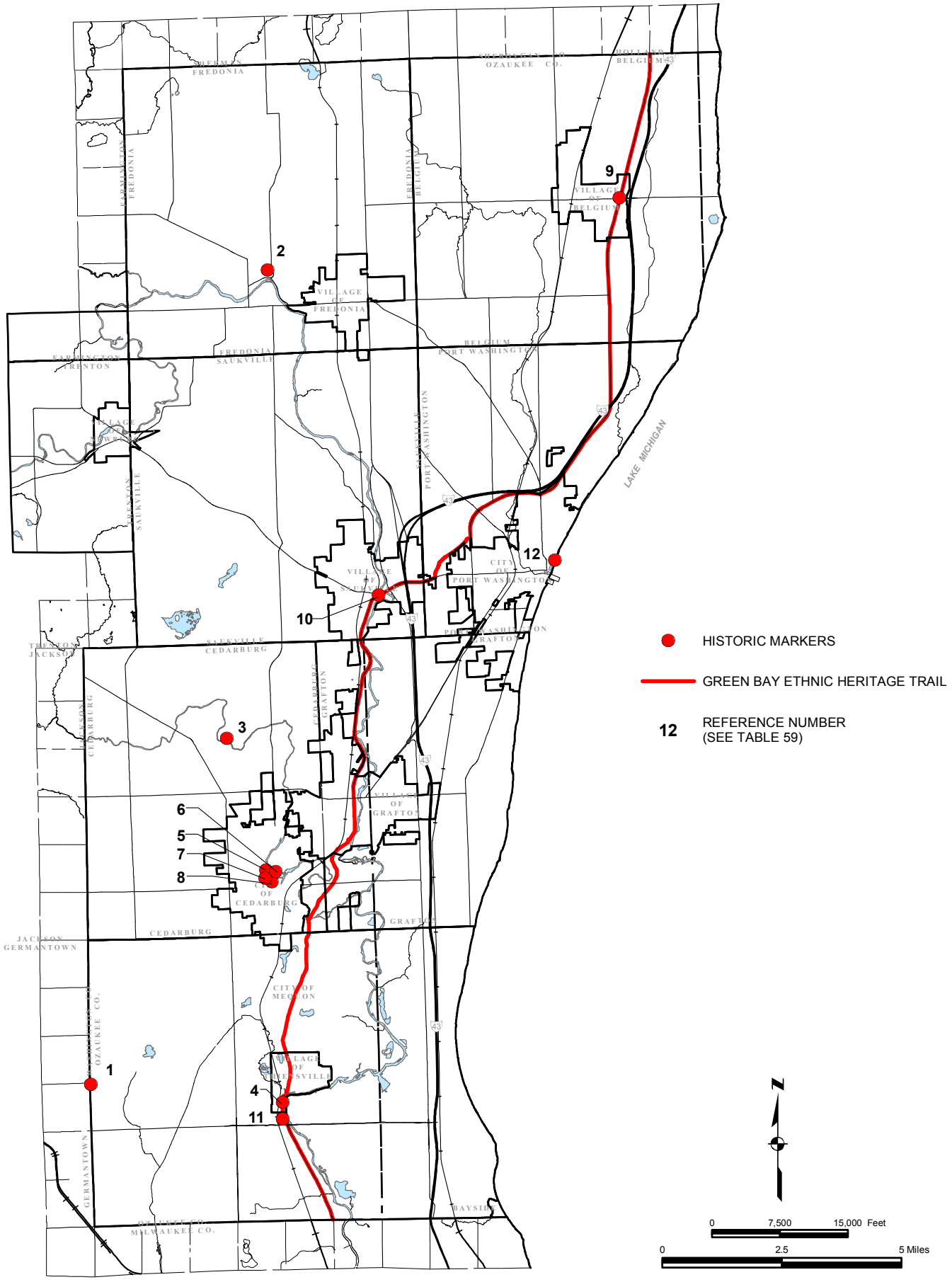
LOCAL LANDMARKS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



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

Map III-34

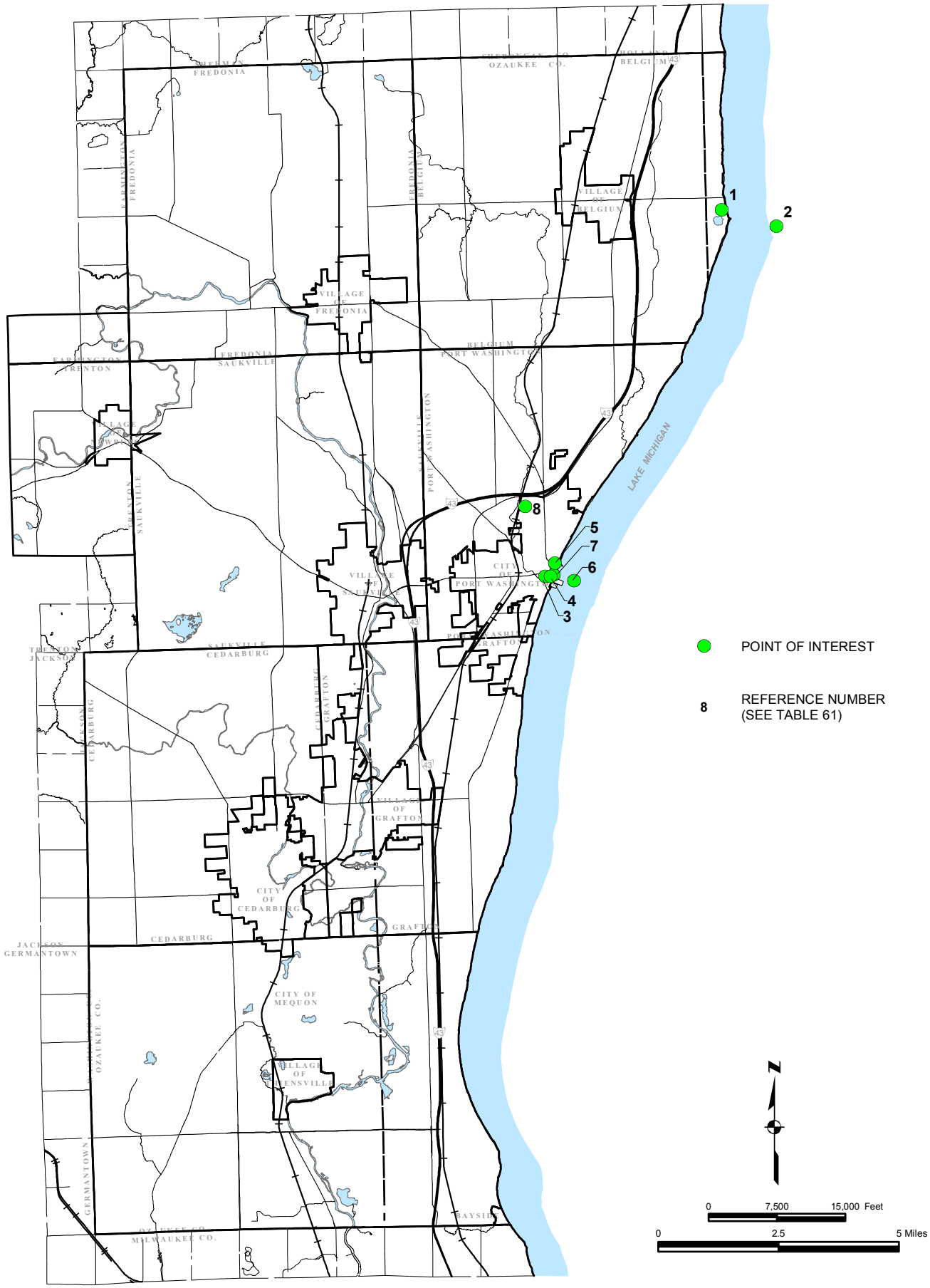
HISTORICAL MARKERS AND GREEN BAY ETHNIC HERITAGE TRAIL IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Map III-35

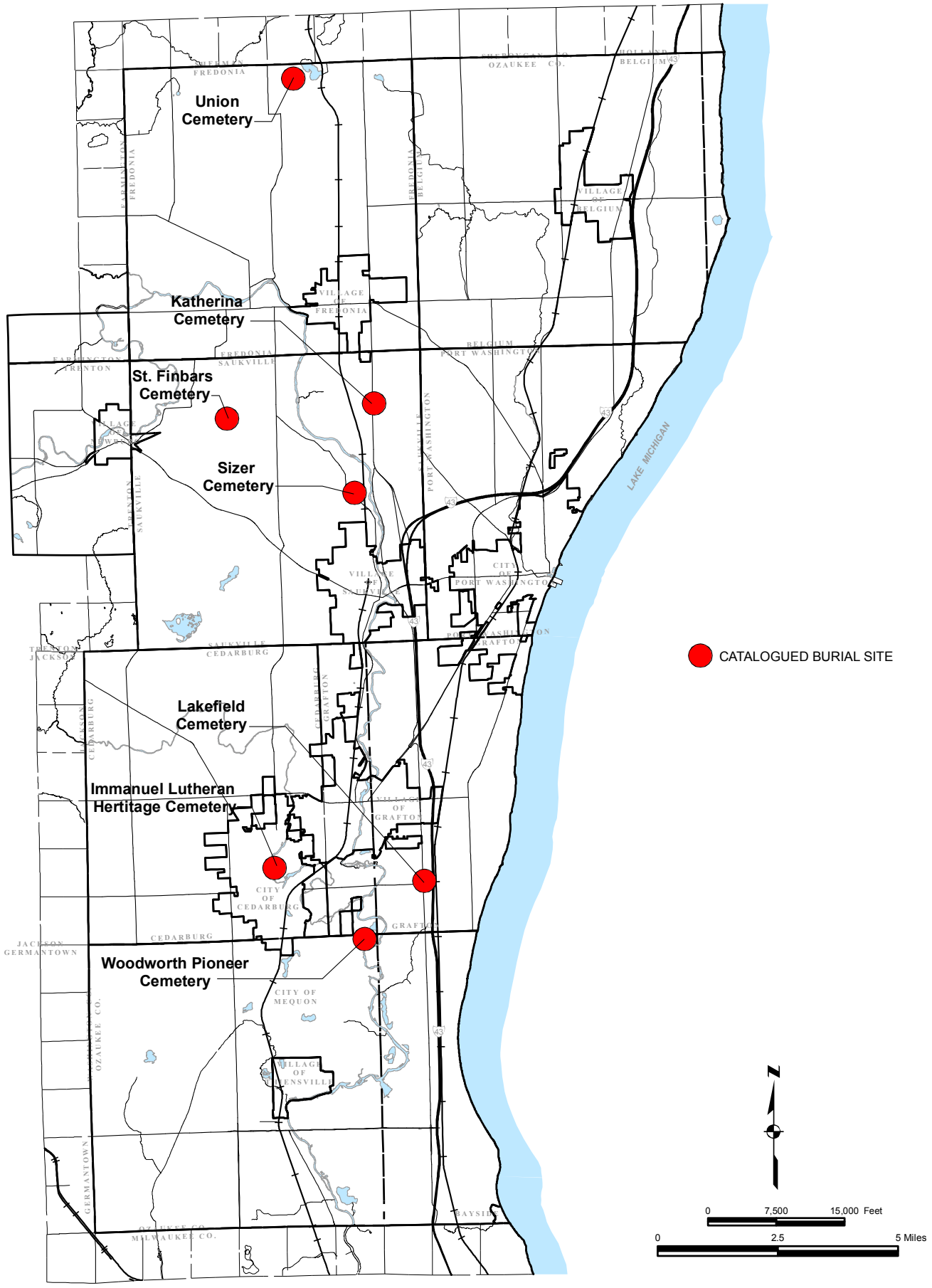
MID-LAKE MICHIGAN REGION MARITIME TRAIL POINTS OF INTEREST IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Map III-36

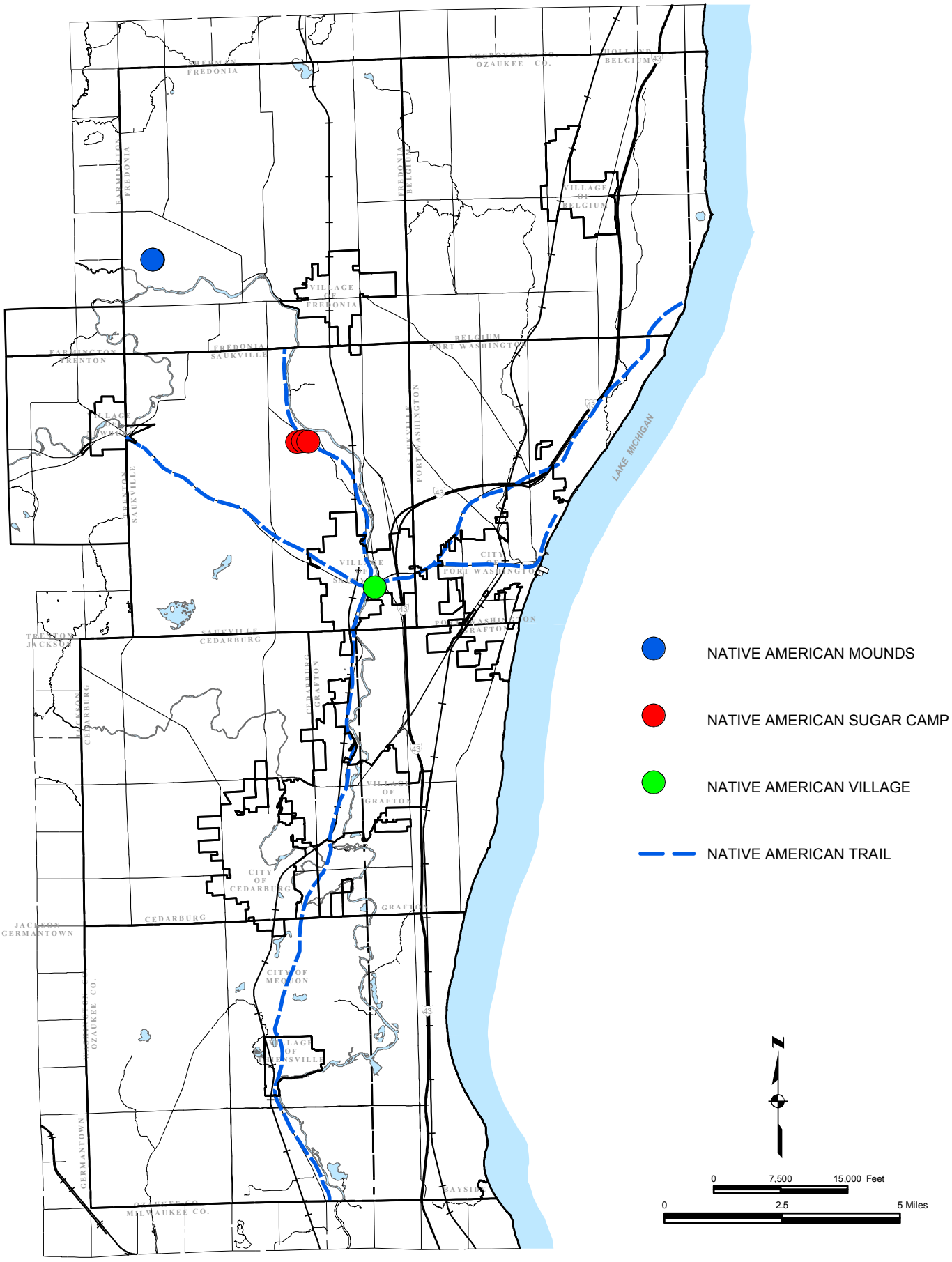
CATALOGUED BURIAL SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



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 4

INVENTORY OF CURRENT LAND USES; TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES; UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Note: Figures and maps referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

INTRODUCTION

The previous section presented the results of an inventory of natural resources and resource-related elements in the Village of Saukville. This section presents an inventory of the built environment. This section 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 section.

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

The existing land use map is based on the SEWRPC land use inventory conducted in 2000. The land use inventory is intended to serve as a relatively precise record of land use for the entire Region. The land use classification system used in the inventory consists of 66 categories and is detailed enough to provide a basis for developing future land use plans. (Appendix K identifies each land use category, and indicates how the various categories were grouped to produce Map IV-2 and Table IV-1.) Aerial photographs serve as the primary basis for identifying existing land uses, augmented by field surveys as appropriate. The most recent land use inventory was carried out based on aerial photography taking the spring of 2000. A later section of this chapter identifies major development projects that occurred between 2000 and 2006 in the Village of Saukville in an effort to obtain the most current information available prior to beginning work on the land use element of this plan.

Urban Land Uses

Urban land uses consist of residential; commercial; industrial; governmental and institutional; and transportation, communication, and utility uses. As indicated in Table IV-1, urban land uses encompassed about 940 acres, or 41.7 percent of the Village of Saukville. Figure IV-1 illustrates a comparison of these uses.

Residential

Residential land comprised the largest urban land use category in the Village of Saukville, encompassing 375 acres, or about 39.9 percent of all urban land and about 16.6 percent of the Village in 2000. The land use inventory identifies single-family, two-family, and multi-family structures. Single-

family homes occupied 303 acres, or about 13.4 percent, of the Village in 2000. Of the land developed for residential uses, about 81 percent consisted of single-family homes, about 10 percent consisted of two-family dwellings, and about 9 percent consisted of multi-family dwellings (three or more dwellings in a building).

Commercial
Commercial land encompassed about 63 acres or about 6.7 percent of all urban land and about 2.8 percent of the Village in 2000. Commercial development is concentrated in the urban service areas. The Village of Saukville has a central business district that has concentrations of commercial development ranging from retail and service establishments to offices.

Industrial
Industrial land encompassed about 117 acres, or about 12.4 percent of all urban land and about 5.2 percent of the Village of Saukville, in 2000. The Village of Saukville contains a business park, contiguous industrial land uses and individual industrial sites including Saukville Industrial Park and Dekora Woods Business Park.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
Land used for transportation, utilities, and communications facilities comprised the second largest urban land use category in the Village of Saukville in 2000. These uses encompassed about 305 acres, or about 32.4 percent of all urban land and about 13.5 percent of the Village. Streets and highways encompassed about 250 acres, or about 11 percent of the Village, and railroad right-of-ways encompassed about 18 acres, or less than 1 percent of the Village. A description of highway and street classification and rail service 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 37 acres, or about 1.6 percent of the Village.

Governmental and Institutional
Land used for government and institutional uses encompassed about 35 acres, or about 3.7 percent of all urban land and about 1.6 percent of the Village in 2000. Governmental and institutional lands in the Village of Saukville include Village Hall and other Village facilities, a post office, one public and one private school, and 2 cemeteries.

Recreational
Intensively used recreational land encompassed about 45 acres, or about 4.9 percent of all urban land and about 2 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 1,313 acres, or about 58.3 percent of the Village of Saukville, in 2000. Figure IV-1 illustrates a comparison of these uses.

Agricultural Lands
Agricultural land was the predominant land use in the Village of Saukville in 2000. It encompassed 525 acres, or about 40 percent of nonurban land uses and 23.3 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 land encompassed a large area of the Village in 2000, it is expected 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 389 acres, or about 29.6 percent of nonurban land uses and about 17.3 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 397 acres, or about 30.3 percent of nonurban land and about 17.6 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 2035.

Recent Development (2000 to 2006)
The comprehensive plan for the Village of Saukville 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 103 subdivisions platted or developed in this time period, encompassing about 3,750 acres. Eight of these subdivisions, encompassing about 228 acres, were located in the Village of Saukville.

Other Recent Development
Between 2000 and 2006 there were several major development projects, in addition to the subdivisions described above, that occurred within Ozaukee County, including the following developments in the Village of Saukville:

Several commercial developments located near the intersection of IH 43 and STH 33, including:
- Pick and Save Supermarket
- Walgreens Drug Store
- Marcus Theatre
- Fast-food restaurants
- A 20,000 square foot multi-tenant commercial development
- Several industrial developments located in the Decorah Woods Business Park totaling about 33 acres
- A condominium development located on the west side of the Village adjacent to STH 33

- A condominium development located on the south side of the Village adjacent to CTH O

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This section presents inventories of the existing transportation system in Ozaukee County and the Village of Saukville. 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. In 2005, there were approximately 25.08 miles of streets and highways in the Village of Saukville, measured along the centerline of each street or highway.

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 most suitable to exercise 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 Ozaukee County and Village of Saukville 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

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

[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.*

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 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.

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

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 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 Village 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 Saukville Wal-Mart store bus stop, the Grafton Target Store park-ride lot, and Grafton park-ride lot and the business parks in Saukville and Grafton. 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 Saukville. 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.[4] The entire length of the trail is paved. The trail can be used for recreational purposes or for transportation-oriented purposes such as commuting to and from employment and commerce. Horses and motorized vehicles are not allowed on the trail.

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

Pedestrian Facilities

A comprehensive inventory of pedestrian facilities, such as sidewalks, has not been completed for the Ozaukee Village of Saukville. 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 Saukville 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

[4] An on-street section of the trail near IH 43 will be relocated off-street following construction of a trail bridge over IH 43 in 2006. An additional section of on-street trail in the City of Port Washington will be relocated off-street following the construction of a railroad underpass in 2007.

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 were 3.04 miles of railroad tracks located in the Village of Saukville in 2005.

Ports and Harbors

There is one small boat harbor located in the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville 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 planning area 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 planning area: 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.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Urban development in the Village of Saukville is dependant on public utilities which provide residents with electric power, natural gas, communication, water, and sewage and solid waste management facilities and services, and community facilities which provide residents with educational, recreational, administrative, and other services. This section inventories sanitary sewer service, water supply, stormwater management facilities, private utilities, solid waste management facilities, health care facilities, government and public institutional centers, police service, fire protection and service areas, emergency medical service (EMS) areas, public and private schools, child-care 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.[5] The plan has five basic elements. One of these elements is a point source pollution abatement element with recommendations concerning the location and extent of sanitary sewer service areas; the location, type, capacity of, and level of treatment to be provided at, sewage treatment facilities; the location and configuration of intercommunity trunk sewers; and the abatement of pollution from sewer system overflows and from industrial wastewater discharges.

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

Virtually all of the 85 generalized sewer service areas identified in the 1979 regional water quality management plan (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 public sewage treatment plant in the Village of Saukville, 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

[5] *An update to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan was adopted on December 5, 2007.*

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 the portions of Ozaukee County served by public water utilities and private water supply systems,[6] and those areas where development depends on the use of private wells. The Village of Saukville is served by a public water utility, which relies on groundwater as its water source.

Stormwater Management Facilities
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 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 Saukville.

Street improvements in areas with urban density development should employ curb and gutter and storm sewer facilities to carry the amount of stormwater runoff that can be generated in such an area (urban areas tend to have a greater percentage of impervious surfaces which produce increased stormwater runoff), although roadside ditches and swales may be appropriate for some lower density residential development. To collect the increased stormwater runoff produced by some urban developments, stormwater storage and infiltration facilities may need to be constructed. These facilities consist of dry ponds, wet ponds, and infiltration basins. They serve to store excessive stormwater until drainage facilities have open capacity. Street improvements in areas with rural density development (and less impervious surfaces) tend to employ roadside ditches and swales, culverts, and overland flow paths to carry stormwater runoff. As shown on Map IV-12, about 25 square miles, or about 9 percent of the Ozaukee County planning area, were served by curb and gutter stormwater management facilities in 2005. The Village of Saukville has curb and gutter storm sewer systems to collect stormwater and runoff.

Private Utilities

Electric Power Service
The Village of Saukville 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. A We Energies electric power generation facility is located in the City of Port Washington along Lake Michigan, south of downtown.

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[6] *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.*

Natural Gas Service
The Village of Saukville is provided with natural gas by We Energies. A major natural gas pipeline has been constructed through Ozaukee County, which is shown on Map IV-13. 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-14 and listed on Table IV-10.

Solid Waste Management Facilities
Veolia Environmental Services is contracted to provide solid waste management services to the Village of Saukville. 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-15.

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 Saukville was the "responsible unit of government" for implementing a recycling program within 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 SAUKVILLE

Health Care Facilities
Health care facilities in Ozaukee County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-16 and Table IV-11. In 2005, there were no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Village of Saukville, but health care facilities are 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 Saukville are shown on Map IV-17 and Table IV-12. The Saukville Village Hall and U.S. Post Office are located on Green Bay Avenue in the Village of Saukville. The Oscar Grady Public Library is located at 151 S. Main Street in the Village.

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Rescue Services
Law enforcement stations and service areas in the County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-18 and Table IV-13. In 2005, police protection in the Village of Saukville was provided by the Village of Saukville Police Department, which employed 9 full time officers and 12 part time officers. Fire stations and service areas in the County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-19 and Table IV-14. Fire protection for the Village was provided primarily by the Saukville Fire Department. The Saukville Fire Department depends upon the service of 58 volunteer firefighters and has a service zone area of 11,455 acres, which also encompasses part of the Town of Saukville. Emergency medical service zones in the County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-20 and Table IV-15. Saukville Rescue and Ambulance provides the Village with emergency rescue services and has a service zone of 11,454 acres, which also encompasses part of the Town of Saukville.

The southern tip of the Village of Saukville has fire and emergency services provided by the Grafton Fire Department and Grafton Rescue respectively. A small eastern section of the Village of Saukville has fire and emergency services provided by the Port Washington Fire Department and Port Washington Fire and Ambulance respectively.

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 the County are shown on Map IV-21.

Schools
Public and private schools, public school districts, colleges, and universities in the County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-22 and Table IV-16. The Village of Saukville lies primarily within the Port Washington-Saukville School District. The district operates one school within the Village, Saukville Elementary School, which has an enrollment of 295 students. Public high school students living in the Port Washington-Saukville School District attend Port Washington High School. One private school, Ozaukee Christian School, is located within the Village and has an enrollment of 58 students. The southern tip of the Village lies within Grafton School District.

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
Cemeteries in the Village of Saukville are shown on Map IV-23 and Table IV-17. There are two cemeteries located in the Village of Saukville: St. Mary's Cemetery and Saukville Union Cemetery. Together, the cemeteries encompass about 5.3 acres.

Childcare Facilities
Childcare facilities in the County in 2004 are shown on Map IV-24 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. There were a total of five childcare centers in the Village of Saukville in 2004. There were two licensed family childcare centers with a total combined capacity of 16 children and three licensed group childcare centers with a total combined capacity of 116 children.

Nursing Homes
Nursing homes and retirement communities in Ozaukee County in 2005 are shown on Map IV-25 and Table IV-19. In 2005, there were five nursing homes in Ozaukee County offering skilled nursing facilities. Three of these facilities also offered a variety of retirement community services. None of these facilities were located in the Village of Saukville.

Assisted Living Facilities
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. One of these community based residential facilities was located in the Village of Saukville. 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. 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 was located in the Village of Saukville.

SUMMARY

This chapter provides inventory information on existing land uses in the Village of Saukville, and transportation facilities and services and utilities and community facilities serving the Village of Saukville. 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 941 acres, or 41.8 percent of Village of Saukville, in 2000. Residential land comprised the largest urban land use category in the Village of Saukville, encompassing 375 acres, or about 39.9 percent of all urban land and about 16.7 percent of the Village in 2000. Commercial land encompassed about 63 acres or about 6.7 percent of all urban land and about 2.8 percent of the Village in 2000. Industrial land encompassed about 117 acres or about 12.4 percent of all urban land and about 5.2 percent of the Village of Saukville in 2000. Land used for transportation, utilities, and communications facilities comprised the second largest urban land use category in the Village of Saukville in 2000. Land used for government and institutional uses encompassed about 35 acres, or about 3.7 percent of all urban land and about 1.6 percent of the Village in 2000. Intensively used recreational land encompassed about 46 acres, or about 4.9 percent of all urban land and about 2 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 1,312 acres, or about 58.2 percent of the Village of Saukville in 2000. Agricultural land encompassed 525 acres, or about 40 percent of nonurban land uses and 23.3 percent of the Village. Natural resource areas consisting of surface water, wetlands, and woodlands combined to encompass 388 acres, or about 29.6 percent of nonurban land uses and about 17.2 percent of the Village in 2000. Open lands encompassed about 397 acres, or about 30.3 percent of nonurban land and about 17.6 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 local and 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. In 2005, there were approximately 25.08 miles of streets and highways in the Village of Saukville, measured along the centerline of each street or

highway. 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, 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 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 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, including the stop in the Village, and other stops in Ozaukee County and stops in downtown Milwaukee. Ozaukee County operates connecting shuttle buses.

- An Ozaukee County Shared RideTaxi 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 miles across the entire length of Ozaukee County from north to south. The 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 two miles of off-street bikeways

and about 77 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 Saukville is served by a public water utility, which relies on groundwater as its water source.

- The Village of Saukville had a curb and gutter system to handle stormwater collection in 2005.

- Solid waste management services in the Village of Saukville 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 the Village currently accepting municipal waste. The Village of Saukville has implemented a recycling program.

- Government and institutional centers in the Village of Saukville include the Saukville Village Hall, the U.S. Post Office, and the Oscar Grady Public Library in the Village of Saukville.

- In 2005, police protection in the Village of Saukville was provided by the Village of Saukville Police Department. Fire protection for the majority of the Village of Saukville was provided by the Saukville Fire Department and emergency medical services were provided by Saukville Rescue and Ambulance. The southern tip of the Village of Saukville had fire and emergency services provided by the Grafton Fire Department and Grafton Rescue respectively. A small eastern section of the Village of Saukville had fire and emergency services provided by the Port Washington Fire Department and Port Washington Fire and Ambulance respectively.

- The Village of Saukville lies primarily within the Port Washington-Saukville School District. The southern tip of the Village lies within Grafton School District. There was one public school and one private school located within the Village of Saukville in 2005.

- There were 2 cemeteries located in the Village of Saukville in 2005 encompassing a total area of about 5.3 acres.

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

- In 2004, there were 3 licensed group child care centers and 2 licensed family child care centers in the Village of Saukville.

- There was one community based residential facility and one adult family home located in the Village of Saukville in 2006.

Table IV-1

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	303	32.2	13.4
Two-Family	37	3.9	1.6
Multi-Family	35	3.8	1.6
Subtotal	375	39.9	16.6
Commercial	63	6.7	2.8
Industrial	117	12.4	5.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	107	11.4	4.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	143	15.2	6.3
Railroad Rights-of-Way	18	1.9	0.8
Communications and Utilities	37	3.9	1.6
Subtotal	305	32.4	13.5
Governmental and Institutional[b]	35	3.7	1.6
Recreational[c]	45	4.9	2.0
Urban Subtotal	940	100.0	41.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	48	3.7	2.1
Wetlands	302	23.0	13.4
Surface Water	39	2.9	1.8
Subtotal	389	29.6	17.3
Agricultural	525	40.0	23.3
Extractive and Landfill	2	0.1	0.1
Open Lands[d]	397	30.3	17.6
Nonurban Subtotal	1,313	100.0	58.3
Total	2,253	- -	100.0

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Saukville civil division boundary.

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

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

Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Table 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

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-8

CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

Public Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewer Service Area (acres - 2005)	Date of Latest Major Modification	Receiving Water	Design Capacity (million gallons per day)	Current (2003) Flow Rate (million gallons per day)	2003 maximum monthly flow rate (million gallons per day)	Percent of Design Capacity[a]	Planned 2020 Estimated Average Annual Flow Rate (million gallons per day)
Saukville	3,048	2002	Milwaukee River	1.60	0.82	1.02	64	1.10

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

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Quality Management Plan update.

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

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

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

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.

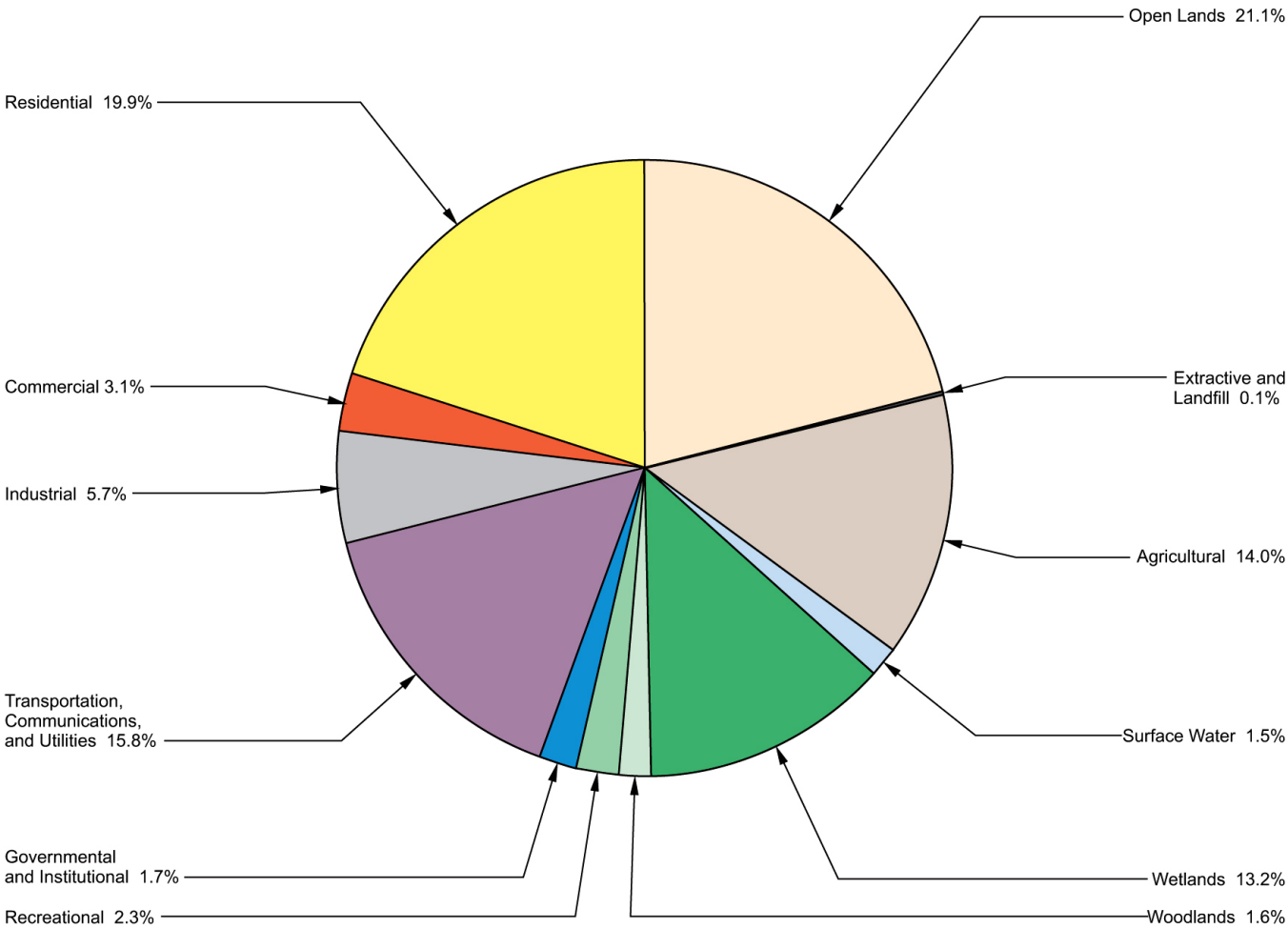
[b]Community based residential facilities (CBRF) are places where five or more adults who are not related to the operator or administrator of the facility can receive care, treatment, or services above the level of room and board, but not including more than three hours of nursing care per week per resident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

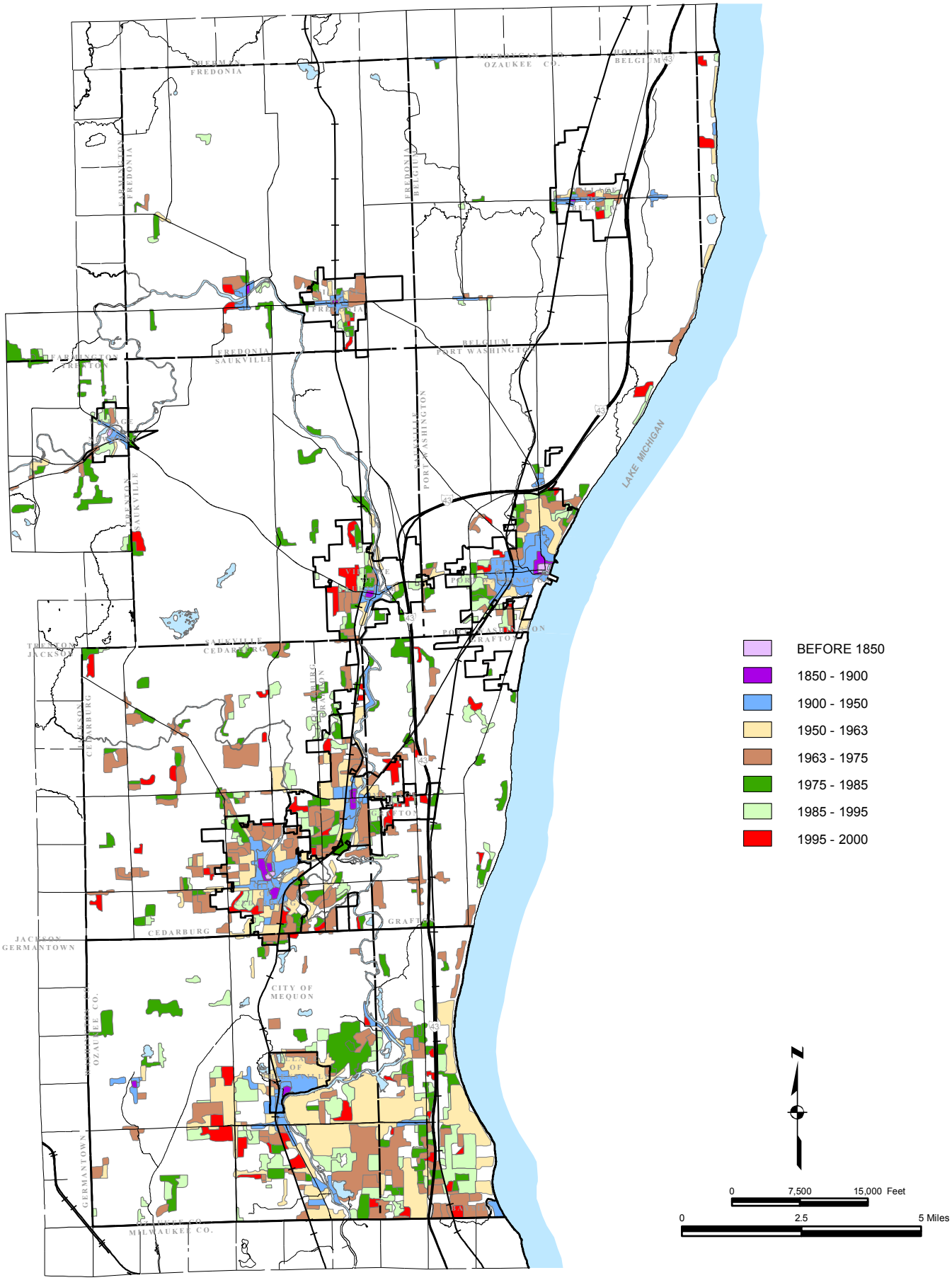
LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

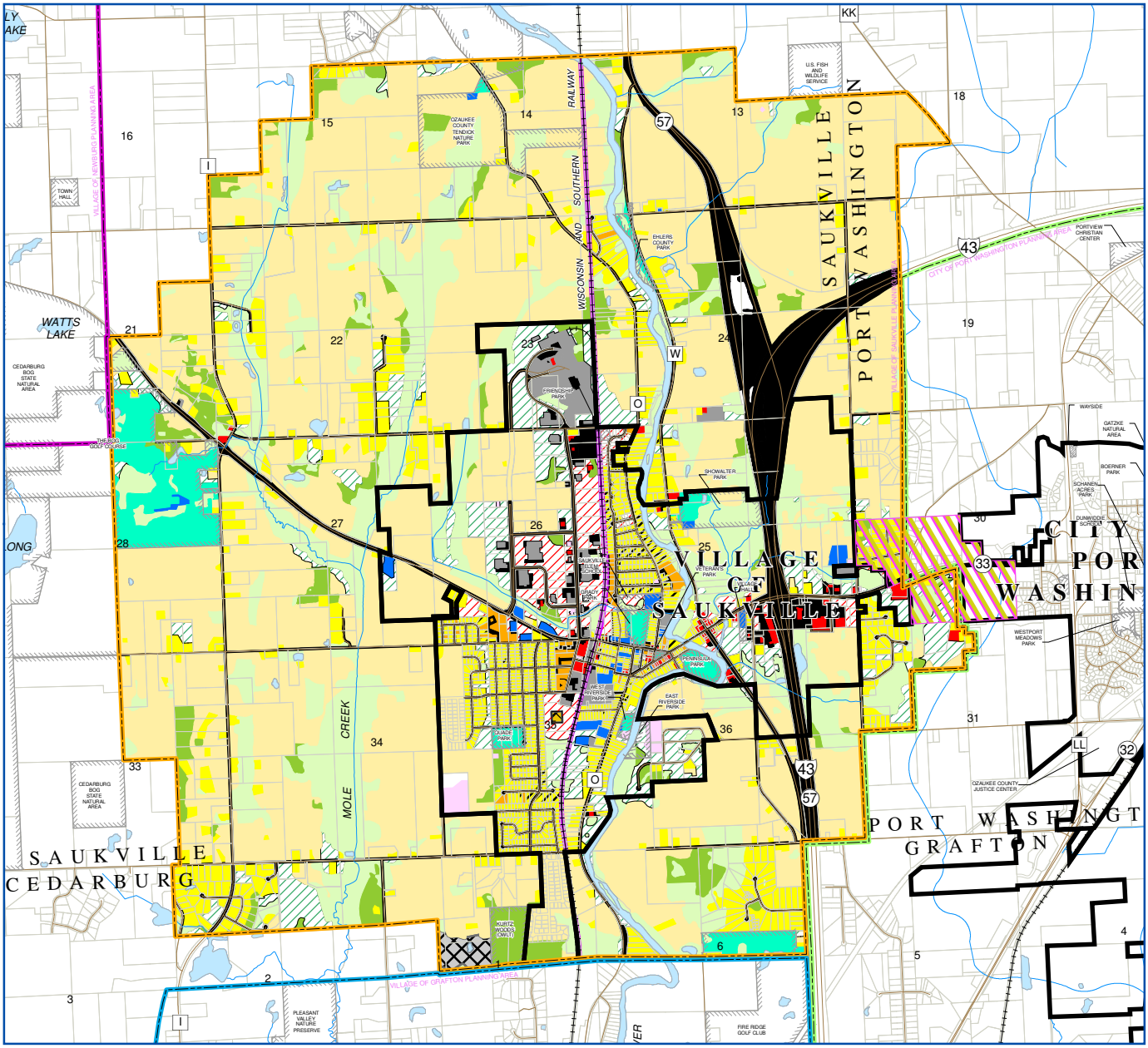
Map IV-1

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



Source: SEWRPC.

LANDUSES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 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
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, 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.

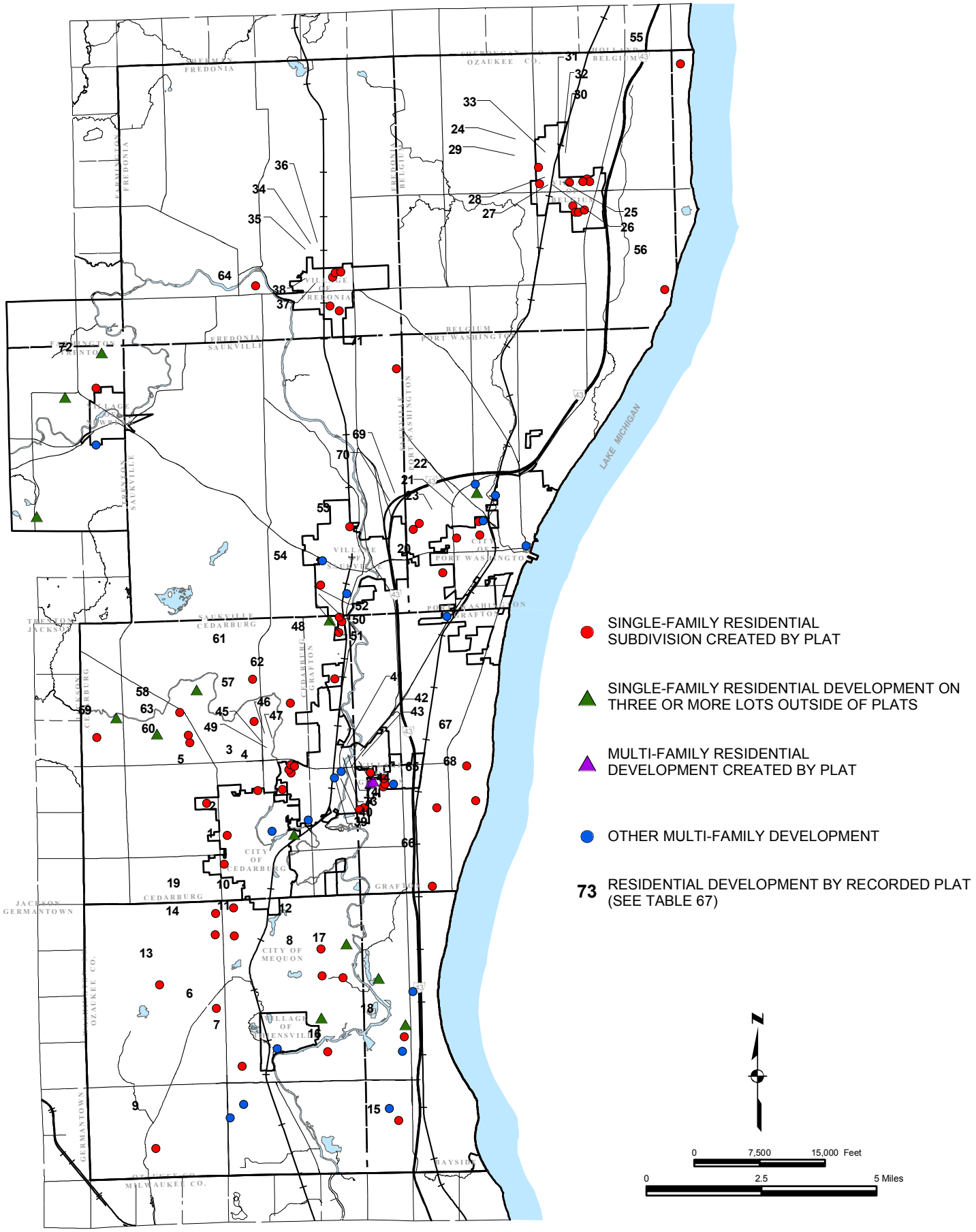
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

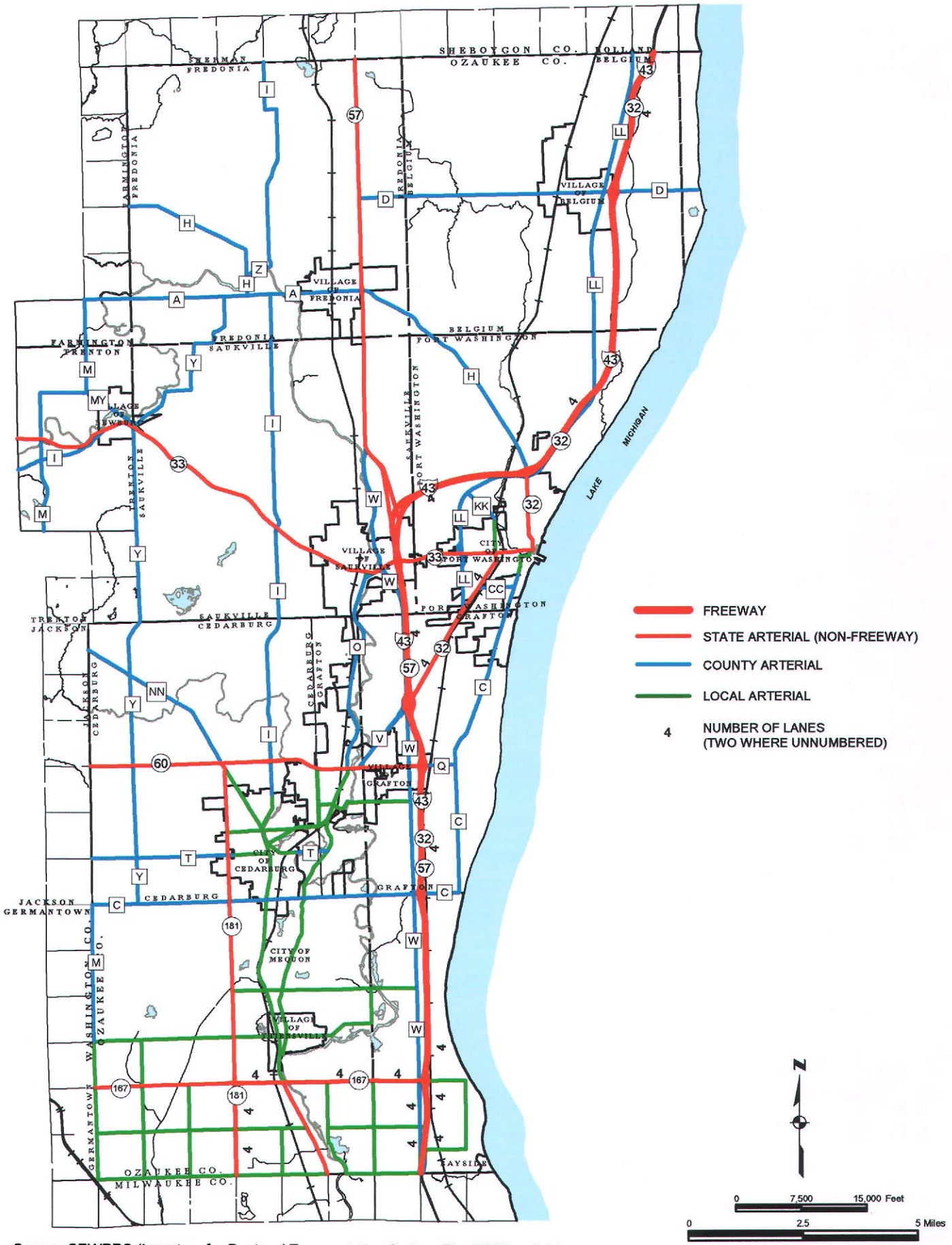
Map IV-3

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



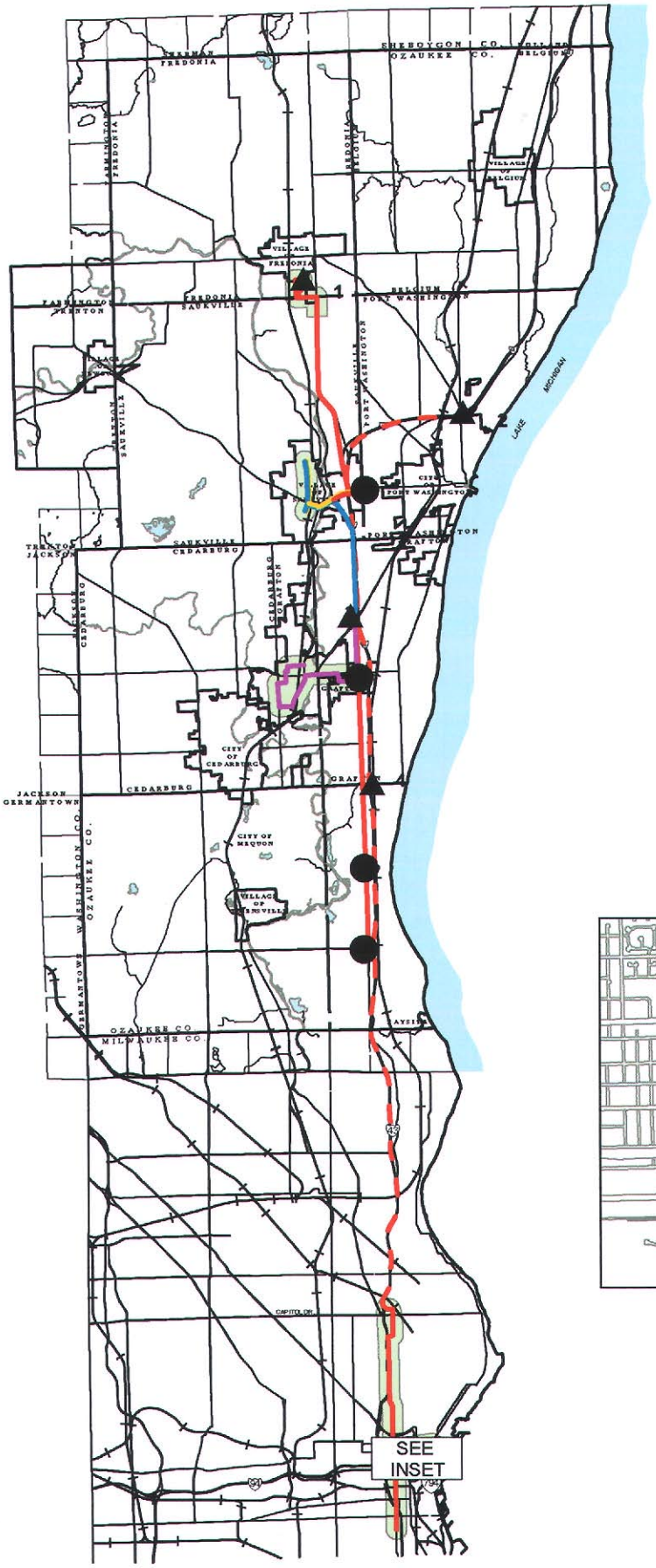
Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

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

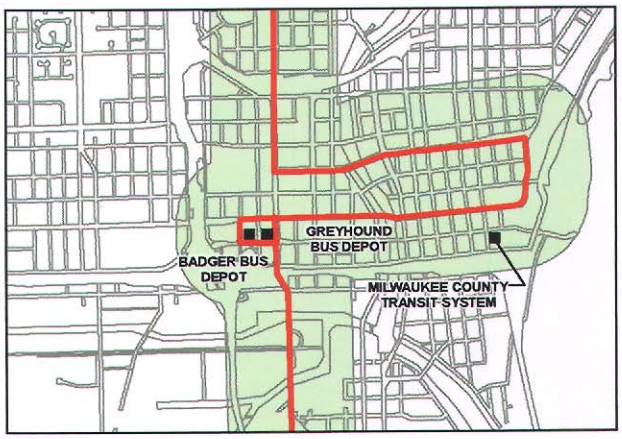
SCHEDULED CONNECTING SHUTTLE SERVICE

- 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



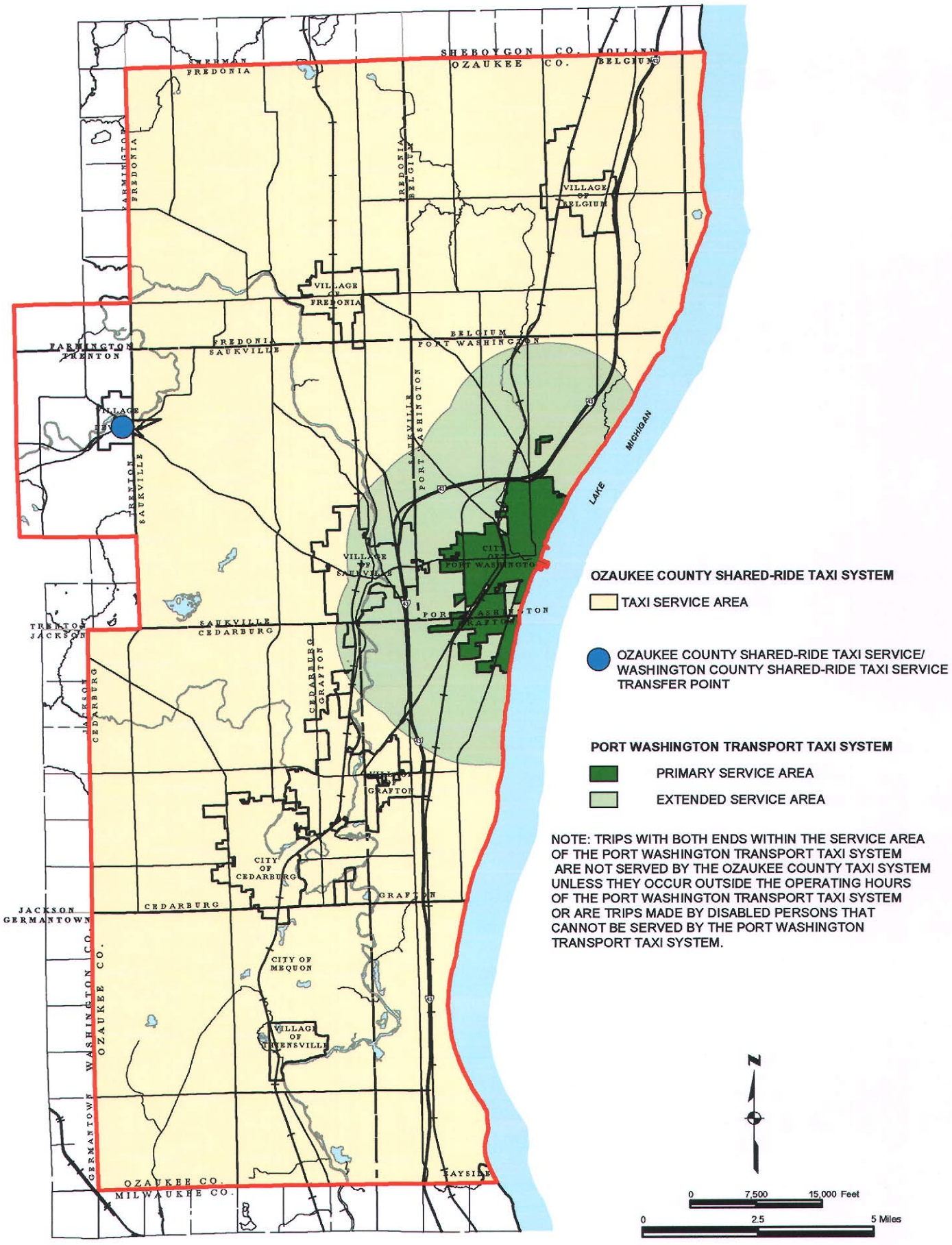
0 4,000 Feet
GRAPHIC SCALE

N

0 11,000 22,000 Feet

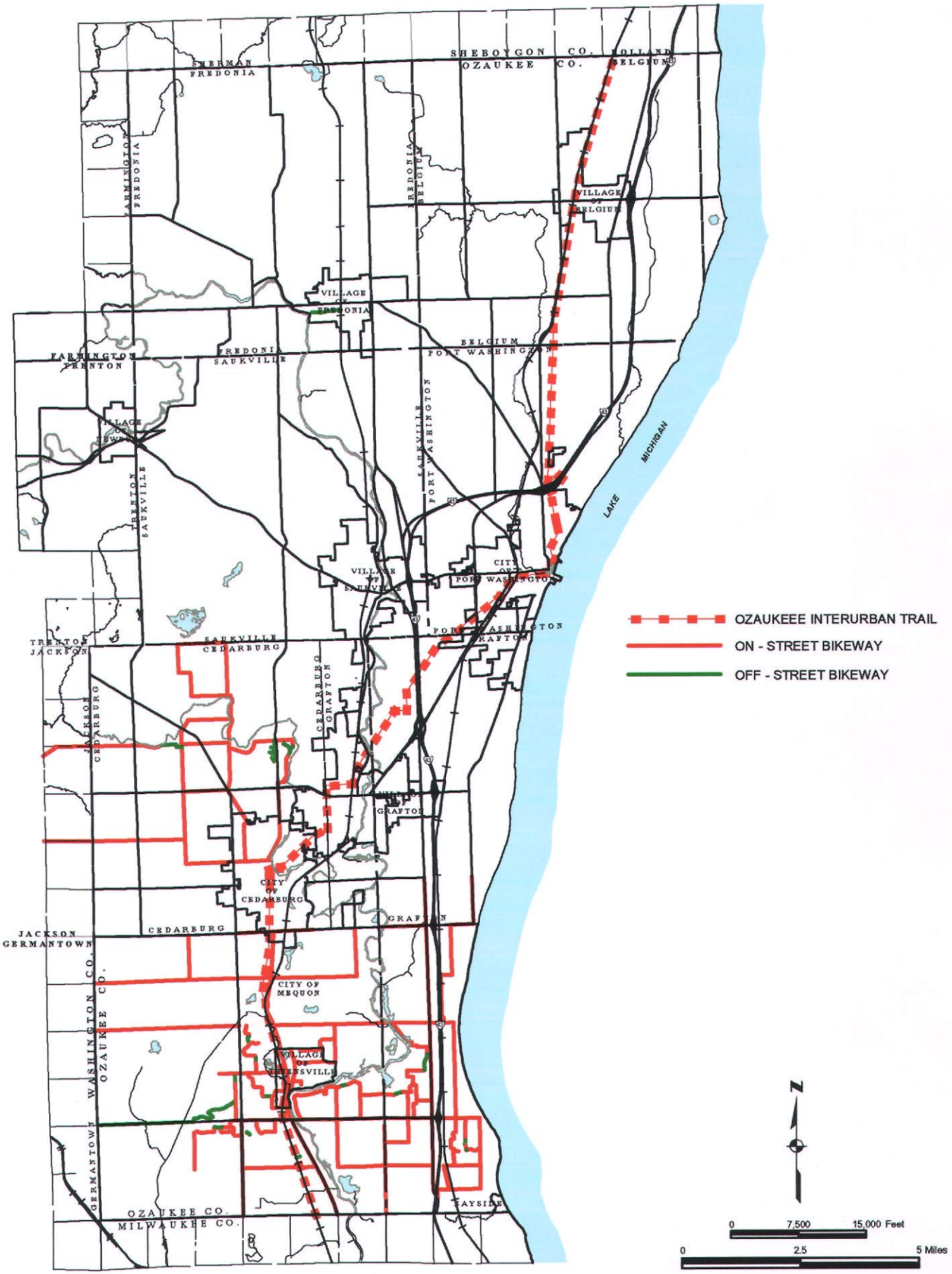
Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

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



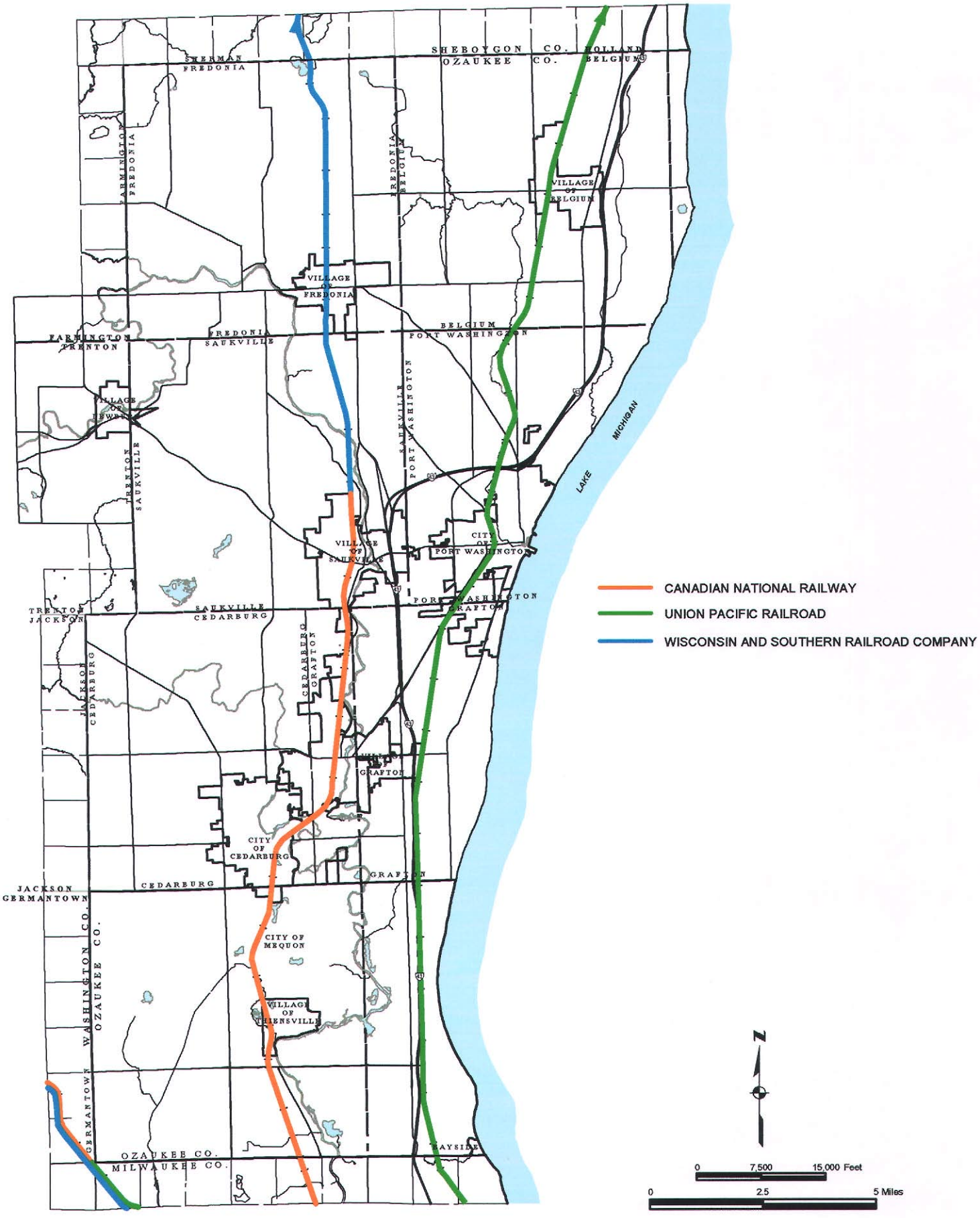
Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

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



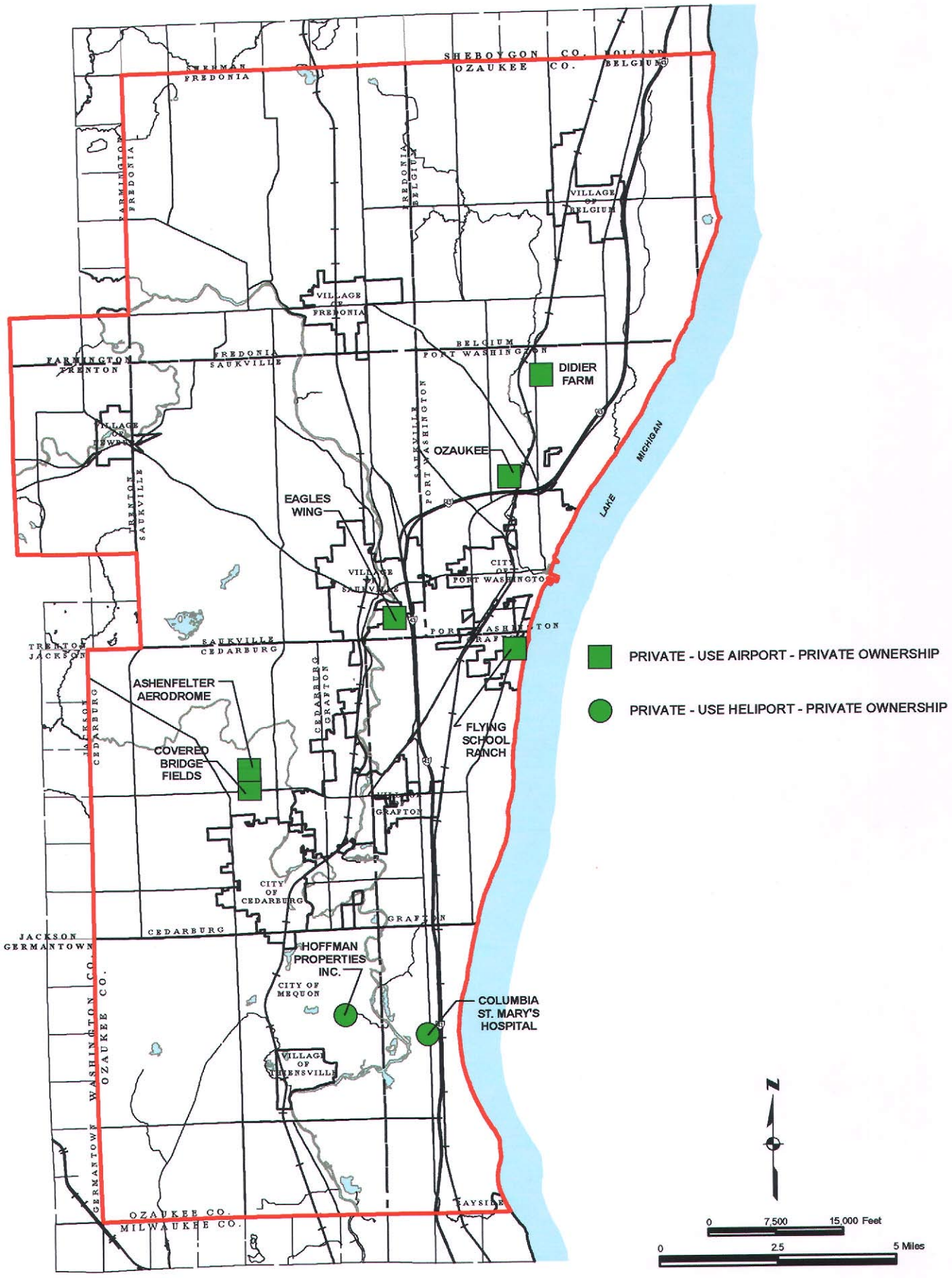
Source: Ozaukee County Highway Map (2005) and SEWRPC.

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



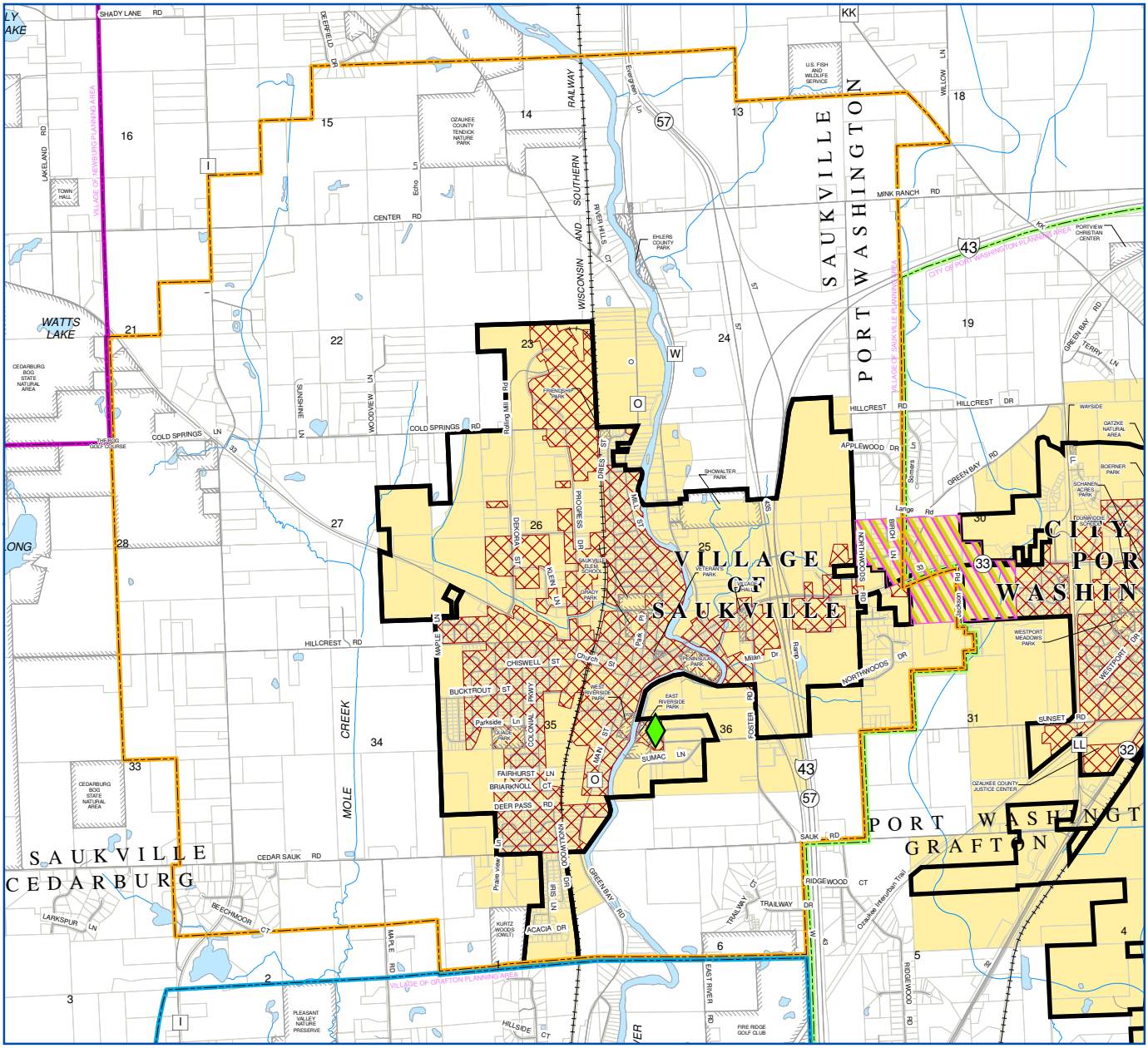
Source: SEWRPC (inventory for Regional Transporation System Plan 2035 update).

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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS



MAP IV-10

- PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA: 2002
- AREA SERVED BY SEWER: 2000
- SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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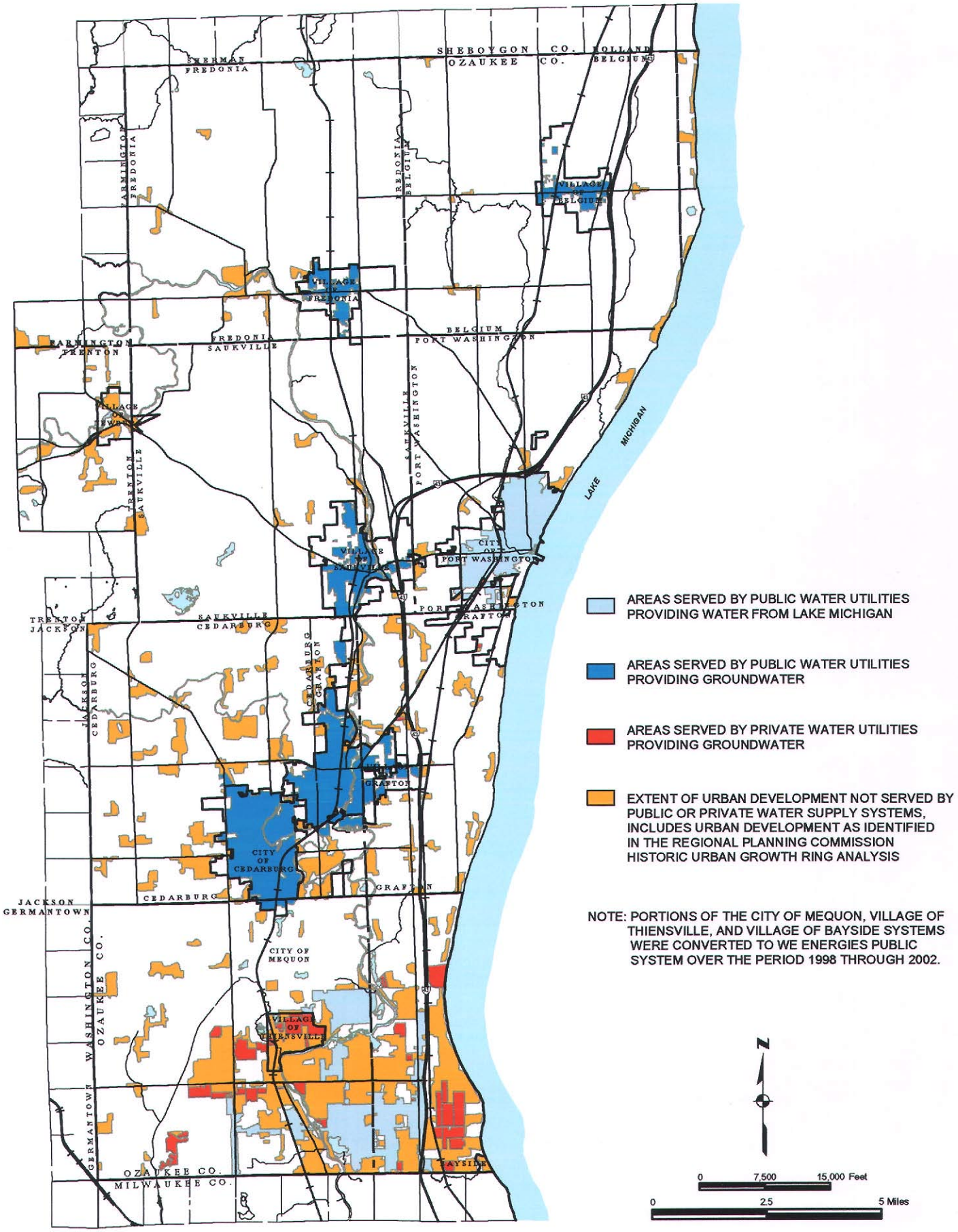
OZAUKEE COUNTY

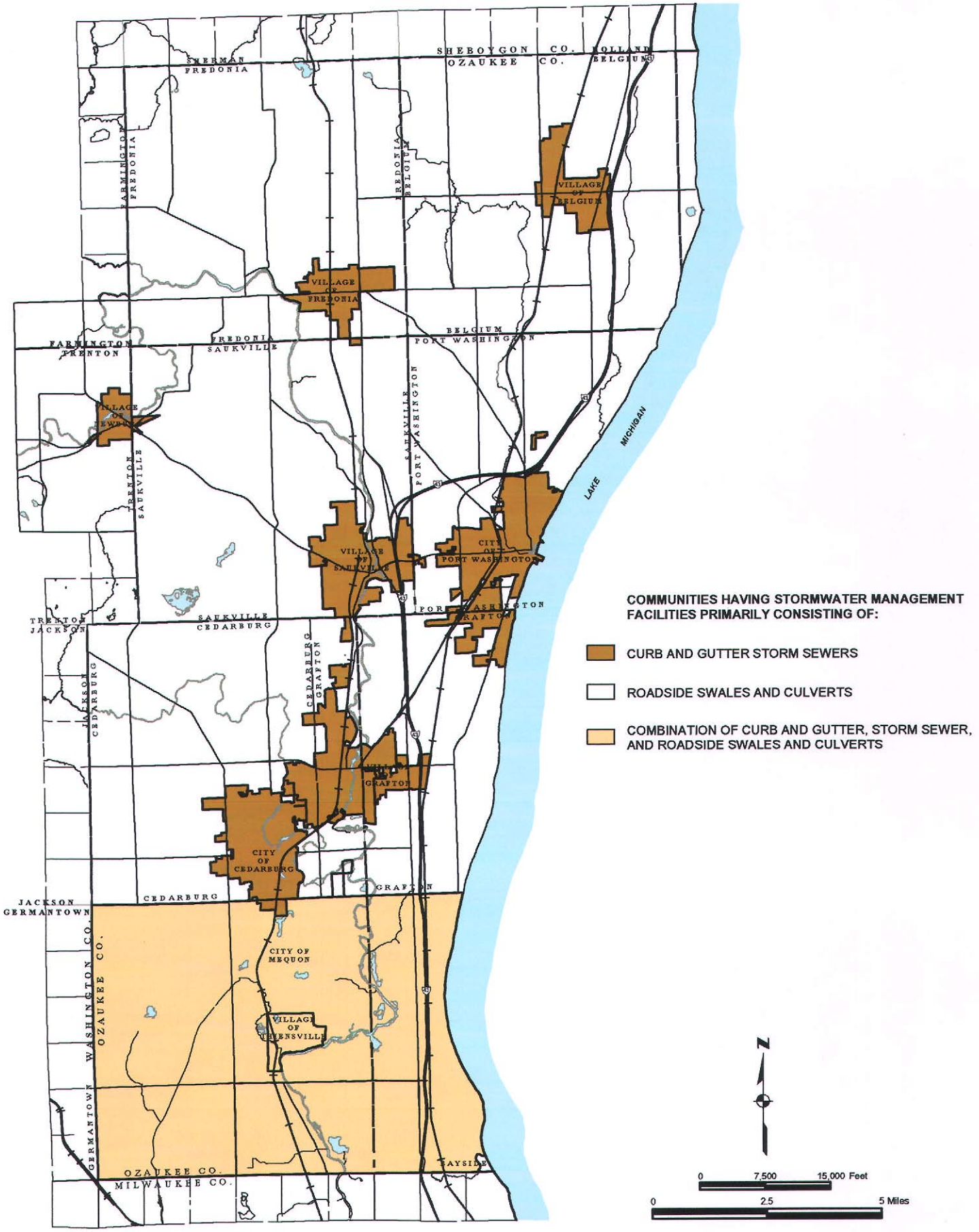
SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

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

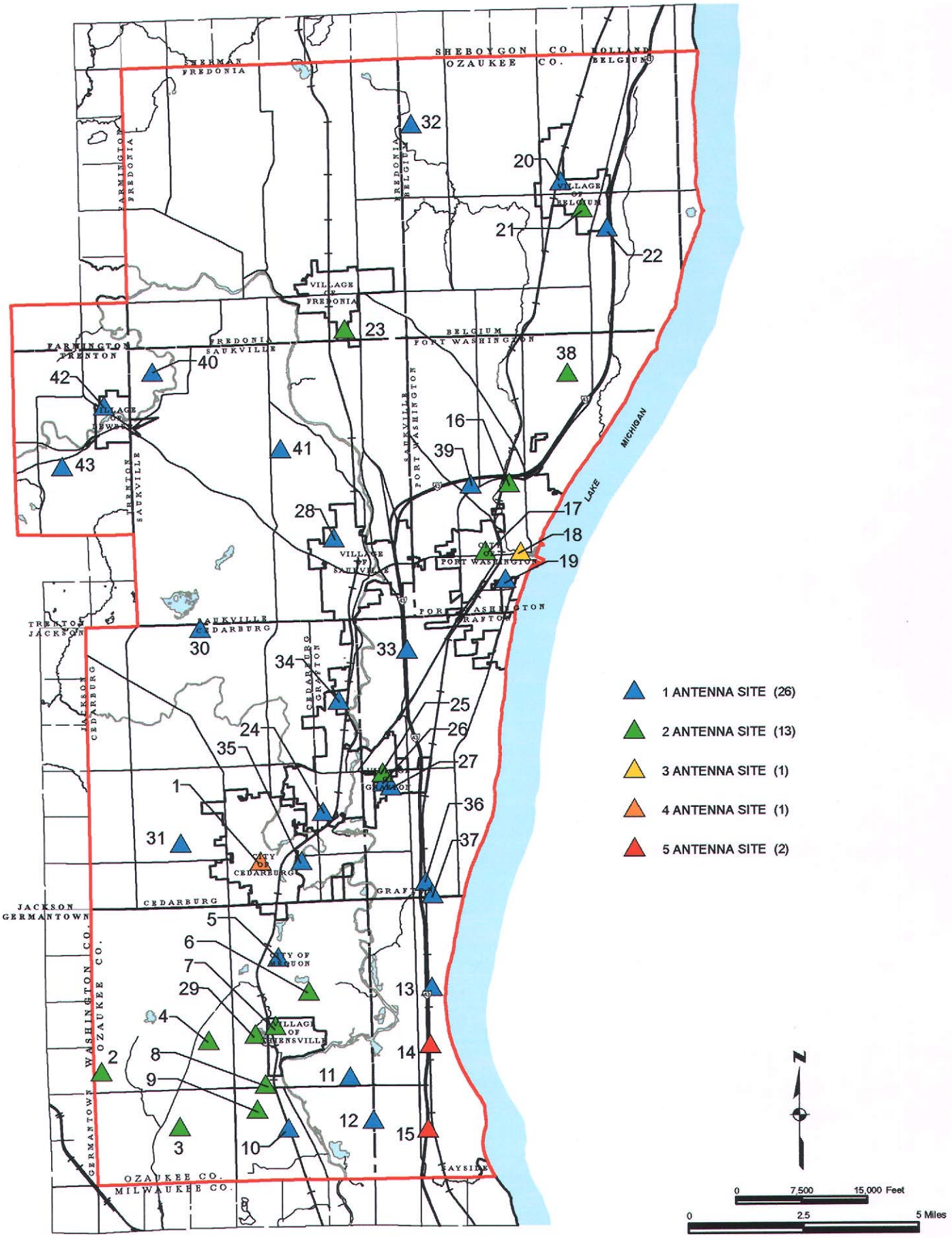


Source: SEWRPC.

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

Source: SEWRPC.

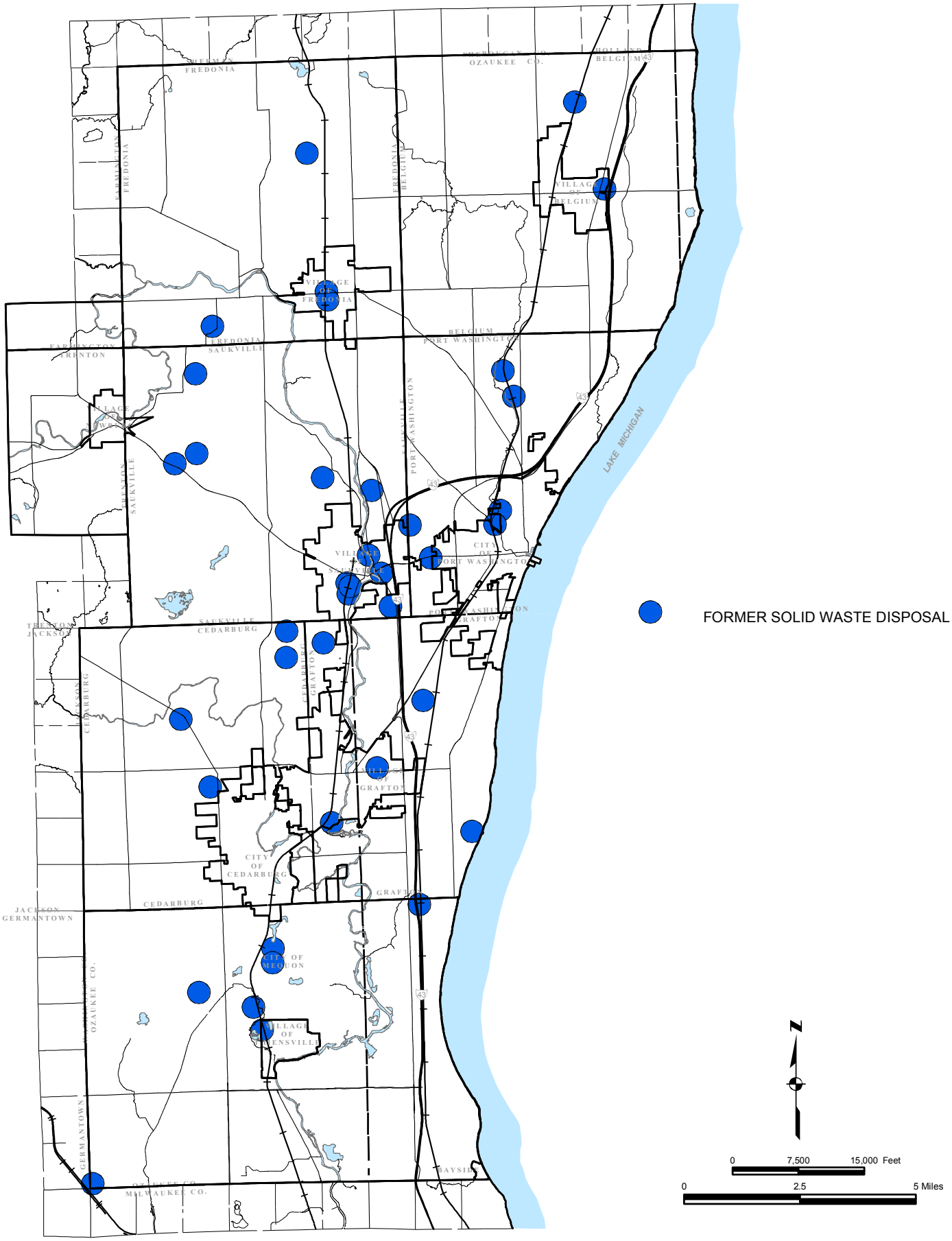
Map IV-14
WIRELESS ANTENNA SITES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2005



Source: SEWRPC.

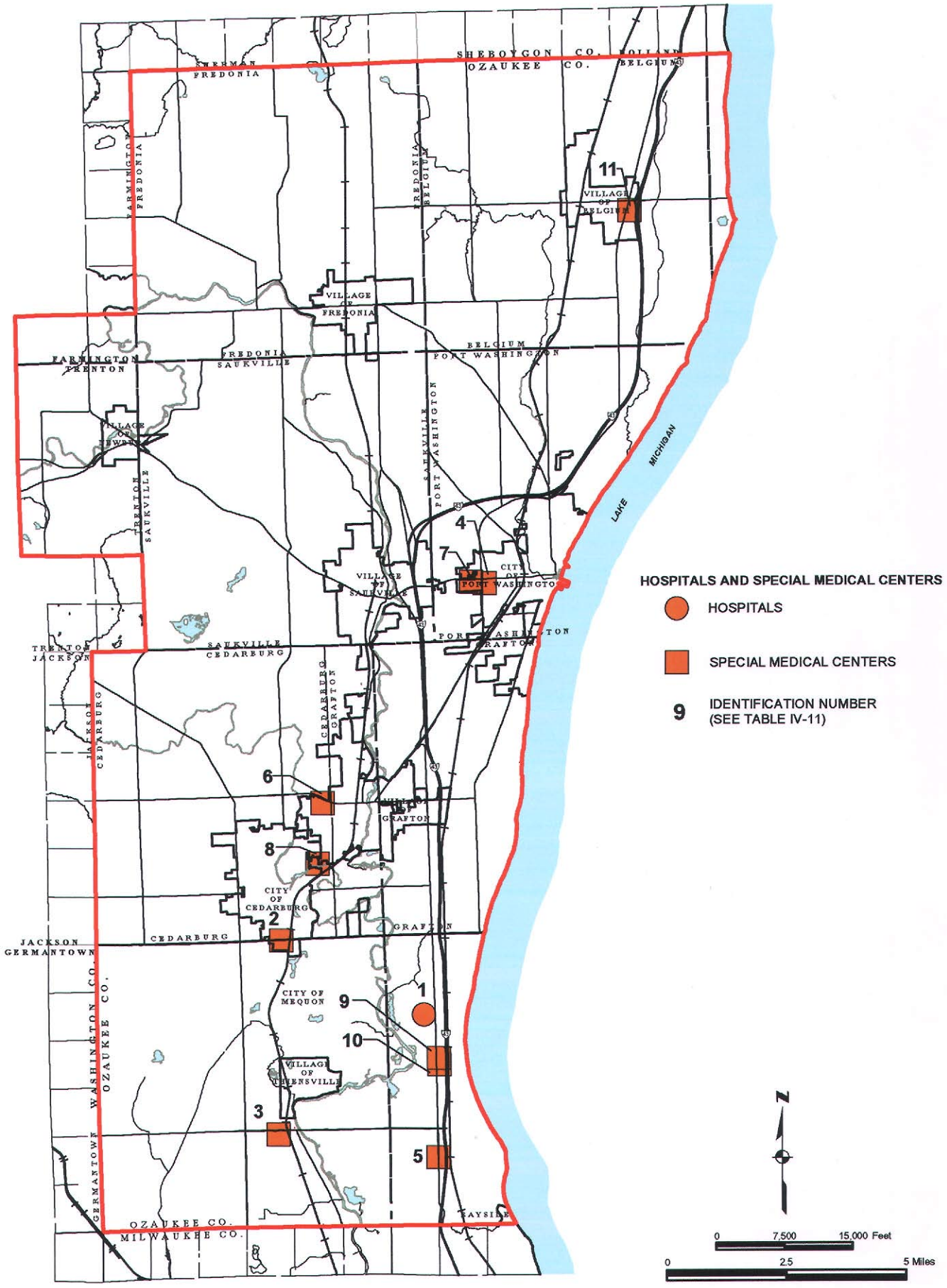
Map IV-15

FORMER SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN THE OZAUKEE PLANNING AREA



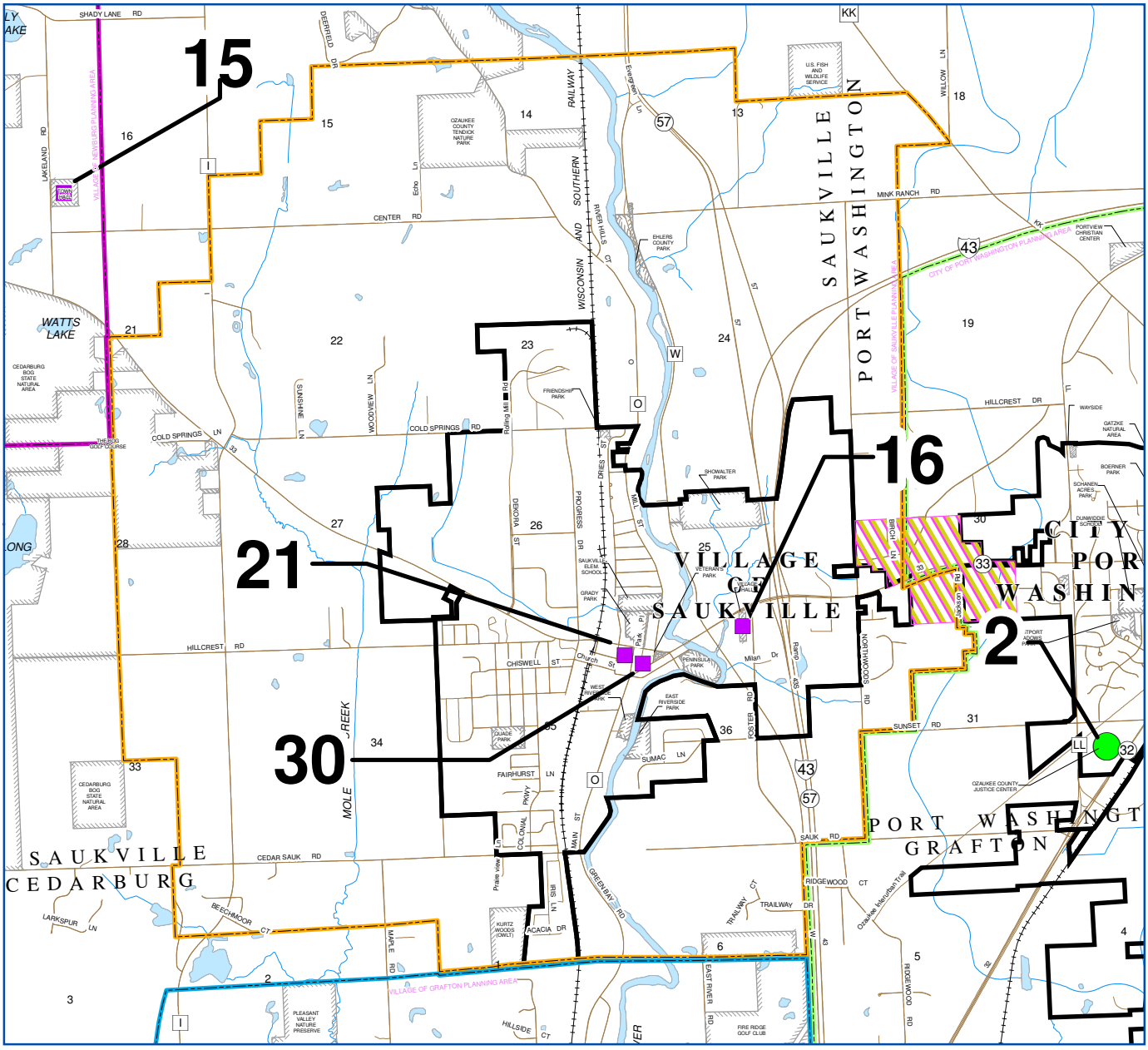
Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department and SEWRPC.

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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA: 2005



MAP IV-17
GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL CENTERS

- REGIONAL OR COUNTY CENTER
- COMMUNITY CENTER
- **24** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE IV-12)
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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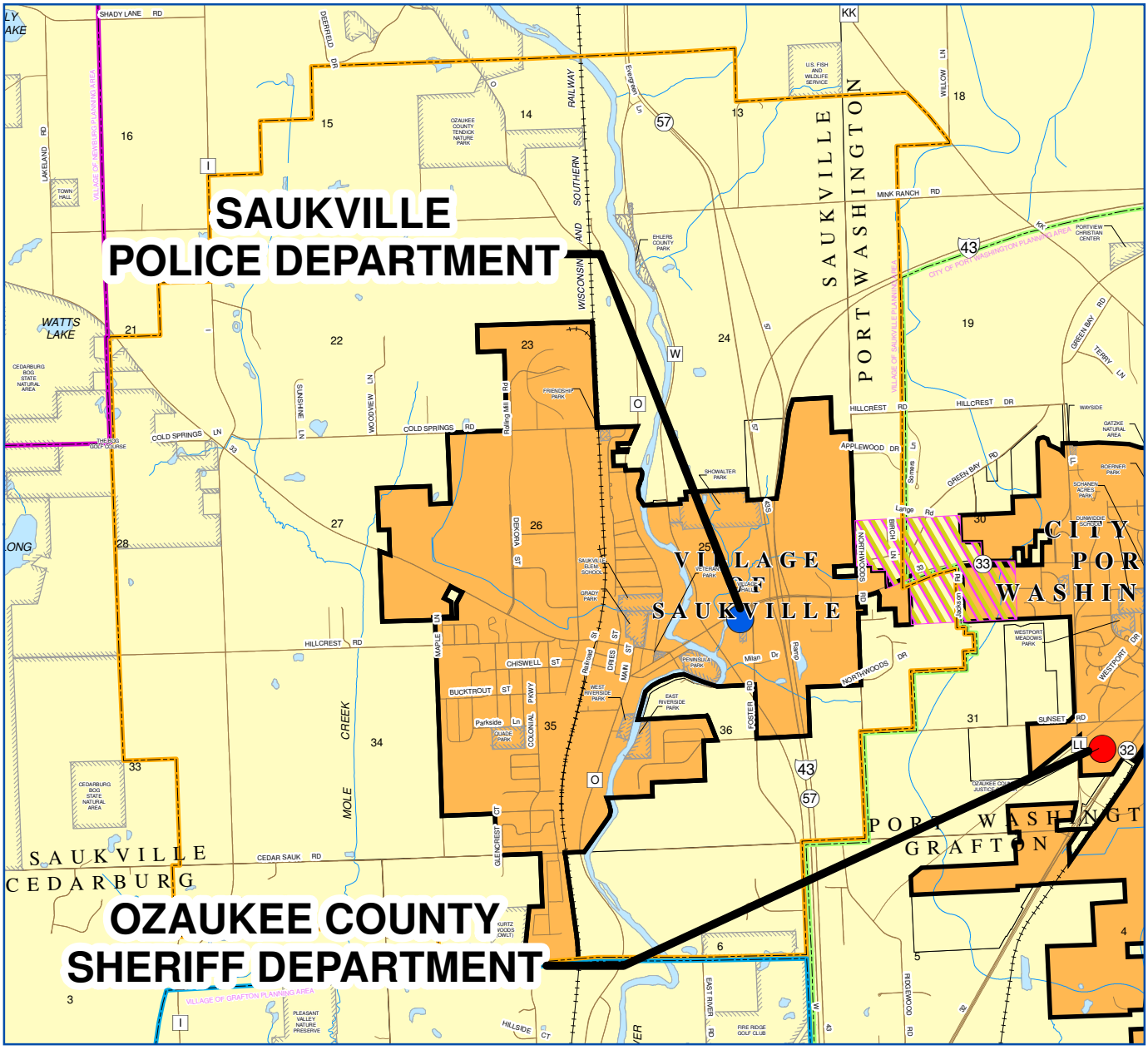
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA AND ENVIRONS: 2005



MAP IV-18

- CITY AND VILLAGE POLICE STATIONS
- OZAUKEE COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER (SHERIFF'S OFFICE)
- AREA SERVED BY MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
- AREA SERVED BY OZAUKEE COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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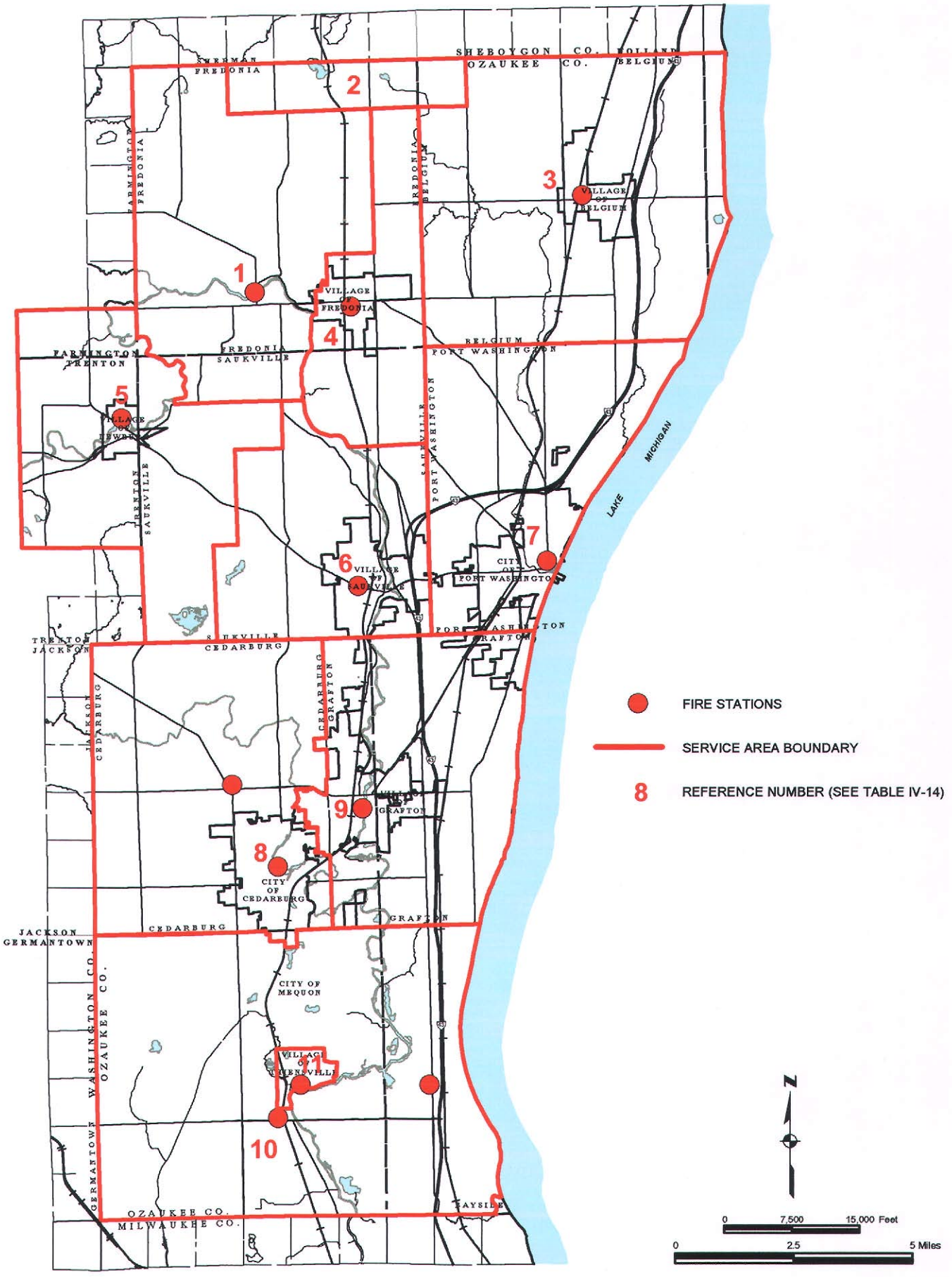
OZAUKEE COUNTY

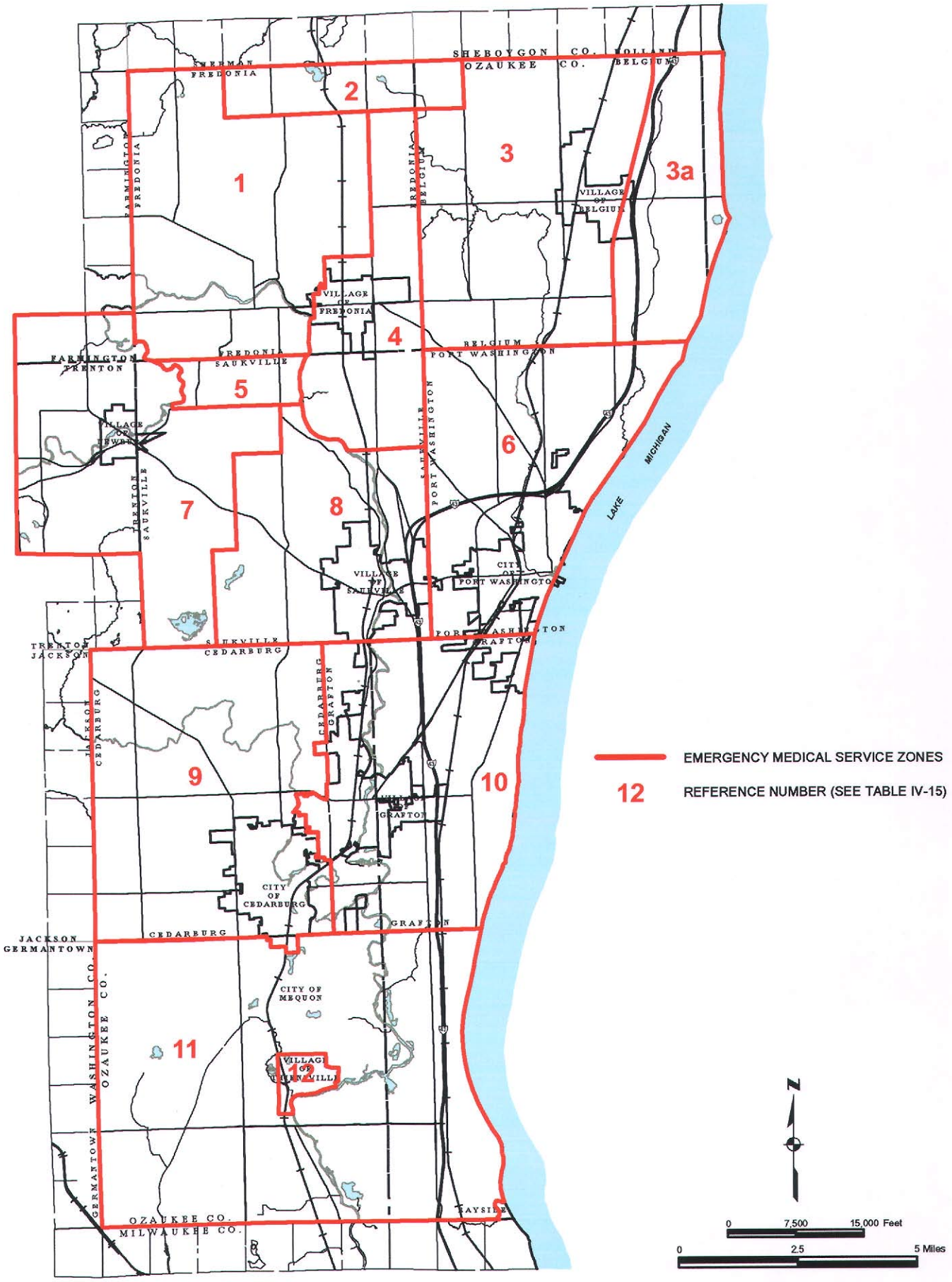
SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

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



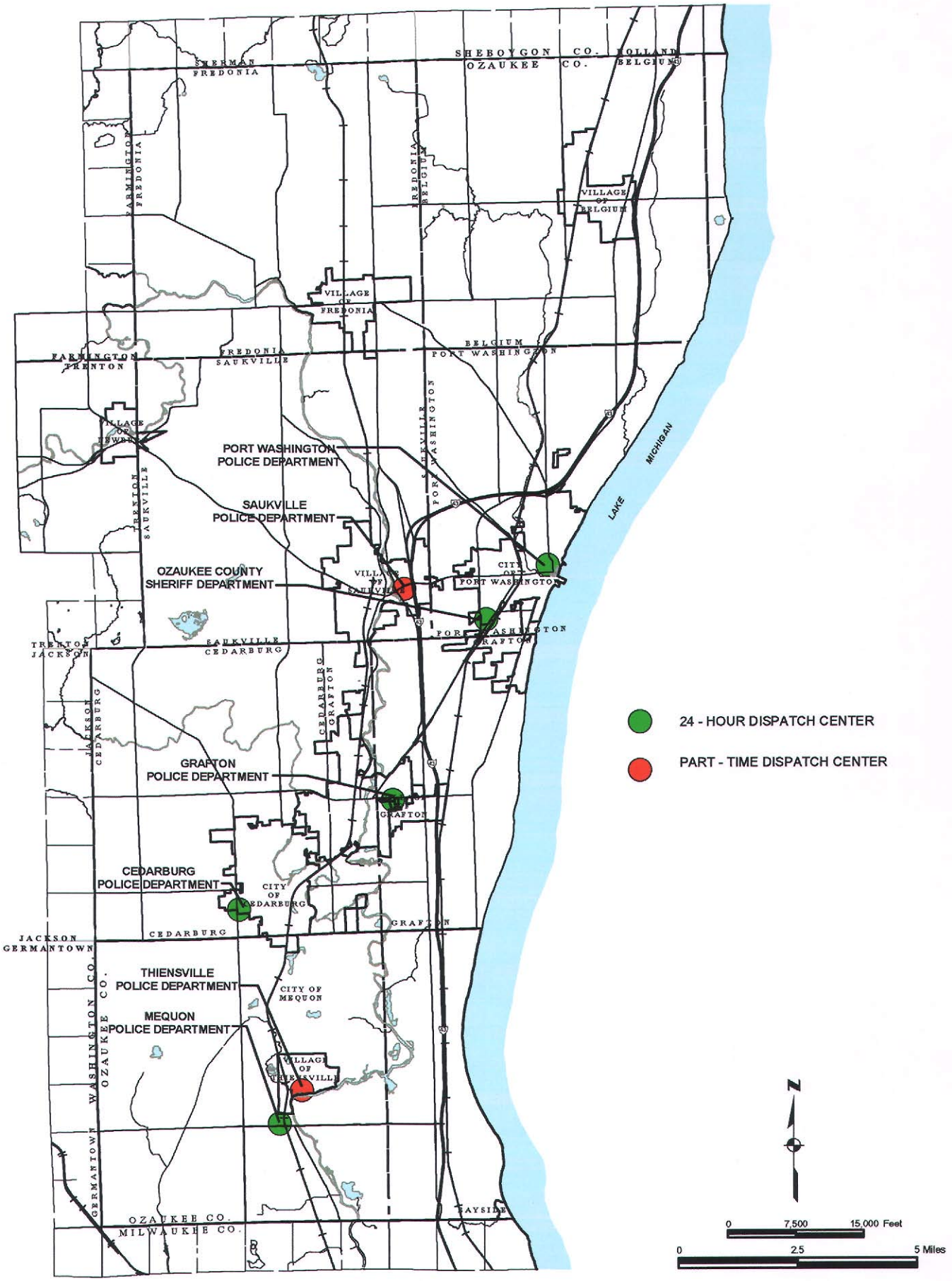
Source: Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

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



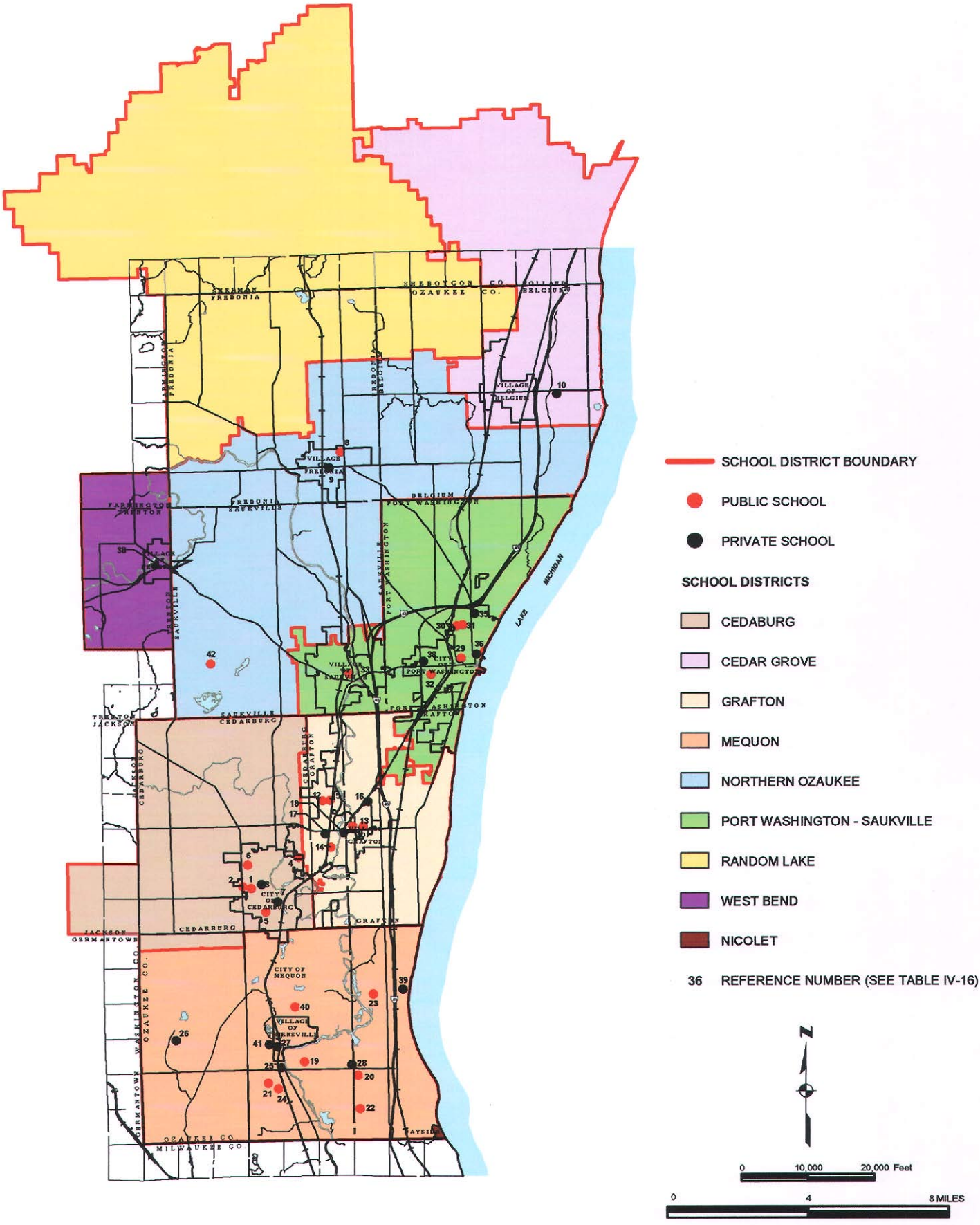
Source:Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

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



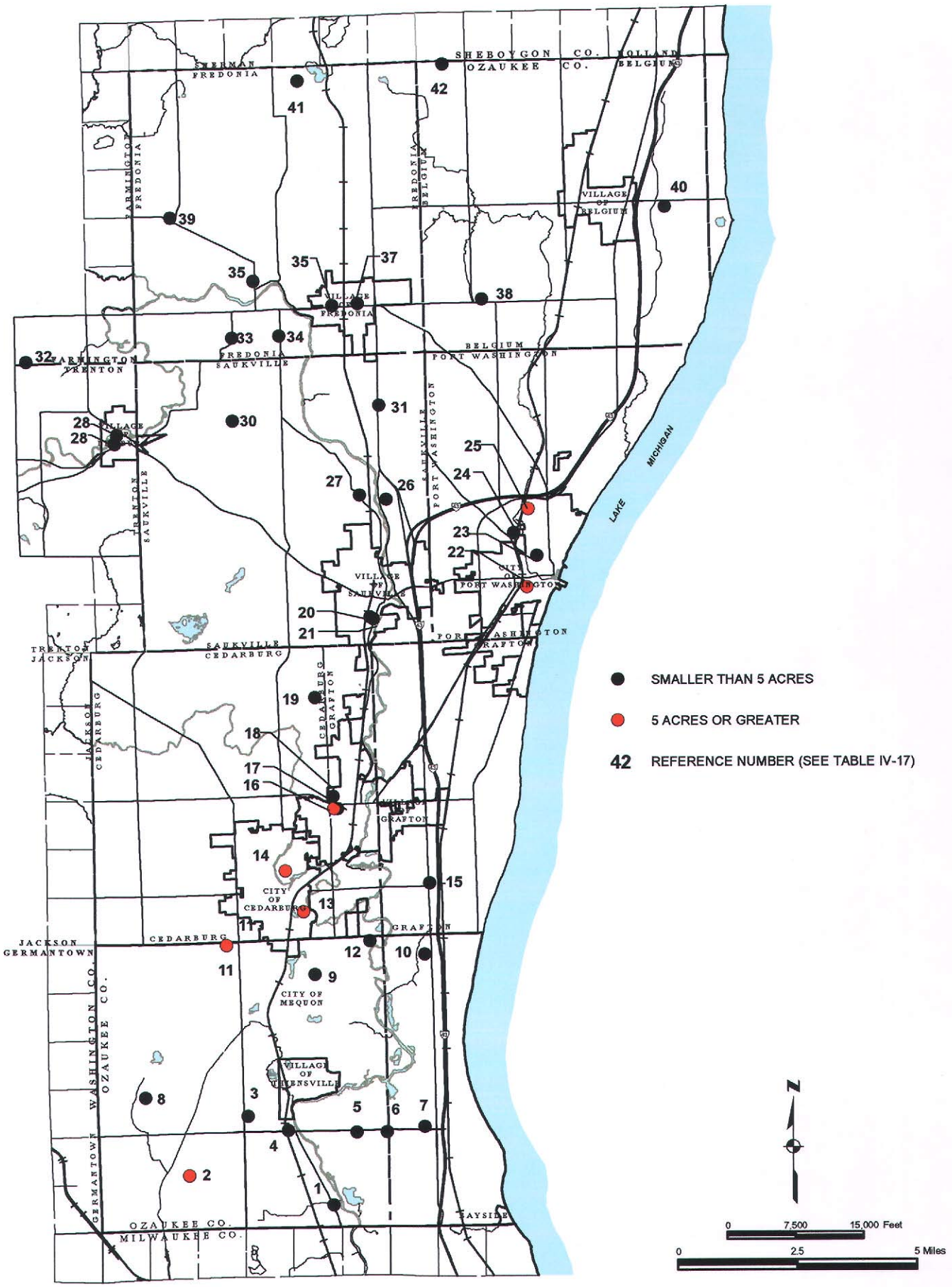
Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

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



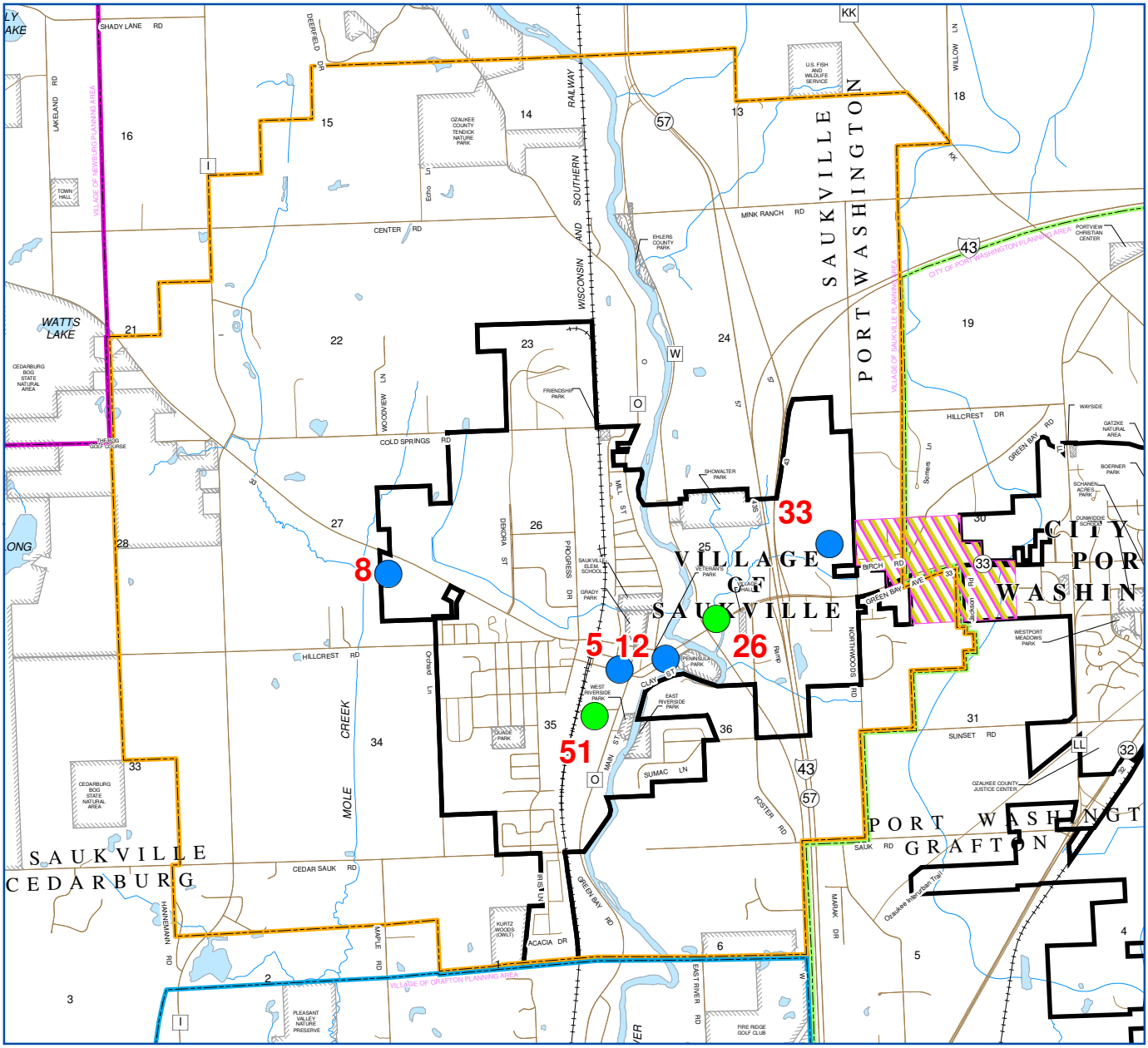
Source: School Districts and SEWRPC.

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



Source: SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA



MAP IV-24

- LICENSED FAMILY CHILD CARE
- LICENSED GROUP CHILD CARE CENTER
- 24 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE IV-18)
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

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

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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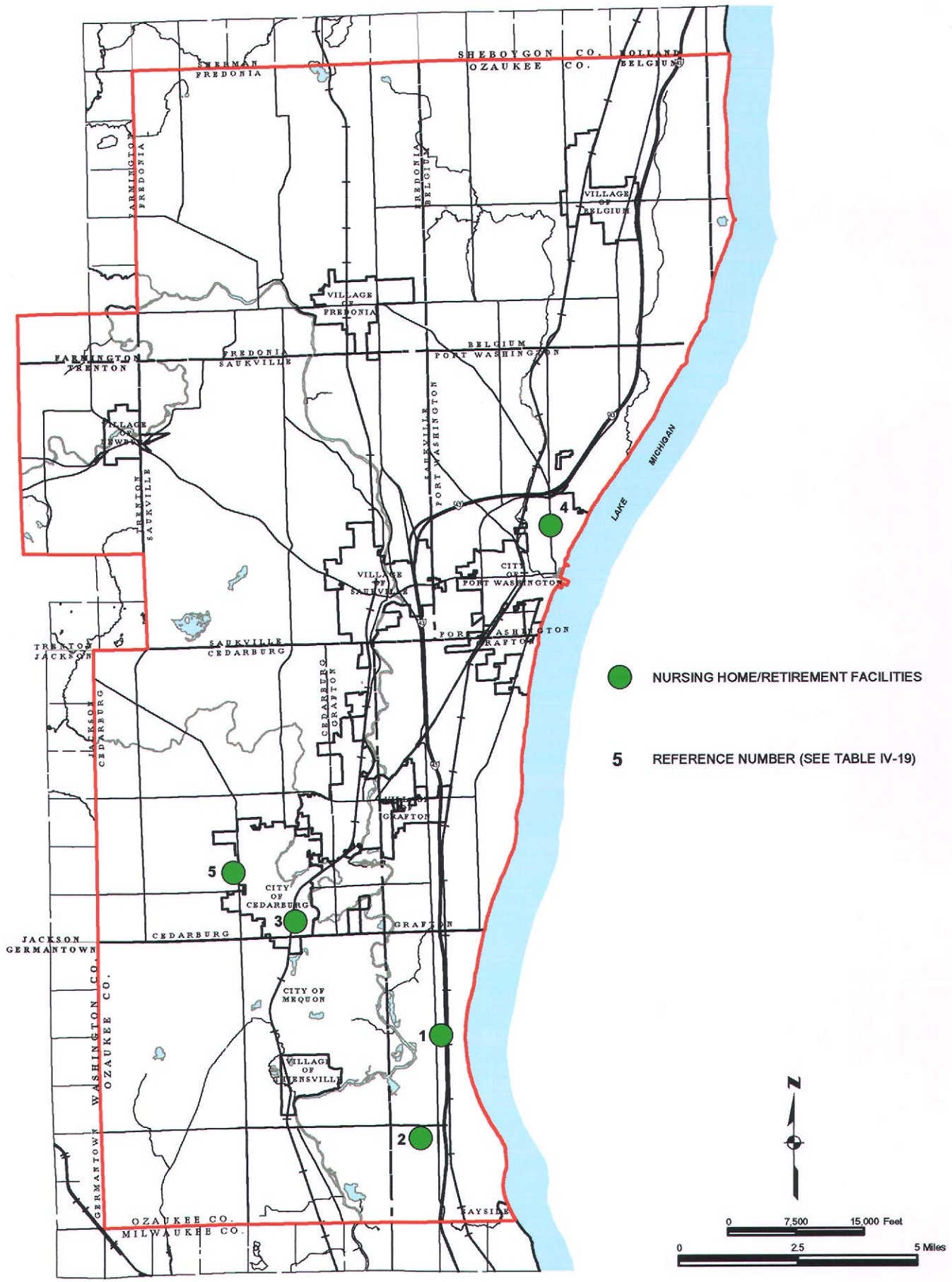
OZAUKEE COUNTY

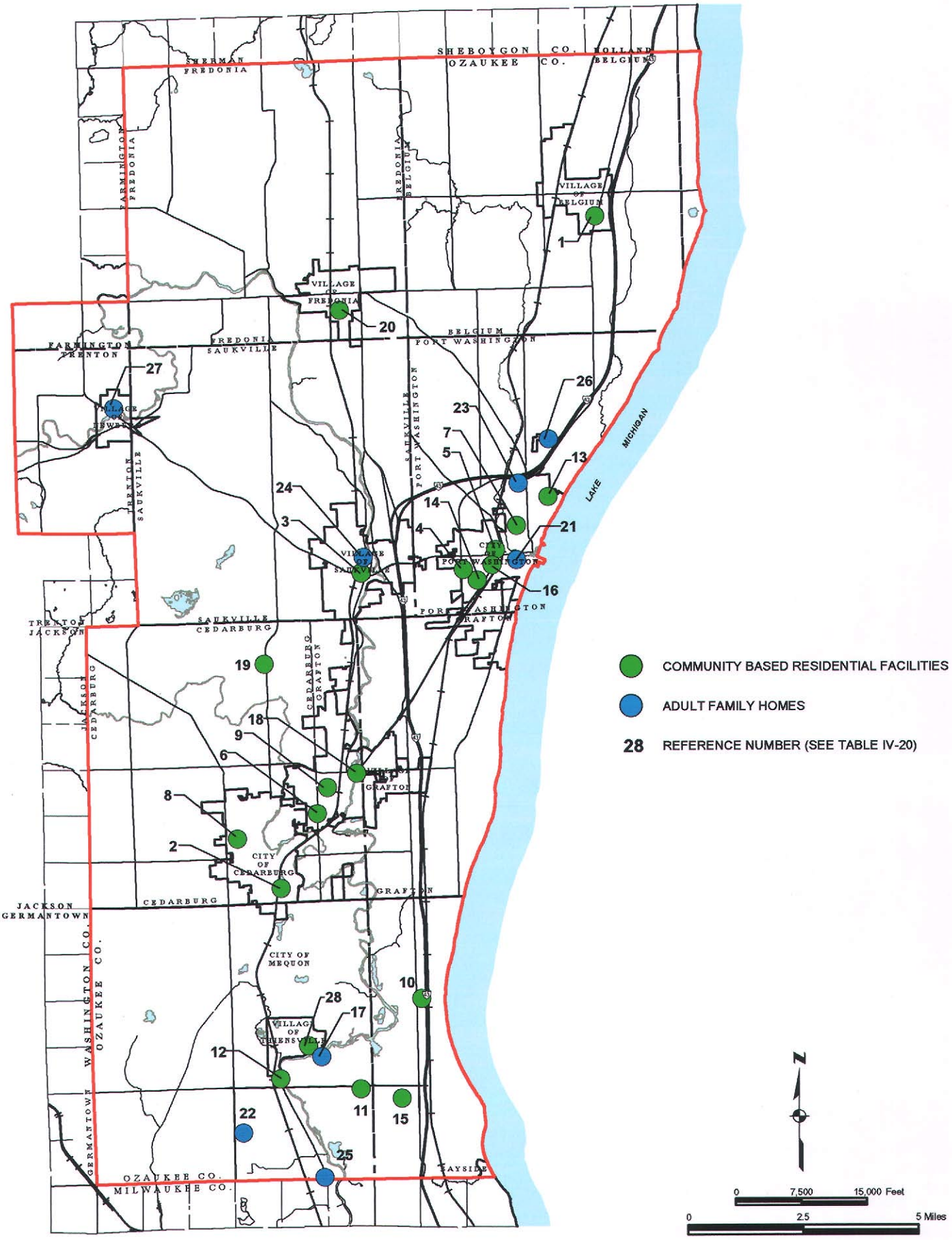
SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

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.

CHAPTER 5

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 of Saukville 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.
- 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.

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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 1 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.

For a review of existing land use data, please refer to Chapter 4. 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.

The existing land uses inventoried for the Village in Chapter 4 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 4. Nonurban land uses encompassed about 58.3 percent of the Village. Agricultural land uses were the predominant nonurban land use in the Village, encompassing 525 acres, or 40.0 percent of nonurban land and 23.3 percent of the total land area. Urban land uses encompassed about 41.7 percent of the Village in 2000. Residential was the predominant urban land use, encompassing about 375 acres, or 39.9 percent of urban land uses and 16.6 percent of the total land area. Single-family residential comprised about 80.8 percent of the residential land.

Recent major developments were also inventoried in Chapter 4. Residential development activity in Ozaukee County between 2000 and 2006 is shown on Map IV-3 and Table IV-2 in Chapter 4. There were 8 subdivisions platted or developed over this time period in the Village, encompassing about 227.8 acres and 287 new parcels. 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 4. 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 401 acres, or by about 42.7 percent, between 2000 and 2007. Residential land uses increased by about 136 acres, which is an increase of 36.3 percent. Single family residential accounted for 85.3 percent of the residential growth between 2000 and 2007, while multi-family residential accounted for less than 13.9 percent of the increase and two-family residential accounted for about 1.5 percent of the increase. Urban development that has occurred outside planned urban service areas in the County between 2000 and 2007 is shown on Map VIII-2.

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 the Village between 1980 and 2000. The total residential land use increase was 74 acres. Single-family residential increased by 28 acres, which accounted for about 37.8 percent of the total increase. Two family residential land use increased by 29 acres and multi-family land use increased by 17 acres. Additional urban land uses that experienced an increase between 1980 and 2000 include transportation, recreational, commercial, and industrial.

Between 1980 and 2000, nonurban 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 nonurban land use to experience a decrease in acreage. All other nonurban land uses, including natural resource areas, quarries, and open lands, experienced an increase in acreage. The agricultural land use decrease was significant. Agricultural lands decreased by 17,959 acres, or by about 18 percent, between 1980 and 2000.

These trends show that there is a demand for additional land to accommodate urban land uses, especially for single family residential 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 2,131 additional households and 1,838 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 V-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 45.4 percent. Commercial properties experienced and increase of 53.8 percent in the Village, and industrial properties experienced an increase of 4.6 percent. The Village experienced an overall increased in equalized value of 39.9 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 3. 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 development in the Village planning area exist where there is available land served by or adjacent to existing infrastructure. These opportunities are most clearly defined by the updated planned sewer service area, roughly corresponding to the three planned growth area identified in Chapter Two.

Redevelopment opportunities are, by definition, limited by the size and numbers of areas of previous development that have become blighted through brownfield designation or functional obsolescence. Areas identified for commercial and industrial redevelopment have been identified on Table IX-12 in Chapter 9, *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 4 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 9.

As shown on Table IX-16 in Chapter 8, 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 and high density residential developments on nonconforming sites in and adjacent to the downtown area of the Village, as addressed by the Downtown Revitalization Plan. Another possibility for residential redevelopment is to rehabilitate the multi-family residential structures identified in the Village as being functionally obsolete, non-conforming or poor condition, as identified in the Housing Element chapter. Many of the older neighborhoods and housing units within the Village should be maintained and inspected systematically to ensure a steady source of the ongoing supply needs of affordable, decent housing in the Village. 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 on the Village fringe
- Undeveloped land within planned urban service areas that is adjacent to existing development and does not encompass lands with significant environmental features or where property owners have decided to remove acreage from 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
- 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 where property owners have decided to remove acreage from long-term agricultural use
- 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 in 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, complementing Village planning initiatives. The Village plan envisions that over 90 percent of residential growth would be accommodated in medium and high density ranges within the planned urban service area. Residential development at these densities mandate efficient provision of basic urban facilities and municipal sewer and water. Compact development in urban service areas also moderates the amount of agricultural land that must be annexed for urban use to accommodate anticipated growth in population and households and reduces the cumulative negative effect on open spaces and the rural character of towns. The Village 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 when towns attempt to allow or encourage urban or suburban development near the Village borders with incompatible uses, proposals that fail to address development impacts and costs on existing infrastructure with appropriate needs assessments, or at densities that are not cost efficient for the Village to provide with urban services at such future time when annexation is requested. The Village will actively exercise it review authority and deny proposed town subdivisions within the extraterritorial plat review area that do not meet established design requirements, policies and/or are in conflict with the approved comprehensive plan. The extraterritorial plat review areas of the

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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.

Village and other cities and villages located in Ozaukee County are shown on Map V-8 in Chapter 3. Working together through complementary land use language the Village and towns may more effectively ensure that town lands remain rural in character and use until such time property owners abutting or near the Village wish to develop or sell their land for development; this is the best way to avoid possible conflicts while preserving working farms and open spaces. Boundary agreements may be appropriate at times and will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter 12, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.*

Planning Areas

The potential for land use conflicts is greatest in the Village where the Village planning area overlaps with towns. In accordance with Section 62.23 of the Statutes, the Village planning area includes 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 I-1 shows the Village of Saukville planning area. 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. A joint planning area between the Village and the City of Port Washington was the result of one such agreement.

PART 2: LAND USE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND MAPS

This section sets forth land use goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve land use goals and objectives; and programs, which are 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 4 and Part 1 of this Chapter, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to land use identified in Chapters 3, and 4. 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 the *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.

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

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Issue

Village 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 3 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 of the County Plan. Map VII-2 shows the results of this analysis. One of the Farmland Protection and LESA Analysis Issue objectives in Chapter VII of the county plan 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 of the county plan. These natural resources, shown on Maps VIII-3 and VIII-4, include: 100-year floodplains (flood fringe and floodways), hydric soils, shallow and exposed bedrock, 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 of the county plan 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, woodlands, and significant geological sites. 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-17 in Chapter 3, 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 of the county plan 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 by this reference the recommendations of the Village *2008*

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and Ozaukee County park and open space plan into the Village planned land use map. The planned land use map generally reflects this recommendation.

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 groups[5] 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. An objective under the Housing Supply Issue in Chapter 8 requires the planned land use map to accommodate an additional 1840 housing units by 2035. A program under the Housing Cost / Workforce Housing Issue encourages a full range of residential development the Village*, using flexible zoning districts such as PUDs, traditional neighborhood districts, and mixed use districts*. The Village planned land use map should include land use categories that allow for these various flexible zoning districts.

The Housing Preference Issue includes an objective to promote a variety of housing structures and types including single family, two-family, and multi-family units and a variety of ownership options including conventional home ownership, condominiums, and rental units. The Housing Distribution Issue includes a goal to promote a variety of housing structures and types across Ozaukee County and an objective to provide an adequate amount of single family, two-family, and multi-family housing units in each sewer service area in the County. The 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.

Transportation Issue

Respondents to the countywide multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning survey placed a high priority on the development of bike paths, pedestrian access to open space, and increased bus service and a low priority on widening and major improvements to existing roads. In addition, SWOT participants identified improved transportation choices and infrastructure as a positive opportunity for the future development of Ozaukee County.

These transportation priorities can be supported, at least in part, by land use development patterns that are conducive to the development of bike, pedestrian, and transit systems. Higher-density residential infill development, redevelopment, mixed use development, and new development in urban service areas adjacent to existing development can reduce the need for new roads to serve residential development and can be more efficiently served by public transportation, such as the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, and alternative transportation systems, such as bike and pedestrian trails. The Village planned land use map reflects higher-density, compact development patterns.

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[5] *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 the,* Housing Element*, of this report.*

The need to encourage land use planning to correspond with transportation corridors and to encourage land use polices that address "aging in place," such as compact development and development with access to public transportation, was also identified during public input sessions. The higher-density, compact, and mixed-use development shown on the Village planned land use map would be consistent with the public input results.

Existing commercial development is generally located in the along major arterials as shown on Map VIII-1, primarily extending from the downtown to the interstate highway retail zone. This type of development pattern supports the use of alternative transportation, such as the Ozaukee County Express Bus System. This type of development pattern also increases accessibility of shopping and jobs to those in the 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. Industrial development has been well-managed in the Village through incremental expansion of the Dekora Woods Business Park. The existing pattern of commercial and industrial development should be continued through the comprehensive plan design year 2035, as reflected on the planned land use map.

Utilities and Community Facilities Issue

The boundaries of service areas of public utilities and community facilities are mapped in Chapter 4, *Inventory of Current 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 4 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, including infill development, redevelopment, mixed use 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.

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 planned land use map should accommodate the 4480 jobs projected to be located in the Village in the plan design year of 2035.

Several *Economic Development Element* goals, objectives, policies, and programs affect the Village planned land use map. The goal under the Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue is to promote an

adequate number of sites for business attraction, retention, and expansion in the Village. Objectives under this goal include promoting an adequate amount of available and suitable land with infrastructure for these businesses in the Village, promoting redevelopment of underutilized commercial and industrial land in the Village, and to promote the use of 460 acres of land to support the projected 5,241 jobs to be located in the Village by 2035;[6] which is an increase of 280 acres in the area devoted to such uses in 2007.

The Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue also includes several policies and programs to support the goals and objectives listed above. Policies include the promotion of businesses in business/industrial parks, TIF Districts, the downtown area, and environmentally contaminated sites in the Village. Additional policies include the development of new businesses or expansion of businesses in the areas with existing infrastructure or contiguous to areas with existing infrastructure. Several programs support these policies by recommending the areas listed above for commercial and industrial use on the Village planned land use map. The planned land use map reflects these economic development goals, objectives, polices, and programs where possible.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue

Land use conflicts are most likely to occur in town areas adjacent to the Village boundary. While the Village and Town of Saukville failed to come to terms regarding a boundary agreement and joint planning, resulting complementary language incorporated into their respective plan documents will encourage sensible development *and* the long term preservation of the rural character and open spaces in the Town. 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.

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 agricultural and natural resource base; that promotes efficient development patterns with low municipal government, State government, and utility costs; and addresses public input gathered during the comprehensive planning process, such as the desire to preserve the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County. Each of the comprehensive planning elements has been integrated into the Land Use Element through issue statements that identify how these elements will affect the desired development pattern of the 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

[6] *The acreage is based on the Recommended Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, which is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report Number 48,* A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, *June 2006.*

Village'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[7] 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 and land division ordinances.

Land Use Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, policies, programs, 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

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Issue

- **Goal:** Preserve the rural and small town character of Ozaukee County.
  - **Objective:** Discourage urban development within the rural areas of Ozaukee County. Encourage the location of major retail, service, institutional, and other urban uses within urban service areas.
- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance the agricultural base within the Village planning area.
  - **Objective:** Preserve a sufficient amount of agricultural land in the towns to ensure farming remains viable in the Village planning area.
    - **Policy:** Promote agricultural use on parcels receiving a LESA[8] score of 6.4 or greater.
    - **Policy:** Discourage land divisions on all agricultural parcels with a LESA score of 6.4 or greater or currently being worked.
    - **Policy:** Discourage incompatible uses near farms and large contiguous areas of agricultural use.
      - **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels receiving a LESA score of 6.4 or greater on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035
      - **Program:** Review and revise the Village Zoning Ordinance and Land Division Ordinance as necessary to ensure they are consistent with the Village comprehensive plan.
    - **Policy:** Encourage niche farming operations in the Village planning area, such as organic farming and orchards.
      - **Program:** Assign agricultural use to parcels identified as orchards, nurseries, and special agricultural and agriculture-related uses in the 2000 land use inventory (Map IV-2) and

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

[8] *The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) analysis for agricultural productivity is outlined in Chapter III and VII of this report. A detailed description of the LESA analysis is outlined in the* Ozaukee County LESA Analysis Report, *which can be obtained by contacting the Ozaukee County Planning, 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. The LESA analysis includes parcels located outside of 2020 planned sewer service areas with more than 2 percent of the land in agricultural use.*

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 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 County model transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas.

- **Goal:** Preserve and enhance the Village's natural resource base.
  - **Objective:** Guide urban land uses to land that can sustain urban development.
    - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with natural limitations for building site development on Map VIII-3.
    - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as environmentally sensitive on Map VIII-5.
      - **Program:** Incorporate appropriate lands identified on Maps V-3 and V-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.
    - **Policy:** Discourage incompatible uses in environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites in Ozaukee County.
      - **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:** 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.
    - **Policy:** Protect floodplains and wetlands from incompatible uses.
      - **Program:** Incorporate wetlands into the Village Planned Land Use Map under the Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved land use category.
      - **Program:** Incorporate floodplains into the Village Planned Land Use Map as an overlay.
      - **Program:** Continue to enforce the Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations and ensure the regulations are consistent with the Village comprehensive plan.
    - **Policy:** Discourage urban development in the Village from being located on soils that are unsuitable for development.
      - **Program:** Assist Ozaukee 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.
    - **Policy:** Encourage the wise management of potential aggregate resources in Ozaukee County.
      - **Program:** Work with Ozaukee 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.
      - **Program:** Work with aggregate producers to expand existing nonmetallic mining sites where possible.
  - **Objective:** Preserve and enhance the park and open space system within the Village.

- **Policy:** Implement the recommendations set forth in the Village 2008 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
- **Policy:** Consider future recreational needs during the Village plat review process.
  - **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.

Housing Issue

- **Goal:** Promote the addition of an adequate number of housing units to the current housing stock in the Village to meet housing demand through 2035.
  - **Objective:** Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and special needs groups in the Village.
  - **Objective:** Encourage sustainable development of land for residential use.
    - **Policy:** Promote a Village vacancy rate of 1.5 to 2.0 percent and a renter-occupied vacancy rate of 5.0 to 6.0 percent.
    - **Policy:** Increase, maintain and enhance the number and variety of senior oriented housing units.
    - **Policy:** Promote a varying number of housing unit sizes, lot sizes, and structure types within the sewer service area in the Village to meet the needs of Village residents and Ozaukee County residents.
    - **Policy:** Promote the availability of land for development and redevelopment of affordable housing in the Village.
    - **Policy:** A desirable mix of housing unit types includes 50 percent single family units, 15 percent two-family units, and 35 percent multi-family units emphasizing home-ownership condominium development and senior living.
      - **Program:** Allocate an adequate amount of land on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to accommodate the planned additional dwelling units in the Village by 2035.
      - **Program:** Allow for single family, two-family, and multi-family residential uses in areas identified as medium density urban and high density urban residential[9] on the planned land use map.
      - **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category and traditional neighborhood development overlays on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to be consistent with "flexible zoning districts."[10]
      - **Program:** Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including medium density urban, high density urban, and mixed use in the residential Smart Growth Areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
      - **Program:** Allocate residential land in existing urban service areas to urban densities.

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[9] *Medium density urban residential areas have an average density of one home per 7,500 to 43,559 square feet and high density urban residential areas have an average density of less than 7,500 square feet per home.*

[10] *Examples of flexible zoning districts in Ozaukee County include the central city mixed use district in the City of Part Washington and the traditional neighborhood zoning district in the Village of Fredonia.*

- **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 subdivisions 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.

Transportation Issue

- **Goal:** Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.
  - **Objective:** Ensure new roads and major improvements to existing roads adequately support new and planned development.
  - **Objective:** Establish land use development patterns that can be efficiently served by public transportation, such as the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, and alternative transportation systems such as commuter rail, bicycle and pedestrian trails.
  - **Objective:** Establish land use development patterns that are served by existing transportation corridors.
  - **Objective:** Establish land use development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimize environmental impact, such as rail.
  - **Objective:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
    - **Policy:** Ensure street and highway planning is closely coordinated with and complementary to land use planning.
    - **Policy:** Encourage the regional land use planning objective to ensure the supporting transportation, utility and community facility, and public facility systems properly relate to the spatial distribution of current and planned various land uses.
    - **Policy:** Work with neighboring communities and the County to ensure the arterial street network, transit services, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities are appropriately sized and of compatible design when connecting to serve Village residents.
      - **Program:** As a planning baseline, incorporate the Ozaukee 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 a mix of residential land use categories, including medium density urban and high density urban residential uses, to 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 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems.
      - **Program:** Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the commercial Smart Growth areas identified in the Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas section of this Chapter on the 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 IV-1, into the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.

- **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to allow for future Transit Oriented Developments (TOD)[11] in Ozaukee County.
- **Program:** Work with the County to develop consistency between the County highway access management ordinance and Village roadway *access management/driveway* ordinance(s).
- **Program:** Support Ozaukee County's program to develop study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH-43 interchanges in the County and work with the County to prepare plans for these study areas. The plans should incorporate the land use development pattern set forth on Map X-7.
- **Program:** Study the use of the Ozaukee County model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances[12] and the Ozaukee County model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions.
- **Program:** Identify and plan for animal migration corridor crossings below major highway corridors, based on the animal habitat areas identified in Chapters 3 and 5.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee County to initiate a corridor study for the potential rapid transit guideway corridor and associated land use identified within Ozaukee County under the regional transportation system plan, shown on Map X-3 in Chapter Ten.

Utilities and Community Facilities Issue

- **Goal:** Establish land uses and densities that promote efficient and sustainable development patterns.
  - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.
  - **Objective:** Establish land use development patterns with utility infrastructure that properly addresses the environmental impact of development.
  - **Objective:** Guide uses to land in jurisdictions that can support sustainable suburban and urban development.
  - **Objective:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
    - **Policy:** Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to communication and utility uses, such as *sewage disposal plants, waters towers, water supply plants, and stormwater management facilities* on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to efficiently serve Village residents
    - **Policy:** Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to institutional and governmental service uses such as *governmental administration, safety, and assembly buildings; educational buildings and institutions; hospitals; and cemeteries* on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 to efficiently serve residents.
    - **Policy:** Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.

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[11] *The term "transit-oriented development" refers to compact, mixed-use development whose internal design is intended to maximize access to a transit stop located within or adjacent to the development. Within the development, commercial uses and higher-density residential uses are located near the transit stop. The layout of streets and sidewalks provides convenient walking and bicycling access to the transit stop.*

[12] *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.*

- **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with natural limitations for building site development on Map V-3.
  - **Program:** Allocate medium density urban and high density urban residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional and government land uses to land within the 2035 planned urban service areas, shown on Map IV-3 in Chapter 4, 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:** Participate in the Ozaukee County assistance program to incorporate the UWM Groundwater Budget in the Village development review process.
  - **Program:** Incorporate 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.

Economic Development Issue

- **Goal:** Promote an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction in the Village through 2035.
  - **Objective:** Promote an adequate amount of available and suitable land with supporting infrastructure for business retention, expansion, and attraction through 2035.
  - **Objective:** Promote redevelopment of underutilized commercial and industrial land in the Village through 2035.
  - **Objective:** Promote the use of 460 acres of land to support the 4480 jobs projected to be located in the Village in 2035.[13]
  - **Objective:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business use.
    - **Policy:** Promote office and industrial development in business/industrial parks in the Village.
    - **Policy:** Promote retail, service, office, industrial, or mixed use development in TIF districts in the Village as appropriate for the specific district and its location.
    - **Policy:** Promote retail, service, office, and mixed use development and redevelopment in the *downtown area and/or mixed use areas* of the Village.
    - **Policy:** Promote the remediation and reuse of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial uses as identified on Table XII-12 in Chapter 9, *Economic Development Element*.
    - **Policy:** Promote the development of new businesses, or business expansion, in areas with existing infrastructure and community services, or in areas near or contiguous to existing service areas that can readily be served by extending infrastructure.
    - **Policy:** Promote green buildings and infrastructure techniques in new and existing commercial and industrial developments in the Village.
      - **Program:** Allocate 120 acres to commercial/mixed-use and 280 acres to industrial land use categories on the Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.
      - **Program:** Study the development of an incentive program for commercial buildings using the LEED rating system[14] such as waiving permit fees or an expedited permit review process.

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[13] *The acreage is based on the Recommended Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, which is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report Number 48,* A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, *June 2006.*

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue

- **Goal:** Work with neighboring communities to plan for and regulate land in areas of shared interest.
  - **Objective:** Work with neighboring communities to plan for and regulate land in comprehensive planning areas, extraterritorial plat review areas, and extraterritorial zoning areas.
    - **Policy:** Work with Ozaukee County to facilitate discussions between neighboring communities regarding land use planning, water resources,[15] boundary issues, and land-use related extraterritorial authorities during the implementation of comprehensive plans prepared as a result of the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.
      - **Program:** Work with Ozaukee 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 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 3) to help facilitate cooperative planning and land use regulation with neighboring communities.
      - **Program:** Share inventory data and additional planning maps produced by the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process with neighboring communities to facilitate joint land use planning and regulation.

Land Use and Implementation Issue

- **Goal:** Accommodate the projected growth in the Village's population, households, and employment through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Goal:** Accommodate the institutions and infrastructure required to effectively serve residential, commercial, and industrial development in the Village through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- **Goal:** Guide projected growth in a manner that protects the agricultural and natural resource base of the Village planning area.
  - **Objective:** Encourage a balanced and sustainable allocation of space between various types of land use categories to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of Village residents.
  - **Objective:** Encourage a balance between development types.
    - **Policy:** Integrate the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Economic Development; and Intergovernmental Cooperation issues of the *Land Use Element*.
      - **Program:** Incorporate the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and

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[14] *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.*

[15] *Water resources include surface waters such as lakes and streams, groundwater including the shallow and deep aquifers, water-related natural resources such as the Cedarburg Bog, and groundwater recharge areas.*

Community Facilities; Economic Development; and Intergovernmental Cooperation issues into Map VIII-8, Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035.[16]

- **Policy:** The Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035 shall provide adequate additional land to accommodate changes in population, households, and employment in the Village by 2035, using the standards established by the Regional Land Use Plan.
  - **Program:** For each additional 100 dwelling units to be accommodated at high density urban residential densities, 15 acres shall be allocated.
  - **Program:** For each additional 100 dwelling units to be accommodated at medium density urban residential densities, 15 to 45 acres shall be allocated.
  - **Program:** For each additional 1,000 persons to be accommodated, approximately 12 acres of governmental and institutional land should be allocated.
  - **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 retail and service land should be allocated.
  - **Program:** For each additional 100 commercial employees to be accommodated in office settings, approximately 2.5 acres of office land should be allocated.
- **Policy:** Provide a spatial distribution of various land uses on the Village Planned Land Use Map that will result in a convenient and compatible arrangement of land uses.
  - **Program:** Locate urban density residential uses within neighborhoods or hamlets that contain, within reasonable walking distance, necessary supporting uses, such as park, retail and service, and elementary school facilities.
  - **Program:** Designate areas for mixed-use development 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.
- **Policy:** Existing urban areas should be conserved and renewed, as appropriate.
  - **Program:** To the extent practicable, the additional urban land necessary to accommodate growth should be met through the renewal or redevelopment as appropriate of older, underutilized urban areas that are in need of revitalization and through the infilling of undeveloped land within existing urban service areas.

- **Goal:** Ensure the "consistency" requirement of the State comprehensive planning law is fulfilled.
  - **Objective:** Ensure the Village zoning and land division ordinances and Village shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations are consistent with the land use plan map adopted by the Village Board in order to meet the requirements of Section 66.1001 (3) of the *Statutes*.
    - **Policy:** Consult the Village comprehensive plan when implementing Village zoning and land division functions.
      - **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.

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[16] *The land use categories shown on Map VIII-7 are quantitatively summarized for the Village on Table VIII-6 and Figure VIII-1. Permitted uses and densities are defined for each land use category in Figure VIII-2. 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-7 and Table VIII-6.*

- **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.

Table VIII-1

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2007

Land Use Category[a] A	cres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family	418.47	31.2	18.3
Two-Family	39.06	2.9	1.7
Multi-Family	53.88	4.0	2.4
Mobile Homes	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	511.41	38.1	22.3
Commercial	120.44	9.0	5.3
Industrial	241.17	18.0	10.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	151.46	11.3	6.6
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	165.49	12.3	7.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way	22.25	1.7	1.0
Communications and Utilities	40.57	3.0	1.8
Subtotal	379.77	28.3	16.6
Governmental and Institutional[b]	38.17	2.8	1.7
Recreational[c]	49.93	3.7	2.2
Urban Subtotal	1,340.89	100.0	58.6
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	47.17	5.0	2.1
Wetlands	306.29	32.2	13.3
Surface Water	45.53	4.8	2.0
Subtotal	398.99	42.0	17.4
Agricultural	262.70	27.7	11.5
Extractive and Landfill	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[d]	287.35	30.3	12.5
Nonurban Subtotal	949.04	100.0	41.4
Total	2,289.93	- -	100.0

[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 199		0-2000		1980-2000	
	1980 199	0	2000[a]	Acres	Percent Change Ac	res	Percent Change Ac	res	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 SAUKVILLE: 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	275	275	303	- -	- -	28	10.2	28	10.2
Two-Family	8	12	37	4	50.0	25	208.3	29	362.5
Multi-Family	18	23	35	5	27.8	12	52.2	17	94.4
Mobile Homes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Subtotal	301	310	375	9	3.0	65	21.0	74	24.6
Commercial	23	40	63	17	73.9	23	57.5	40	173.9
Industrial	33	56	117	23	69.7	61	108.9	84	254.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	80	80	107	- -	- -	27	33.8	27	33.8
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	95	96	143	1	1.1	47	49.0	48	50.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	23	24	18	1	4.3	-6	-25.0	-5	-21.7
Communications and Utilities and Other Transportation	20	31	37	11	55.0	6	19.4	17	85.0
Subtotal	218	231	305	13	6.0	74	32.0	87	39.9
Governmental and Institutional	18	22	35	4	22.2	13	59.1	17	94.4
Recreational	19	44	45	25	131.6	1	2.3	26	136.8
Urban Subtotal	612	703	940	91	14.9	237	33.7	328	53.6
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	56	56	48	- -	- -	-8	-14.3	-8	-14.3
Wetlands	272	280	302	8	2.9	22	7.9	30	11.0
Surface Water	38	39	39	1	2.6	- -	- -	1	2.6
Subtotal	366	375	389	9	2.5	14	3.7	23	6.3
Agricultural	1,046	938	525	-108	-10.3	-413	-44.0	-521	-49.8
Landfills	3	2	2	-1	-33.3	- -	- -	-1	-33.3
Quarries	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Open Lands	226	235	397	9	4.0	162	68.9	171	75.7
Nonurban Subtotal	1,641	1,550	1,313	-91	-5.5	-237	-15.3	-328	-20.0
Total	2,253	2,253	2,253	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Note: The data above is based on the 2004 Village of Saukville civil division boundary.

[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 SAUKVILLE: 2002 – 2006

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2002			Statement of Equalized Values 2006			Change in Equalized Value 2002 - 2006	
	Land	Improvements	Total	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	$39,665,900	$121,630,400	$161,296,300	$55,946,600	$178,564,900	$234,511,500	$73,215,200	45.4
Commercial	$12,949,600	$45,695,000	$58,644,600	$23,296,000	$66,904,300	$90,200,300	$31,555,700	53.8
Manufacturing	$4,927,000	$43,659,000	$48,586,000	$6,197,200	$44,621,100	$50,818,300	$2,232,300	4.6
Agricultural	$23,500	N/A	$23,500	$35,700	N/A	$35,700	$12,200	51.9
Undeveloped	N/A	N/A	N/A	$235,100	N/A	$235,100	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swamp and Waste	$18,600	N/A	$18,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	$25,500	N/A	$25,500	$75,000	N/A	$75,000	$49,500	194.1
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	$57,610,100	$210,984,400	$268,594,500	$85,785,600	$290,090,300	$375,875,900	$107,281,400	39.9

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table VIII-6

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2035

Land Use Category[a]	Village Corporate Limits[b]		Planned Sewer Service Area[c]		Planning Area[d]	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Urban						
Low Density Residential – Rural	--	--	35	1.2	451	4.8
Low Density Residential – Urban	3	0.1	74	2.4	400	4.3
Medium Density Residential	485	21.2	762	25.0	1,166	12.5
High Density Residential	113	4.9	226	7.4	371	4.0
Retail or Service Commercial	227	9.9	327	10.8	393	4.2
Office Park	--	--	27	0.9	187	2.0
Business Park	456	19.9	8	0.3	256	2.7
Industrial	39	1.7	378	12.4	394	4.2
Government and Institutional	49	2.1	48	1.6	48	0.5
Park or Recreational	35	1.5	39	1.3	329	3.5
Transportation or Utilities	63	2.8	89	2.9	100	1.1
Streets and Highways	340	14.8	380	12.5	856	9.2
Urban Subtotal	1,809	79.0	2,395	78.7	4,953	52.9
Nonurban						
Agriculture or Other Open Space	48	2.1	--	--	2,266	24.2
Wetlands Outside Environmental Corridors	--	--	36	1.2	102	1.1
Nature Preserve	--	--	60	2.0	104	1.1
Woodlands Outside Environmental Corridors	--	--	8	0.3	10	0.1
Primary Environmental Corridor[e]	211	9.2	241	7.9	1,237	13.2
Secondary Environmental Corridor[e]	144	6.3	189	6.2	276	3.0
Isolated Natural Resource Area[e]	31	1.4	58	1.9	278	3.0
Surface Water	45	2.0	58	1.9	130	1.4
Nonurban Subtotal	480	21.0	650	21.3	4403	47.1
Total	2,290	100.0	3,045	100.0	9,355	100.0
Overlay Categories						
Map Modernization Floodplain: 2007	720.5	--	897.2	--	2087.1	--
Wisconsin Wetland Inventory: 2007	355.9	--	449.6	--	1599.6	--

[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 6, 2002.*

[d]*Includes full planning area shown on Map VIII-___.*

[e]*Does not include street and highway rights-of-way within environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas.*

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

Table VIII-7

INCREMENTAL LAND USE PROJECTIONS FOR THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA: 2007 – 2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2007		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2007 – 2035	5-Year Increment
	Acres	Percent of Village A	cres	Percent of Planning Area	Acres	Acres
Residential[a]	511	22.3	2,388	25.5	1,877	312.8
Commercial[b]	120	5.3	570	6.1	450	75.0
Industrial[c]	241	10.5	660	7.1	419	69.8

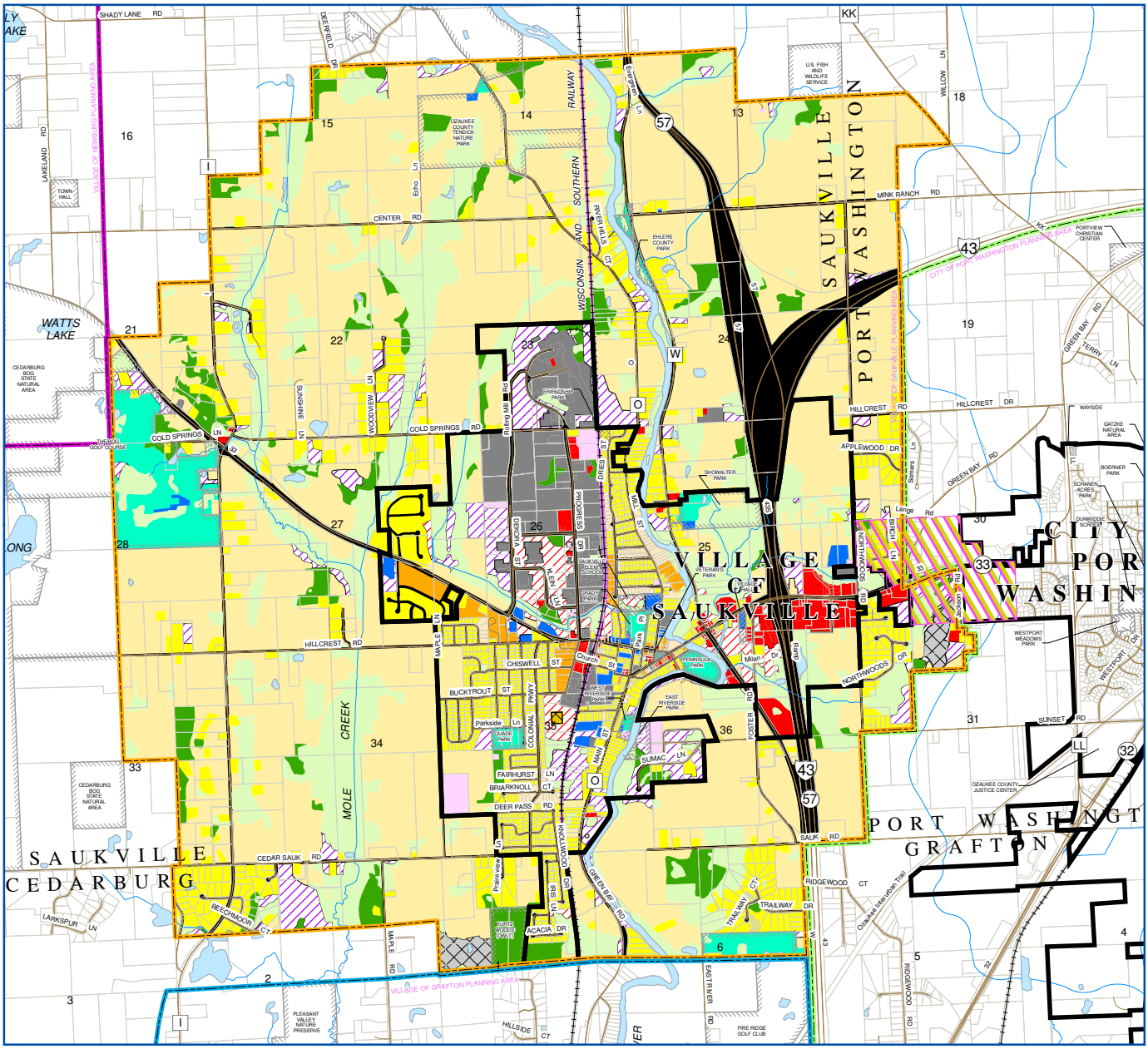
Includes the Low Density - Rural, Low Density-Urban, Medium Density, and High Density Residential categories.

Includes the Retail or Service Commercial category, 40 percent of lands in the Business Park category, and 40 percent of lands n the Office Park category.

Includes the Industrial category, 60 percent of lands in the Business Park category, and 60 percent of lands in the Office Park category.

Source: SEWRPC.

GENERALIZED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 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 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, 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

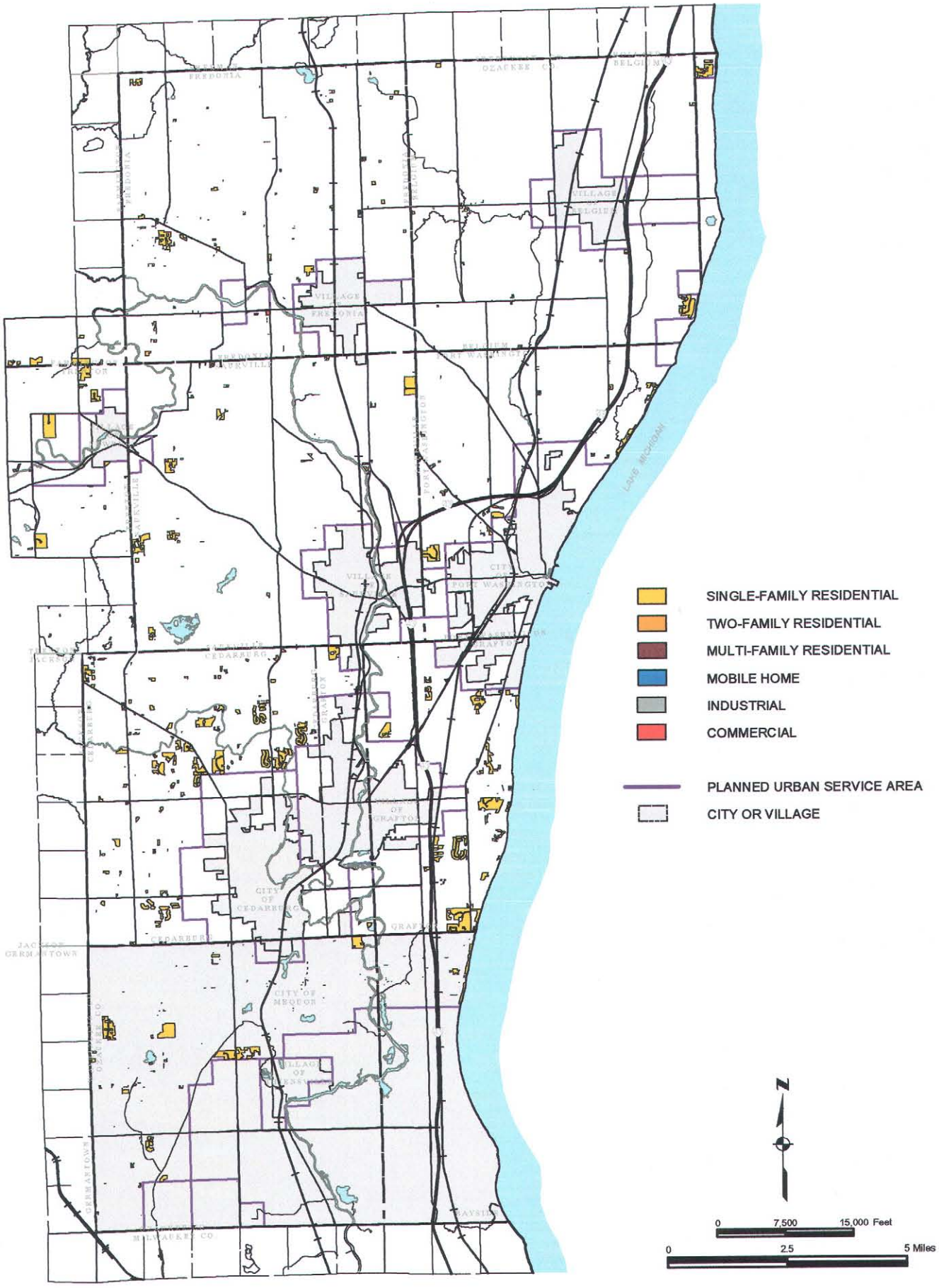
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT. FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN 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: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

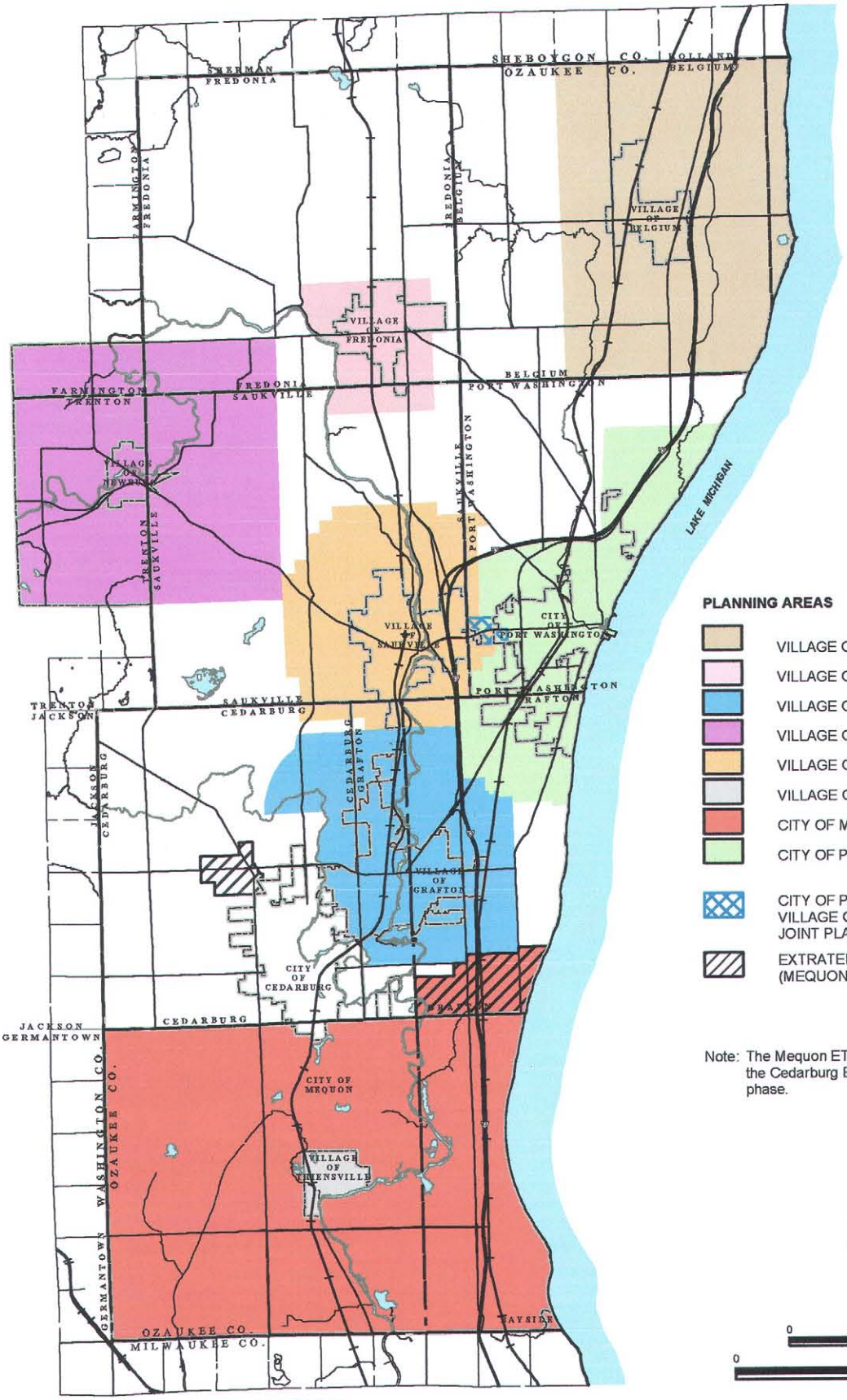
Adopted 01/20/09

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.

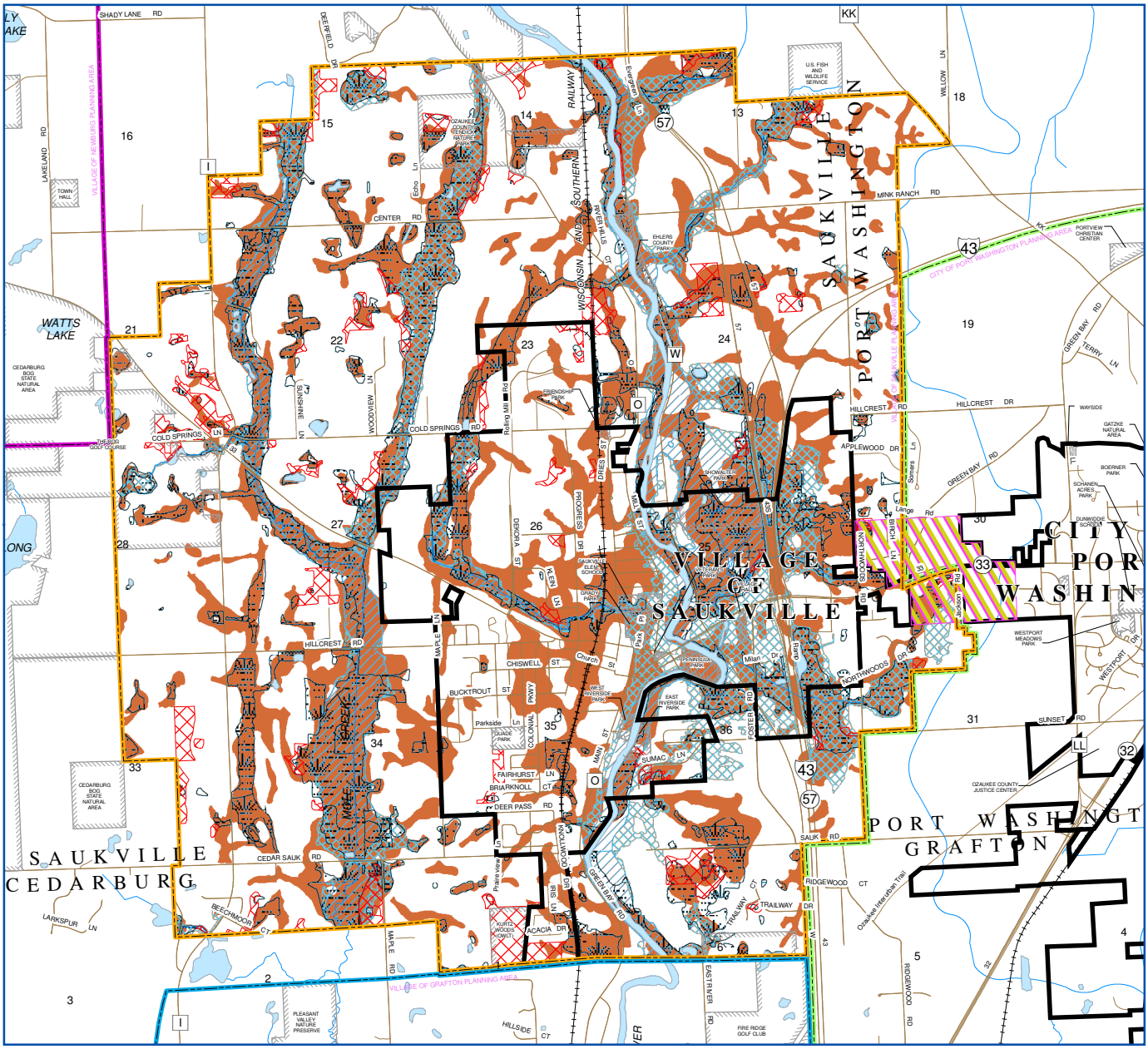
N

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 SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA: 2007



MAP VIII-4

- FLOODWAY
- FLOODFRINGE
- SURFACE WATER
- WOODLANDS
- WETLANDS
- SATURATED (HYDRIC) SOILS
- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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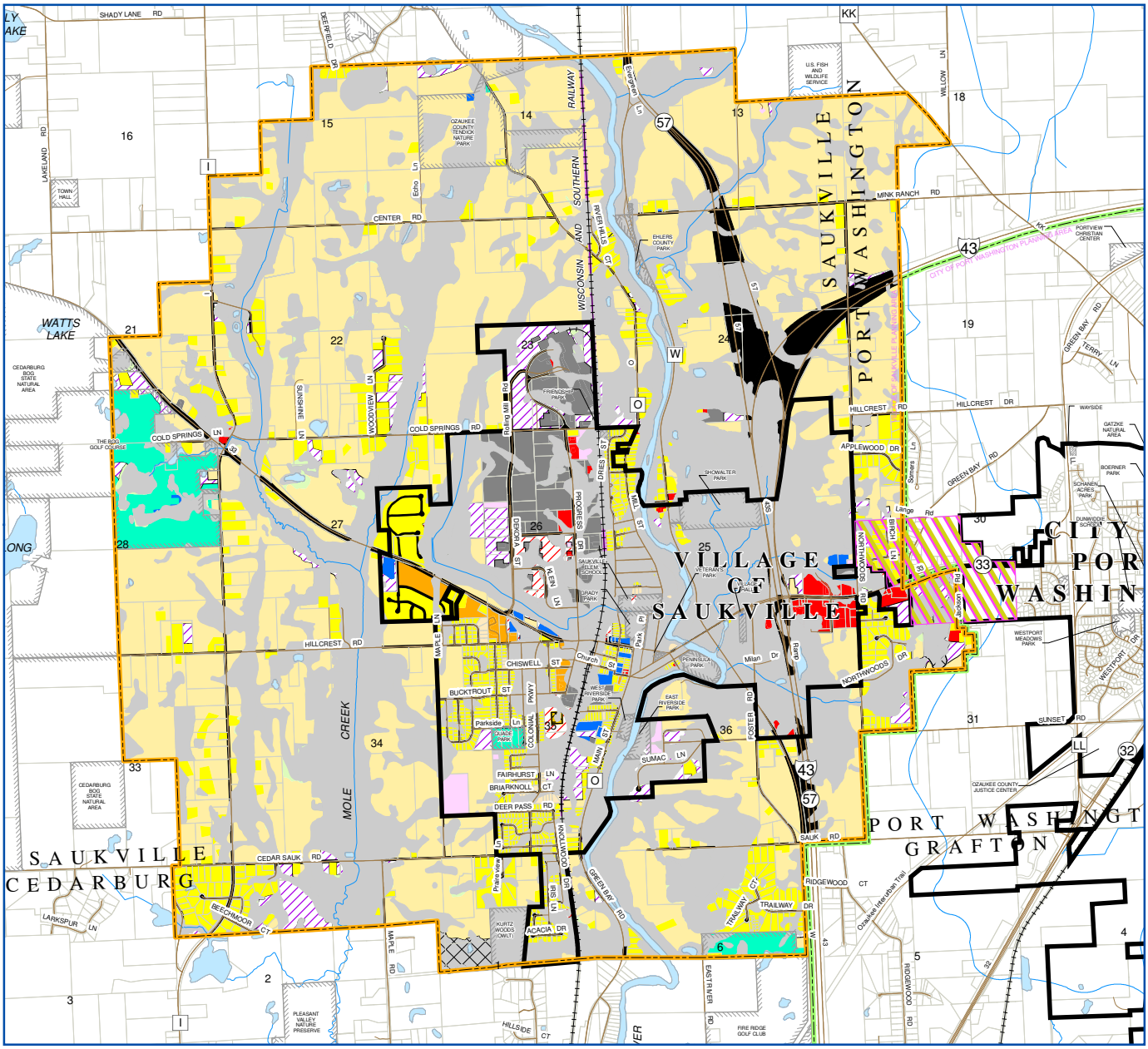
COMPILED BY THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AND OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MAPS, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION, OZAUKEE COUNTY RECORDS, AND SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL 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: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

NATURAL LIMITATIONS TO BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT AND EXISTING LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 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

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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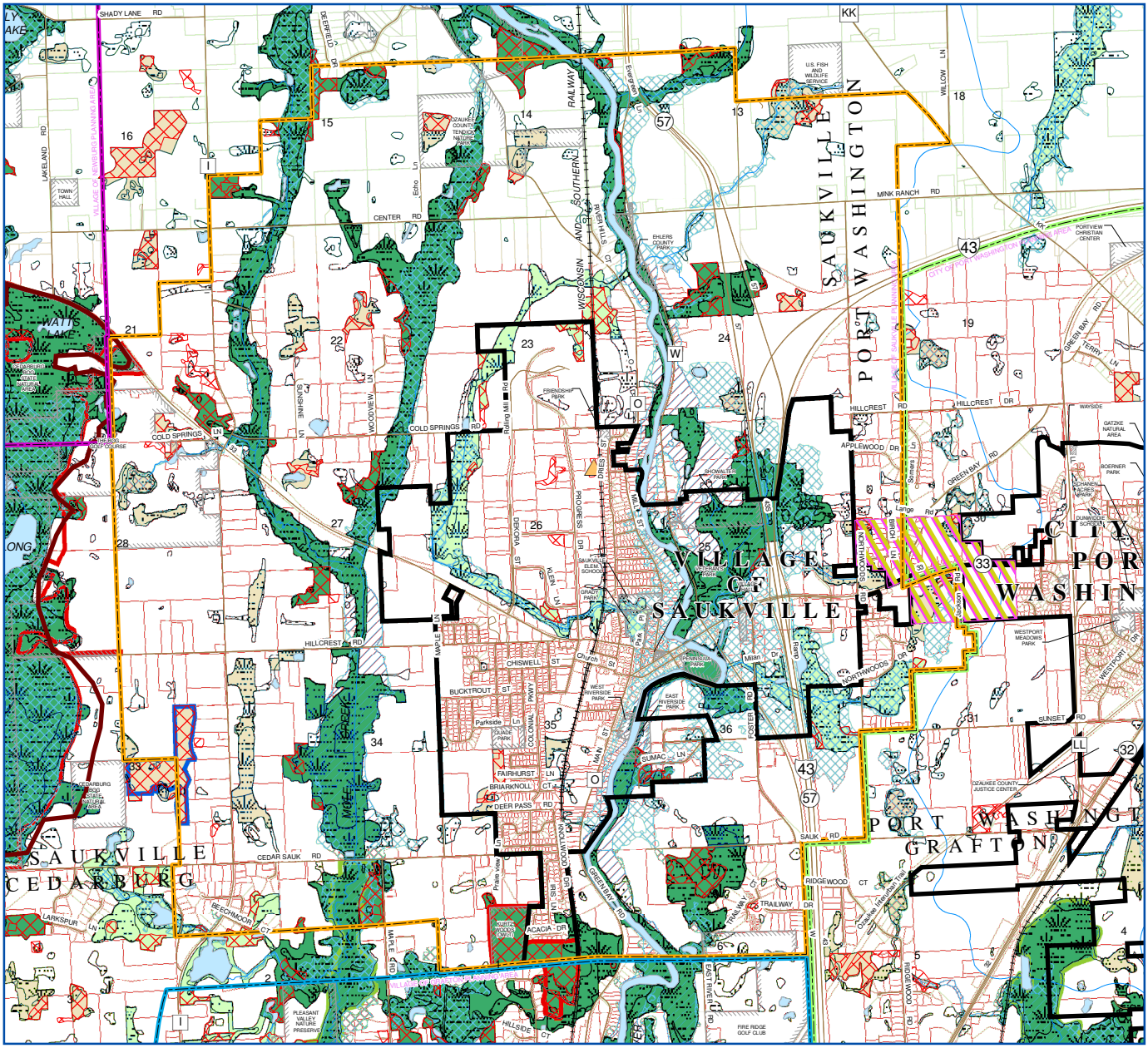
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 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 LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-3)

WDNR FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- FLOODWAY
- FLOODFRINGE

- CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARY - JAN. 2007
- HINES EMERALD DRAGONFLY
- CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE
- SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITE

- WETLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- WOODLANDS

- VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNING AREA
- CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF GRAFTON PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE OF NEWBURG PLANNING AREA
- SHARED PLANNING DISTRICT (Saukville - Port Washington)

N

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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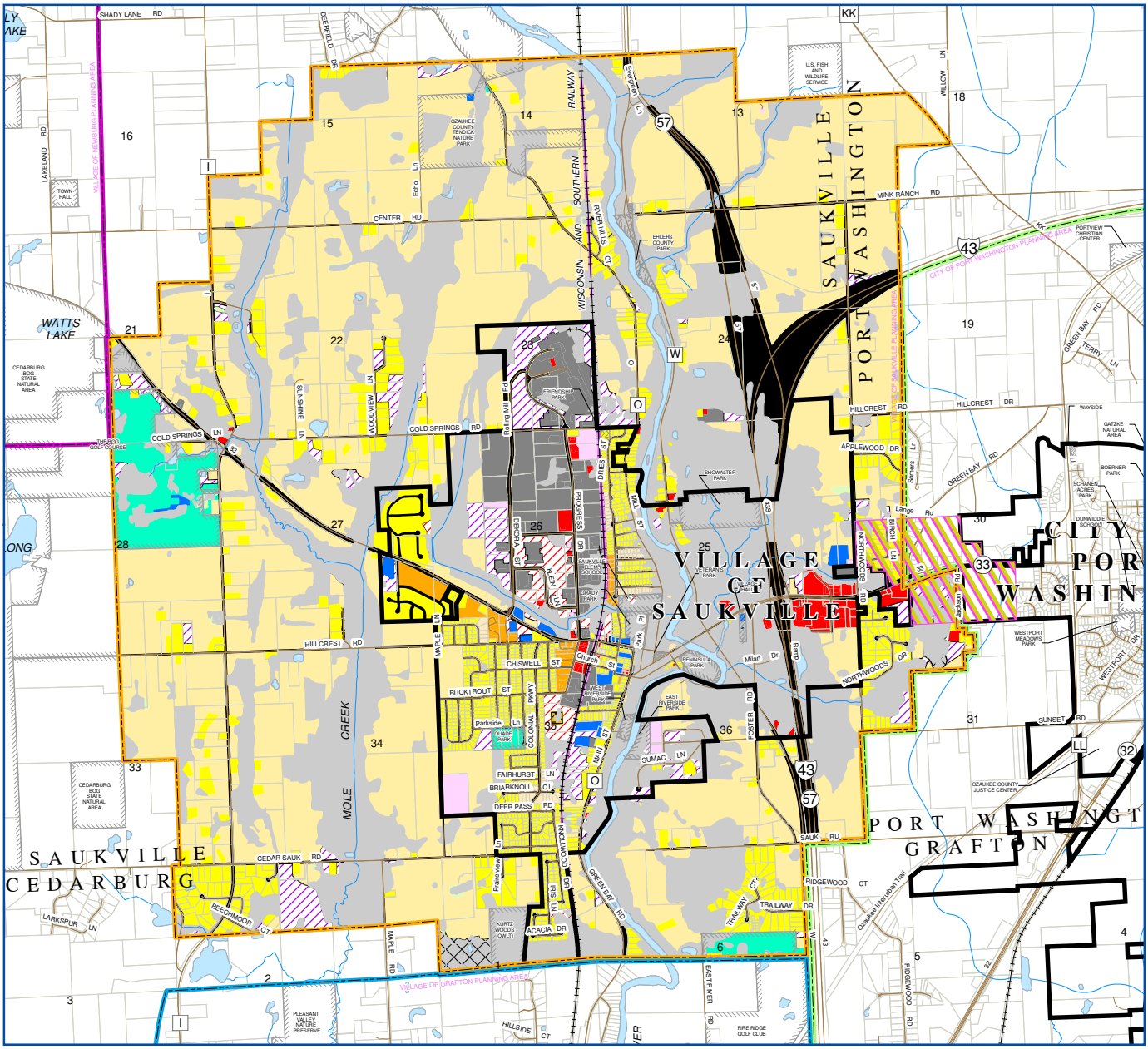
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS AND EXISTING LAND USE IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 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
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- 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

0 1,550 3,100 6,200 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC

PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

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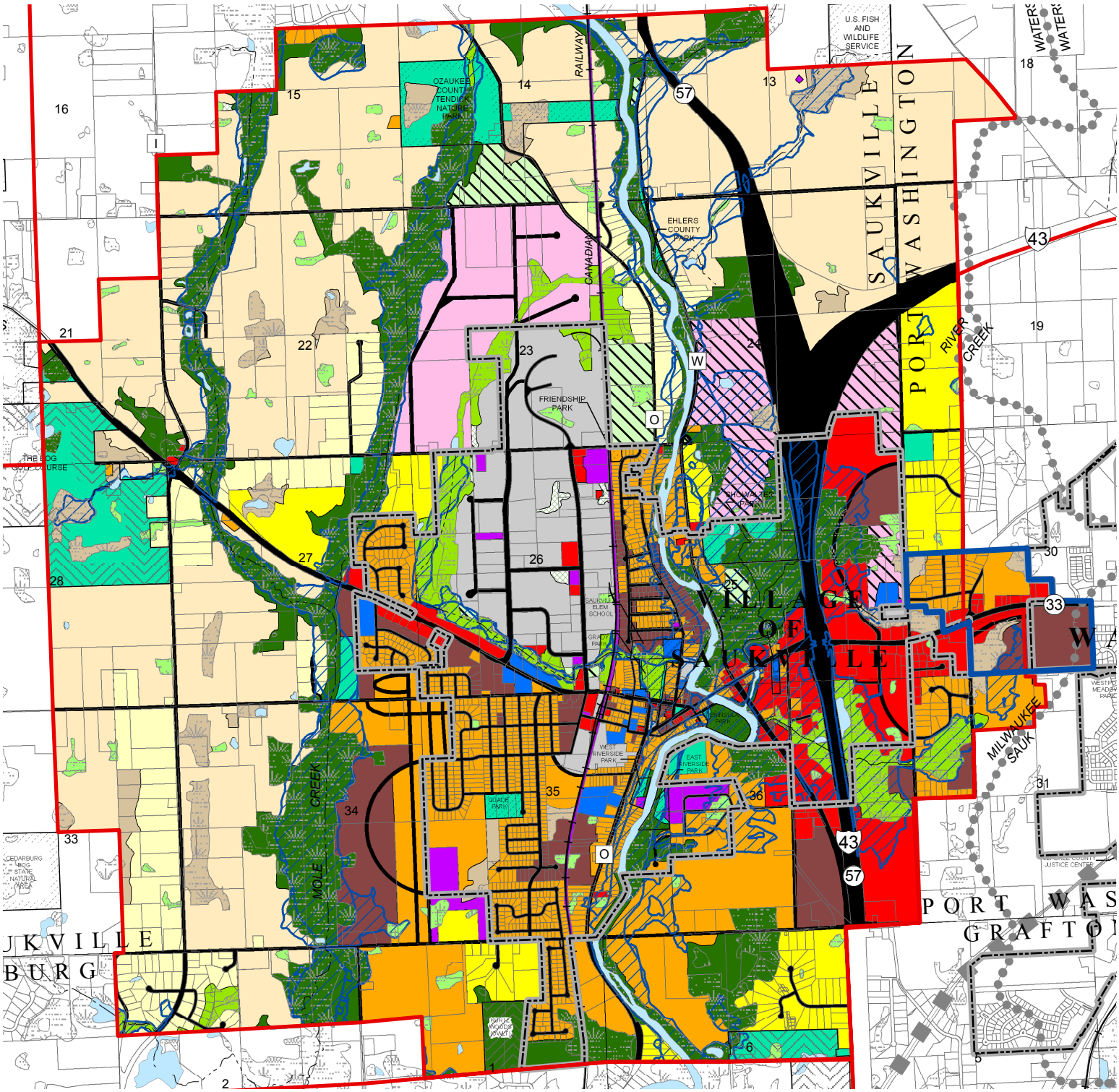
OZAUKEE COUNTY

SCALE: 1:48,000
PLANIMETRIC FEATURES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY 2007
CIVIL DIVISION BOUNDARIES CURRENT AS OF JANUARY, 2007

Adopted 01/20/09

Map VIII-8

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE PLANNED LAND USE MAP: 2035



- LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL - URBAN
- MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL - RURAL
- RETAIL OR SERVICE COMMERCIAL
- OFFICE PARK
- BUSINESS PARK
- INDUSTRIAL
- GOVERNMENTAL OR INSTITUTIONAL
- PARK OR RECREATIONAL
- TRANSPORTATION OR UTILITIES
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- AGRICULTURAL OR OTHER OPEN SPACE
- WETLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS
- NATURE PRESERVE
- WOODLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SURFACE WATER
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS
- WISCONSIN WETLAND INVENTORY: 2007 (OVERLAY)
- MAP MODERNIZATION FLOODPLAIN: 2007 (OVERLAY)
- SHARED PLANNING AREA
- VILLAGE AND CITY PLANNING AREAS

N

0 1,500 3,000 Feet

Source: Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

CHAPTER 6

THE DOWNTOWN PLAN

PLEASE REFER TO SUPPLEMENTAL CHAPTER 6 AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT

CHAPTER 7

THE 2008 COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

PLEASE REFER TO SUPPLEMENTAL CHAPTER 7 AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT

CHAPTER 8

HOUSING ELEMENT

Note: Figures and maps referenced in the Chapter are attached at the end of the Chapter.

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 Saukville. In addition, specific policies and programs must be identified that:

- Promote the development of housing for residents of the Village of Saukville 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 assessment 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 2, is used to analyze future housing needs for residents of the Village of Saukville.

Part 2 provides a description of government programs which facilitate the provision of housing, including workforce and first time home-buyer housing opportunities, and Part 3 includes information on Village of Saukville policies and ordinances affecting housing 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.

---

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

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 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 Saukville residents through 2035. The existing housing stock inventory, primarily based on census year 2000 data, 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 Saukville 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 1,639 housing units in the Village of Saukville in 2000. About 57.1 percent, or 936 housing units, were owner-occupied and about 39.5 percent, or 647 housing units, were renter-occupied. About 2.4 percent of the total housing units, or 56 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. Village information as of 2006, indicates categorical increases as follows:

category		village-wide total	% total	% change from 2005
1.	Single Family	1012 Units	56.0%	+1.5
2.	Condos	130 Units	7.0%	+10.8
3.	Duplexes	246 Units	13.0%	0
4.	Multi-Family	438 Units	24.0%	+.7
		1826 Units	100.0%	

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 Saukville was 2.4 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 1.2 percent for owner-occupied units and 5.1 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 Saukville in 2000. These values can be used to determine if there are adequate home ownership opportunities for residents of all income levels. About 57.2 percent of owner-occupied homes had values between $100,000 and $149,999 and about 21.8 percent had values between $150,000 and $199,999. About 7.3 percent of owner-occupied homes had values between $200,000 and $299,999. Very few housing units had values above $300,000 and none were below $50,000. The median value for owner-occupied housing units in the Village of Saukville in 2000 was $135,700. 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 $135,700 in the Village of Saukville 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. A sampling of 2006 sales prices for owner occupied housing units in the Village of Saukville reveals a 31% increase in values from 2000, with an average sale price of $178,000.

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

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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.*

in the Village of Saukville. 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 $1,195.

- About 23.5 percent of homeowners spent between $700 and $999 and about 7.0 percent spent under $700
- About 44.9 percent of homeowners with a mortgage spent between $1,000 and $1,499 on monthly housing costs
- About 20.9 percent spent between $1,500 and $2,000 and about 3.5 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 $1,195 in the Village of Saukville 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 $350.

- About 58.0 percent of homeowners without a mortgage spent between $300 and $399 on monthly housing costs
- About 17.1 percent spent between $400 and $499 and about 9.6 percent spent between $500 and $699
- Less than 1 percent of homeowners spent over $700 and about 15.3 percent spent under $300

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 $350 in the Village of Saukville 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 $589 in 2000.

- About 56.2 percent of renters spent between $500 and $749 on monthly housing costs
- About 17.0 percent spent between $750 and $999 and about 12.8 percent spent between $300 and $499
- About 2.0 percent spent between $1,000 and $1,499 and about 10.4 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

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[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.*

[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.*

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 $589 in the Village of Saukville was lower 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 Saukville in 2000. This information, when compared with household size information inventoried in Chapter 2, will provide a greater understanding of what type of housing units will best suit the future needs of Village of Saukville residents.

Three bedroom dwellings comprised about 58.9 percent of the owner-occupied units. Four bedroom dwellings and two bedroom dwellings comprised about 20.0 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, of the owner-occupied units. Dwellings with five or more bedrooms and one or no bedrooms comprised about 6.2 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, of the owner-occupied dwellings.

Two bedroom units comprised about 45.2 percent of the rental units. Units with one bedroom or no bedrooms and three bedroom units comprised about 29.6 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively, of rental units. Four bedroom units and units with five or more bedrooms comprised about 3.0 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 Saukville 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 53.2 percent of housing units were in single family structures and about 38.6 percent were in multi-family structures. About 8.2 percent of units were in two-family structures and less than one percent included mobile homes or other types of residential structures. The total number of residential units increased from 1639 to 1826, or by 11 percent, between 2000 and 2005. Along with the increase in the total number of housing units between 2000 and 2005, the percentage of those units in single family and residential condominium increased to 56% and 7% of the total, respectively. This represents a favorable, increasing trend in owner-occupied housing units.

Table IX-14 sets forth the number of housing units by structure type in the Village of Saukville in 1970 and 2000. The total number of housing units increased from 445 to 1,639 during this period. The percentage of single family housing units decreased from about 74.6 percent in 1970 to about 53.2 percent in 2000 and the percentage of multi-family housing units increased from about 25.4 percent to about 38.6 percent over the same time period.

The age of the existing housing stock, set forth in Table IX-15, in the Village of Saukville 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 23.2 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 Saukville 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 94% of housing units in the Village of Saukville had a condition score of excellent/very good, good, average, or fair in 2006. This indicates that the quality of existing housing stock in the Village is adequate and may not need to be addressed as a factor in the housing unit demand projection for 2035.

Housing Demand

Household, income, and demographic characteristics of the Village of Saukville 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:

- Workforce affordable housing needs 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.

Workforce and First Time Home Buyer Housing Needs 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 Saukville 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.

- ***More than one out of five (approximately 22%) households in the Village of Saukville spent over 30 percent of their monthly income on housing costs in 2000, and based on the income figures below, this is a reflection of the growing trend toward unaffordable housing nationwide, particularly owner-occupied housing***
  - About 270 households were extremely low income (at or below 30 percent of the Village of Saukville median annual household income) or very low income (between 30 and 50 percent of the Village median annual household income) households in 2000
  - About 70.2 percent of extremely low income households spent over 30 percent of their monthly earnings on housing costs
  - Low income households earning at or below $42,527 (80 percent or less of the 2000 Village of Saukville median annual household income of $53,159) could afford monthly housing costs of no more than $1,063 in 2000, making choices in housing greater than $150,000 in value unattainable.
  - In 2000, fewer than 140 households paid less than $399 a month on gross rent
  - In 2000, 48 households paid less than $700 a month on housing expenses for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage
  - The median income household in the Village of Saukville qualifies for a monthly mortgage payment of no more than $1,330
- ***The fair market rent[5] in the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville.
- ***The fair market rent in the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville 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
  - 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

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[5] *Fair market rents (FMR) are established by HUD.*

[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.*

[8] *This figure is based on the entry level salary for City of Port Washington police officers.*

- ***The housing wage in the Village of Saukville***
  - 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. 2006 Census income data nationwide reveals that 75% of all households earn income less than the amount necessary to purchase a typical home in the Village of Saukville [8a]
  - 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 for housing planning purposes to assist in development of a 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 Saukville by income level and household type, as determined by the Census using HUD criteria. The Village of Saukville 2035 Housing Strategy does not call for preparation of a CHAS. The Village has no plans and anticipates no need to apply for HUD funded housing assistance programs or grants. However, the Village of Saukville recognizes the value of CHAS data in developing a policy based on a market-driven and flexible housing strategy that will best deliver a full range of housing products and choices to meet the needs of the Village for the next three decades. In accommodating this strategy, the Village has adopted innovative zoning that promotes sustainable, mixed, traditional neighborhood development with more practical urban density development parameters; and policies that encourage in-fill condominium/multi-family development along with a balanced promotion of new workforce and first time home buyer housing products.

HUD defined 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

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[8a] *SOURCE: US Census Bureau, 2006; income statistics for the year 2005*

[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.*

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.

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 Saukville by income level in 2000. Overall, about 21.8 percent of households, or 342 households, experienced a high cost burden for housing. About 19.0 percent of owner-occupied households, or 178 households, experienced a high housing cost burden and about 25.3 percent of renter-occupied households, or 164 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 VIII-21 sets forth the median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs by owner-occupied and renter-occupied households in the Village of Saukville 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 21.7 percent. The median percentage spent by owner-occupied households without a mortgage was about 10.0 percent and the percentage spent by renter-occupied households was about 22.5 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 Saukville and Table IX-24 sets forth the number of households without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.[10] About 4.8 percent of households had more than 1.01 occupants per room in 2000 and about 0.6 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 generally will 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

[10] *Tables VIII-22 and VIII-23 are based on general Census 2000 data.*

household size (number of persons per household in 2035). This number is then multiplied by the desired vacancy rate, 3 percent, to determine the total number of vacant housing units needed. The number of vacant housing units needed should then be added to the base number from the step before to determine the total number of housing units needed in the Village of Saukville in 2035. The resulting number of housing units is about 4,030.

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 2,391 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 2 sets forth the number of households in various income ranges and the median household income in 1999. The Village of Saukville as a whole experienced relative economic prosperity compared to the rest of the Region. The median household income was $53,159 in the Village of Saukville and $46,308 in the Region. However, lower-income households exist in the Village of Saukville and should be provided with workforce housing options.

Households earning less than $15,948 in 1999, or less than 30 percent of the Village of Saukville median household income, were considered extremely low income households. About 9.3 percent of households in the Village of Saukville, or 147 households, earned less than $15,000. Another 9.1 percent, or 144 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 $15,949 and $26,580 in 1999 (30.1 to 50 percent of the median income). About 9.5 percent of households, or 150 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 $26,581 and $42,527 (50.1 to 80 percent of the Village of Saukville median). An additional 275 households, or about 16.0 percent, earned between $35,000 and $49,999, putting them in the low and moderate income groups. About 26.9 percent of households, or 426 households, earned between $50,000 and $74,999 in 1999. Almost all of these households were above the moderate income group for the Village of Saukville in 1999. Moderate income earnings were between $42,528 and $50,501, 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.

- 286 households, or about 7.7 percent, are projected to be extremely low income
- 353 households, or about 9.5 percent, are projected to be very low income
- 613 households, or about 16.5 percent, are projected to be low income
- 368 households, or about 9.9 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 Saukville 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 Saukville 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 number 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 VIII-26.

Earnings and Household Incomes of Resident and Non-Resident Workers
As shown by Table VIII-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).

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 Saukville. Due to the relatively high cost of owner-occupied housing in the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville and Ozaukee County in general.

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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.

Age Distribution and Senior Housing

Age distribution in the Village of Saukville 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 2.

In 2000, the population of the Village of Saukville was 4,068 people. Children less than 5 years old numbered 321, or about 8 percent of the Village population, while children between the ages 5 and 19 numbered 918, or about 23 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 2,537, or about 62 percent of the Village population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 292, or about 7 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 2. 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 Saukville population the results are:

- Children less than 20 years old number 2,520, or 28 percent of the population
- Adults 20 through 44 number 2,430, or 27 percent of the population
- Adults 44 through 64 number 1,800, or 20 percent of the population
- Adults age 65 and over number 2,250, or 25 percent of the population

About 13.7 percent of households in Village of Saukville, or 215 households, were elderly family households and elderly non-family households as of 2000. About 27.0 percent of those households were extremely low-income, about 19.5 percent were very low-income, about 20.0 percent were low-income, and about 3.7 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 Saukville 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 IV-19. Community based residential facilities and adult family homes are listed in Table IV-20 in Chapter

4 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 Saukville 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 41.6 percent or 127 people. About 17.2 percent of people ages 21 to 64, or 432 people, reported having a disability and about 9.4 percent of people ages 5 to 20, or 95 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 Saukville 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 Saukville 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 Saukville 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 Saukville in 2000 is set forth in Table II-9 in Chapter 2. The average household size was 2.56 persons. Table IX-38 sets forth the number of households by size in the Village of Saukville in 2000. Two-person households accounted for 31.8 percent, or 503, of the households in the Village of Saukville. One-person households accounted for about 24.1 percent, or 382

households, and four-person households accounted for about 18.5 percent, or 293 households. Three-person households accounted for about 17.8 percent, or 282 households, and five-person households accounted for about 5.8 percent, or 92 households. Six-person households accounted for about 1.6 percent, or 25 households, and households with seven or more persons accounted for about 0.4 percent, or 6 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 Saukville is 2.42, which is a decrease of about 5.5 percent from the 2000 level. An implication of this decrease may be housing policies that allow for a higher percentage of smaller homes.

PART 2: HOUSING PROGRAMS AVAILABLE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Government sponsored housing programs have been inventoried to assess government's potential to help the private sector meet housing needs in Ozaukee County. The full array of government sponsored programs and funding availability is almost continually changing, therefore, the Village of Saukville is not identifying or representing any of these programs for integration into the 2035 Housing Strategy.

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 Saukville 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

The zoning authority of the Village of Saukville 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 village zoning ordinance includes single-family residential, two-family residential, residential condominium, and multi-family residential districts which allow for a range of housing unit types.

Minimum Lot Size Requirements

Residential districts in the Village of Saukville 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 Saukville range from 8,700 square feet to greater than 20,000 square feet. The Village allows 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 Saukville 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 Saukville 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 typical residential zoning regulations for residential development comprise the basis for the Village of Saukville's 2035 Housing Strategy promoting and directing additional workforce and entry-level housing as market and planning needs become evident. The following is a summary of the Village of Saukville zoning ordinance that includes such regulations:

- (PUD) Planned Unit Development Overlay District zoning allows residential uses, mixes and overall density flexibility consistent with Village development design requirements; additionally, the Plan Commission may allow individual lot sizes and setbacks to be smaller than those that would be required without the PUD designation.
- (TND) Traditional Neighborhood Development Overlay zoning allows residential densities in districts where traditional urban densities and neighborhood design characteristics are determined to be desirable factors in development. PUD and TND districts will provide the primary source of new construction workforce or entry-level housing within the Village of Saukville during the 2035 Comprehensive Plan service life.

In addition to the zoning districts listed above, some community zoning ordinances expressly permit conservation subdivisions. The Village of Saukville zoning ordinance does not expressly permit conservation subdivisions as it is not clear that such subdivisions would contribute effectively to the 2035 Housing Strategy.

Accessory Apartments
The Village of Saukville zoning ordinance does not allow for accessory (garage) apartments or dwelling units.

Mix of Housing Types
The Village of Saukville has not adopted a policy specifying a desirable mix of housing types and remains flexible and responsive to market needs and innovative development proposals.

PART 4: HOUSING GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Housing Issues

Housing Supply Issue

The Village should expect to add approximately 2,200 housing units to the existing housing stock in order 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 Saukville was 2.4 percent, which did not meet HUD guidelines. The owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate was 1.2 percent, which did not meet the HUD guideline. The renter-occupied housing unit vacancy rate was 5.1 percent, which met the HUD guideline.

Housing Cost / Workforce Housing Issue

Developing a market-driven and flexible housing strategy that will best deliver a full range of housing products and choices to meet the needs of the Village for the next three decades and accommodating this strategy in such a way as to promote sustainable, mixed, traditional neighborhood development with more practical urban density development parameters; and policies that encourage in-fill condominium/multi-family development along with a balanced promotion of new construction workforce and first time home buyer housing products is a 2035 Housing Strategy priority.

About 21.8 percent of the households in the Village of Saukville 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, 47.6 percent of households making less than 80 percent of the median Village of Saukville household income[12] had a high housing cost burden, while 70.2 percent of households making less than 30 percent of the median Village of Saukville 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 Saukville. 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.[13]

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[12] *The median annual household income in the Village of Saukville in 1999 was $53,159; 80 percent of the median income was $42,527; and 30 percent of the median income was $15,948.*

[13] *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.*

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

Providing increased product and level of service options, and total unit counts for senior housing is a 2035 Housing Strategy priority. While the number of Village of Saukville residents in all age categories[14] 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 292 persons in 2000 to 2,250 persons in 2035. This represents a projected percentage increase from about 7.0 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 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 654 people with disabilities residing in the Village of Saukville. The age group with the highest percentage of people with disabilities, 41.6 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."

Household Size Issue

The average household size in the Village of Saukville in 2000 was 2.56 persons per household. The projected 2035 household size is 2.42. 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 countywide 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 41 percent responding that "a lot more" and 38 percent responding that "a little more" moderately priced homes were needed. Over 60 percent of respondents noted a need for either "a lot more" or "a little more" independent living and assisted living housing for seniors. The housing need perceptions of survey respondents generally parallel the above housing issue statements, which are largely supported by the housing inventory data.

The County SWOT findings identified a concern for affordable housing in Ozaukee County. The lack of affordable housing was perceived as a weakness in the SWOT workshops conducted with the CAC

[14] *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.*

and at the four countywide comprehensive planning kickoff meetings. Kickoff meeting participants also perceived the lack of affordable housing as a threat to the County.

While the need to provide affordable housing unit types and senior oriented housing has been identified, 56 percent of survey respondents prefer new residential development in their community to be on larger lots[15] with more land for homes, as opposed to residential areas on smaller lots (chosen by 29 percent), and respondents who favored providing various lot sizes (10 percent). These responses indicate that a variety of housing unit types and lot sizes should be provided for Village residents.

Table IX-42 provides an example of housing design features for persons with disabilities and/or seniors in multi-family buildings and/or housing developments that could be incorporated into the local zoning or building codes.

Housing Distribution Issue

Village of Saukville 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 Saukville 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.

Fair and Decent Housing Issue

Fair housing practices must be followed to ensure all households that potentially want to reside within the Village of Saukville, 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.[16] 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, Policies, and Programs

The comprehensive planning law requires the Housing Element to include policies and programs to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand and provides a range of housing choices to meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and persons with special needs. An adequate amount of housing is provided by the private market for households earning the median income or above. The housing element goals, objectives, policies, and programs, 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, policies, and programs corresponds to the housing issue statements in the preceding section.

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[15] *The survey questionnaire did not define "larger" or "smaller" lot sizes.*

[16] *Protected classes include: race, color, sex, national origin/ancestry, religion, age, disability/handicap, marital status, lawful source of income, sexual orientation, and family status.*

General Housing Issue

Goal: Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels and age groups in the Village of Saukville.

- **Objective:** Promote a variety of housing choices for the Village's aging population.
- **Objective:** Promote special needs housing choices for the Village's disabled population.
- **Objective:** Promote first time buyer housing choices for young families in the Village.
- **Objective:** Promote workforce housing choices for people who work in the Village.
- **Objective:** Maintain the Village's affordable, existing housing stock for residents who experience a loss of income due to unforeseen circumstances, such as job loss or health issues.

Housing Supply Issue

- **Goal:** Promote the addition of an adequate amount of housing units to the current housing stock to meet housing demand through 2035.
- **Goal:** Promote adequate housing choices for consumers through 2035.
  - **Objective:** Promote the addition of approximately 2,200 new housing units to the Village of Saukville current housing stock by 2035 in the areas identified for residential use on Map VIII-8 (the Village of Saukville Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
  - **Objective:** Promote an owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate of not less than between 1.5 and 2 percent through 2035.
  - **Objective:** Promote a renter-occupied housing unit vacancy rate of not less than between 5 and 6 percent through 2035.
    - **Policy:** Reserve adequate land within the Village of Saukville and its extraterritorial planning area for single-family, two-family, and multi-family residential development through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.
      - **Program:** The land needed to accommodate single-family, two-family, and multi-family residential development through 2035 is reflected on Map VIII-8 (the Village of Saukville Planned Land Use Map: 2035) in the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The amount of land reserved on the map recognizes that additional land for residential development will be provided incrementally over the planning period as infrastructure such as streets and public sewer is extended.
      - **Program:** The Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance will be fine-tuned to be consistent with the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan. The Zoning Ordinance will incorporate all amendments made to the Comprehensive Plan during the planning period to remain consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.
      - **Program:** The Village of Saukville may consider Ozaukee County-wide housing needs/priorities if they are articulated during the course of a residential review process.

Housing Cost / Workforce Housing Issue

- **Goal:** Promote a range of reasonable and practical housing choices for all income levels in the Village of Saukville.
  - **Objective:** Reduce the percentage of households in the Village of Saukville with a high housing cost burden by providing more realistic and diverse new housing options.
  - **Objective:** Promote realistic housing choices for young families in the Village of Saukville.
  - **Objective:** Promote realistic housing choices for people who work in the Village of Saukville.
  - **Objective:** About 43.7 percent of housing units in 2035 should provide economically attainable rental and ownership options.[17]

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[17] HUD defines affordable housing as households "paying no more than 30 percent of their income for housing." Household income category thresholds are based on the Village of Saukville median annual household income.

- **Policy:** The wages of workers employed in new commercial and industrial developments in the Village of Saukville will be strongly evaluated in applications for new residential developments with a minimum of 50% of the proposed new or redeveloped housing units achieving economically attainable prices for this demographic. These residential developments must provide parity in the number of housing units that will be available to workers in new jobs originating in the Village of Saukville.
- **Policy:** The Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance will allow for a full range of housing structure types and sizes to provide housing units that are economically attainable for workforce and first time buyer households present in the community.
- **Policy:** A desirable mix of housing unit types includes 40 percent single family units, 20 percent residential condominium units, 10 percent two-family units, and 30 percent multi-family units.
    - **Program:** Innovative review guidelines and policies will be established to promote workforce and first time home buyer housing in the Village of Saukville. Possible incentives include a streamlined permitting process, density bonuses,[18] and reduced or waived application fees for residential developments that include these housing units or infill development.
    - **Program:** Village Municipal Code will be fine-tuned to allow for a full range of housing types, sizes, and neighborhood designs in the Village of Saukville. Flexible zoning districts such as planned unit district (PUD) overlays and traditional neighborhood districts (TND) have been incorporated into the Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance to help accommodate a full range of housing types and sizes.
    - **Program:** The Village of Saukville may consider recommendations from Ozaukee County and other government agencies if they are received during the course of a residential development review process.

Aging and Disabled Population Issue

- **Goal:** Promote a range of housing choices for the Village of Saukville aging and disabled population.
- **Goal:** Promote housing options that allow elderly and disabled persons to remain in their homes.
    - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the number and variety of senior oriented housing units in the Village of Saukville.
    - **Objective:** Provide the elderly and disabled population with housing options that will align the Village of Saukville with the State policy that promotes aging in place.
    - **Objective:** Increase awareness among elected officials of the housing needs and preferences of Village of Saukville residents age 65 and older.
        - **Policy:** The Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance and Building Code will allow for a full range of housing structure types and sizes to ensure the provision of housing units that meet the needs of the aging and disabled population present in the community.

Extremely low income households earn less than 30 percent of the Village of Saukville median household income, very low income households earn between 30 and 50 percent of the median income, low income households earn between 51 and 80 percent of the median income, and moderate income households earn between 81 and 95 percent of the medina income.

[18] A density bonus can be used to increase the number of affordable housing units in a residential development. Developers are typically allowed to increase the number of housing units allowed on a parcel if they agree to restrict the rents or sails prices of a certain number of the units for low income or senior households. The income from the additional number of units offsets the below market rental rates or sales prices of the units designated for affordable housing.

        - **Policy:** Encourage the use of design that allows access and livability for elderly and disabled people in new construction in the Village of Saukville.
        - **Policy:** Develop methods to collect data regarding the housing needs and preferences of residents age 65 and older.
    - **Objective:** Increase the availability of options to adapt homes to the needs of disabled and elderly people.
        - **Policy:** Promote programs that provide funds and labor to adapt homes to the needs of disabled and elderly people.
            - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the public and private programs and associations offering assistance.
    - **Objective:** Increase housing options for disabled people in Ozaukee County.
        - **Policy:** Promote housing proposals that have the potential to increase options including the availability of affordable housing for people with disabilities within the County.
            - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Village of Saukville residents and project developers for the development of affordable housing for people with disabilities within the community, such as the Section 811 Supportive Housing for the Disabled Program.

Household Size Issue

- **Goal:** Provide a range of housing choices for households of all sizes in the Village of Saukville.
    - **Objective:** Provide a varying number of housing unit sizes to meet the needs of Village of Saukville residents.
    - **Objective:** Provide a range of housing types including single family, two-family, and multi-family.
        - **Policy:** The Village Zoning Ordinance allows for a full range of housing structure types and sizes to ensure the provision of housing for households of all sizes present in the community.
            - **Program:** The Village Zoning Ordinance may be fine-tuned to accommodate market driven proposals for the provision of housing units that meet the needs of households of various sizes within the community.
            - **Program:** The Village of Saukville will consider recommendations from Ozaukee County if they are received during the course of a residential development review process.

Housing Preference Issue

- **Goal:** Promote a range of housing choices that meet the housing preferences and projected needs of Village of Saukville residents.
    - **Objective:** Promote a variety of housing unit sizes.
    - **Objective:** Promote a variety of residential lot sizes.
    - **Objective:** Promote a variety of ownership options (conventional home ownership, condominiums, and rental units).
    - **Objective***:* Promote a variety of housing structure types, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing.
        - **Policy:** The Village of Saukville zoning and land division ordinances should strike a balance between the housing preferences and needs of community residents, which will, in part, help to preserve the quality of life in the community.
            - **Program:** Zoning Ordinance revisions have been made to allow for a full range of housing types and sizes in the Village. Flexible zoning districts such as planned unit district (PUD) overlays and traditional neighborhood districts (TND) have been

incorporated into the Village Zoning Ordinance to help accommodate a full range of housing types and sizes.

- **Program:** The Village municipal code will be revised to allow for innovative subdivision and residential development design.
- **Program:** The Village municipal code will be amended to reflect basic needs in accommodating people with disabilities in multi-family buildings and in housing developments for senior or disabled persons. An example of such requirements is provided in Table VIII-42.
- **Program:** Public input from sources such as the Village of Saukville comprehensive planning public opinion survey, the Countywide public opinion planning survey, and the comprehensive planning public informational meeting (PIM) will be considered by Plan Commission and Village Board during the review of proposed residential developments.

Housing Distribution Issue

- **Goal:** Promote the distribution of a variety of housing structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family homes across Ozaukee County for all income and age groups.
  - **Objective:** Promote an adequate number of single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing units in each sewer service area in the County.
  - **Objective:** Promote an adequate number of economically attainable choices within the Village of Saukville based on local high housing cost burden data as set forth in Table IX-19.
    - **Policy:** The Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance and Building Code allow for a full range of housing structure types and sizes.
    - **Policy:** Encourage residential development in "flexible zoning districts" such as planned unit development (PUD) overlay districts and traditional neighborhood development (TND) districts.
      - **Program:** The Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance and Land Division Ordinance will be fine tuned as necessary to be consistent with the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan: 2035.
      - **Program:** Create a dialogue between the Village of Saukville and neighboring communities in Ozaukee County to encourage intergovernmental cooperation in achieving a distribution of a variety of housing choices across Ozaukee County.
      - **Program:** Encourage annexation and municipal sewer and water connections for proposals by town property owners within the Village's extraterritorial planning area for residential subdivisions or residential development that result in or propose to create new parcels less than 35 acres in area.
      - **Program:** The Village of Saukville will consider recommendations and relevant housing data from Ozaukee County if they are received during the review of a residential development.

Safe, Decent and Fair Housing Issue

- **Goal:** Promote fair housing practices in the Village of Saukville.
  - **Objective:** Discourage housing discrimination based on protected classes and unlawful acts set forth in Federal and State laws.
    - **Policy:** Promote awareness of Federal and State fair housing laws among those seeking and providing housing within the Village of Saukville.
      - **Program:** Develop and distribute educational materials regarding Federal and State fair housing laws.

- **Goal:** Ensure that the Village's housing stock is maintained and provides safe and decent housing for households of all incomes and sizes in the Village of Saukville.
  - **Objective:** Ensure that all housing units located in the Village of Saukville are safe and decent.
    - **Policy:** Promote rehabilitation of all housing units identified as "functionally obsolete" by the Village Assessor from the Village of Saukville housing stock. Enforce Village housing maintenance standards through enforcement and administration of the Village's code compliance and inspection programs administered by the Building Inspection Department. Aggressively pursue the condemnation and elimination of housing that is unfit for human habitation and/or where repairs would exceed 50% of the assessed value of the structure.
      - **Program:** Require the code-compliant rehabilitation of distressed housing units and compel demolition of housing that is unfit for human habitation.

Table IX-1

TOTAL HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Tenure of Housing Units	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied	936	57.1
Renter-occupied	647	39.5
Vacant	56	2.4
Total	1,639	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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Vacancy Type	Number
For rent	35
For sale only	11
Rented or sold, not occupied[b]	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	0
For migrant workers	0
Other vacant[c]	6
Total vacant units	56
Total units	1,639
Total vacancy rate (percent)	3.4

[a]*Totals are based on 100 percent of the responses to the 2000 Census.*

[b]*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.*

[c]*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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Value	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Less than $50,000	0	0.0
$50,000 to $99,999	115	13.7
$100,000 to $149,999	479	57.2
$150,000 to $199,999	183	21.8
$200,000 to $299,999	61	7.3
$300,000 to $499,999	0	0.0
$500,000 or more	0	0.0
Total	838	100.0
Median Value (dollars)	$135,700	--

[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-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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Monthly Cost	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Less than $700	48	7.0
$700 to $999	160	23.5
$1,000 to $1,499	306	44.9
$1,500 to $1,999	143	20.9
Over $2,000	24	3.5
Total	681	100.0
Median Cost (dollars)	$1,195	--

[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-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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Monthly Cost	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Less than $300	24	15.3
$300 to $399	91	58.0
$400 to $499	27	17.1
$500 to $699	15	9.6
Over $700	0	0.0
Total	157	100.0
Median cost (dollars)	$350	--

[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.

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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Monthly Gross Rent	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
Less than $300	66	10.4
$300 to $499	81	12.8
$500 to $749	357	56.2
$750 to $999	108	17.0
$1,000 to $1,499	13	2.0
$1,500 or more	0	0.0
No cash rent	10	1.6
Total	635	100.0
Median Rent (dollars)	$589	--

[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-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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a,b]

Tenure	1 or no bedroom		2 bedrooms		3 bedrooms		4 bedrooms		5 or more bedrooms		Total[b]	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Owner-occupied	10	1.1	131	13.8	560	58.9	190	20.0	59	6.2	950	100.0
Renter-occupied	188	29.6	287	45.2	141	22.2	19	3.0	0	0.0	635	100.0
Total	198	- -	418	- -	701	- -	209	- -	59	- -	1,585	- -

[a]Totals are based on a sample of one in six responses to the 2000 Census.

[b]Totals include occupied housing units only.

[c]Percent of owner- or renter-occupied.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-13

HOUSING UNITS BY STRUCTURE TYPE IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000 THROUGH 2005

Community	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Homes and Other[a]		Total[b]	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
2000[c]	875	53.2	135	8.2	634	38.6	1	0.0	1,645	100.0
2005[d]	994	54.8	143	7.9	678	37.3	0	0.0	1,815	100.0

[a]*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.]

[b]*Totals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant units.*

[c]*2000 data are from the U.S. Census.*

[d]*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 SAUKVILLE: 1970 - 2000

Year	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Homes and Other[a]		Total[b]	
	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total	Housing Units	Percent of Total
1970	332	74.6	--[c]	--[c]	113	25.4	0	0.0	445	100.0
1980	632	57.7	142	12.9	323	29.4	0	0.0	1,097	100.0
1990	664	52.2	101	7.9	494	38.8	14	1.1	1,273	100.0
2000	875	53.2	135	8.2	634	38.6	1	0.0	1,645	100.0

[a]*Includes mobile homes and living quarters that do not fit into the other categories.*

[b]*Totals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant units.*

[c]*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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Year Built	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent
1995 to March 2000	241	14.7
1990 through 1994	140	8.5
1980 through 1989	183	11.1
1970 through 1979	514	31.3
1960 through 1969	207	12.6
1940 through 1959	225	13.7
Before 1940	134	8.2
Total[b]	1,644	100.0
Median Year Built	1975	--

[a]Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

[b]Totals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant housing units.

Source: U.S. Census and SEWRPC.

Table IX-17

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households										Owner-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems[c]
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	- -	- -	4	4	15	19	- -	- -	23	1.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	30	- -	4	19	1.2
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	29	20	30	4	8	- -	10	15	19	43	2.7
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	4	25	65	- -	4	- -	4	4	8	29	1.9
Other (above 95 percent)	15	50	45	490	- -	75	- -	- -	4	64	64	4.1
Total	27	95	90	585	8	91	30	63	23	95	178	11.4

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households										Renter-Occupied Households with Problems	Percent with Problems[c]
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households			
	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number with Problems	Total Households In Category	Number with Problems	Total Households in Category	Number With Problems	Total Households in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	- -	- -	4	4	- -	- -	15	35	40	55	59	3.8
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	- -	- -	40	55	4	8	4	4	40	40	88	5.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	4	- -	60	15	19	- -	- -	25	80	40	2.6
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	- -	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20	- -	- -
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	4	- -	105	10	10	- -	10	- -	75	10	0.6
Total	- -	8	44	274	29	37	19	49	105	270	197	12.6

[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]*Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[c]*Percent of all households (1,567). 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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households				Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a high cost burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a High Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	15	1.0	15	1.0	25	1.6	30	1.9	40	2.6	45	2.9	85	121	5.4
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	0.3	15	1.0	80	5.1	4	0.3	84	5.4	19	1.2	103	149	6.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	35	2.2	4	0.3	25	1.6	- -	- -	60	3.8	4	0.3	64	259	4.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	30	1.9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30	1.9	- -	- -	30	155	1.9
Other (above 95 percent)	35	2.2	25	1.6	- -	- -	- -	- -	35	2.2	25	1.6	60	883	3.8
Total	119	7.6	59	3.9	130	8.3	34	2.2	249	15.9	93	6.0	342	1,567	21.8

[a]*Spending over 30 percent of monthly household income on housing is considered to be a high housing cost burden.*

[b]*Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[c]*Percent of all households (1,567). 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 SAUKVILLE: 2000

Tenure	Percentage of Monthly Income
Owner-occupied with a mortgage	21.7
Owner-occupied without a mortgage	10.0
Renter-occupied	22.5

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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a, b]

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	679	71.5	267	28.1	4	0.4	0	0.0	950	100.0
Renter-occupied Units	412	64.9	195	30.7	25	3.9	3	0.5	635	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.

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]

Facilities	Housing Units	
	Number	Percent of Total
Lacking complete plumbing	0	0.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	9	0.6
Total housing units[b]	1,639	100.0

[a]*Totals are based on a sample of one in six responses to the 2000 Census.*

[b]*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 SAUKVILLE: 2035[a]

Households	Number	Percent
Extremely low income	286	7.7
Very low income	353	9.5
Low income	613	16.5
Moderate Income	368	9.9
Other	2,094	56.3
Total	3,714	100.00

[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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
5 to 20	95	9.4	1,016
21 to 64	432	17.2	2,508
65 and over	127	41.6	305
Total	654	17.1	3,829

[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-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 VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Community and Age Group	Type of Disability						Total
	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Go-outside-home	Employment	
5 to 15	0	3	67	9	--[b]	--[b]	79
16 to 64	92	130	103	34	171	306	836
65 and over	69	94	37	25	66	--[b]	291
Total	161	227	207	68	237	306	1,206

[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] 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 SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Households	Number	Percent
1-person households	382	24.1
2-person households	503	31.8
3-person households	282	17.8
4-person households	293	18.5
5-person households	92	5.8
6-person households	25	1.6
7-person households	6	0.4
Total	1,583	100.0

[a]Totals are based on 100 percent of responses to the 2000 Census.

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 SAUKVILLE ZONING ORDINANCE: 2007

Residential Zoning District	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Floor Area (square feet)
R-1 Single-Family Residential District	20,000 square feet	1,600
R-2 Single-Family Residential District	12,000 square feet	1,400
R-3 Single-Family Residential District	10,000	1,200
R-4 Two-Family Residential District	14,500 square feet; 7,250 per unit	1,200 per unit
R-5 Multi-Family Residential District	22,000 square feet; Efficiency: 3,630 per unit; One-bedroom: 4,356 per unit; Two or more bedroom: 5,445 per unit	Efficiency: 500 per unit; One-bedroom: 850 per unit; Two or more bedroom: 1,000 per unit

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 Saukville 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

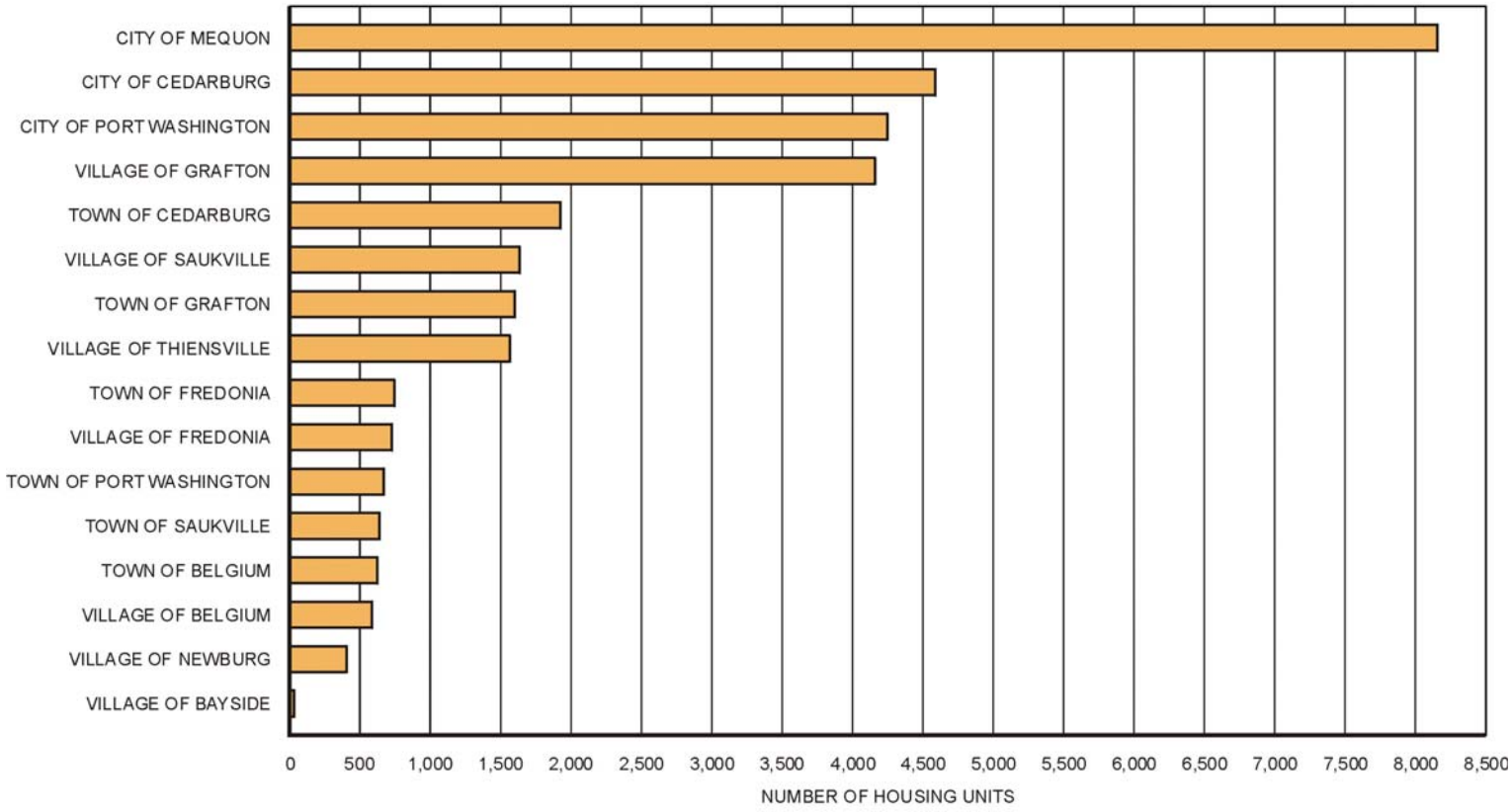
EXAMPLE OF HOUSING DESIGN FEATURES FOR THE DISABLED

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

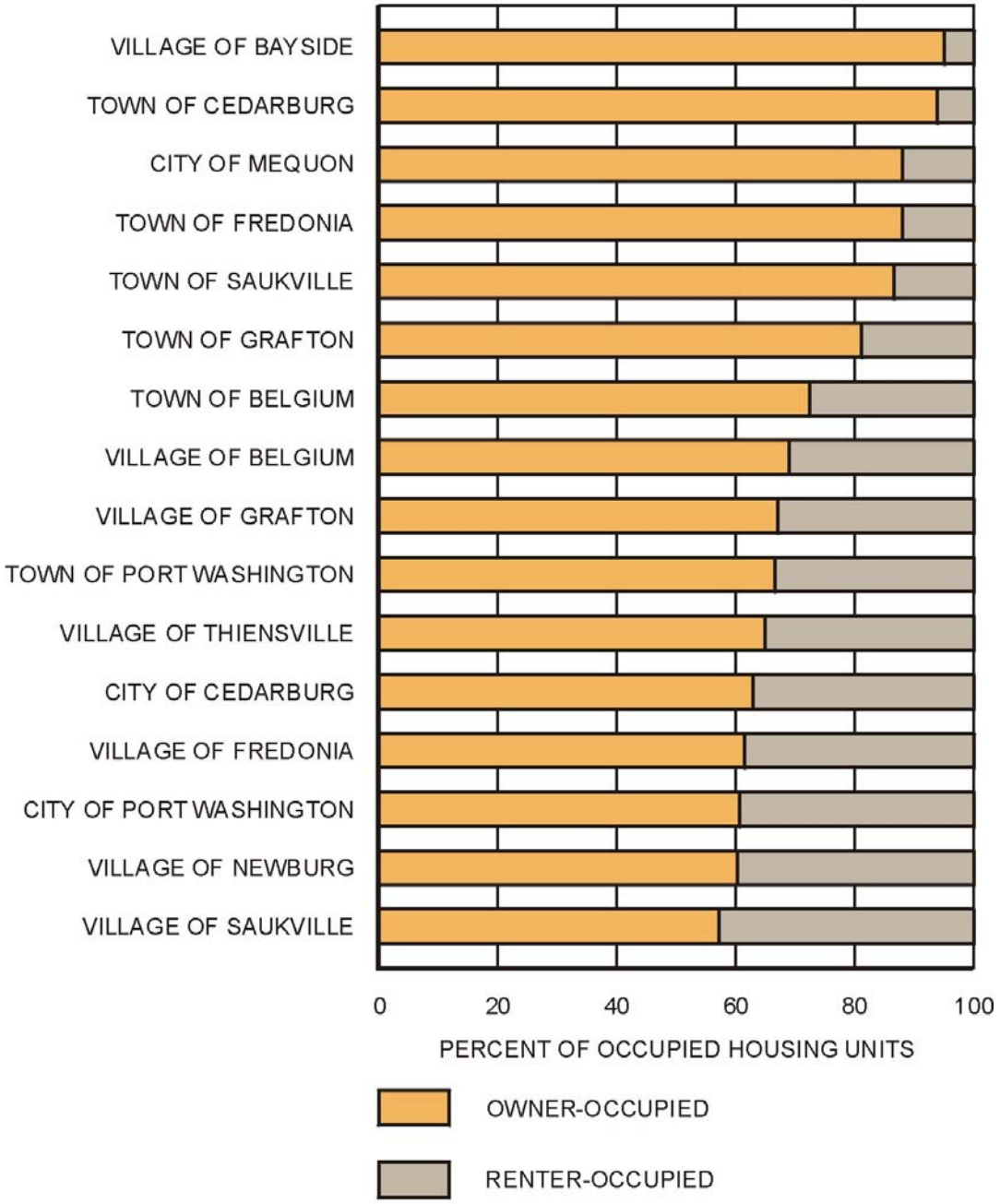
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure IX-2

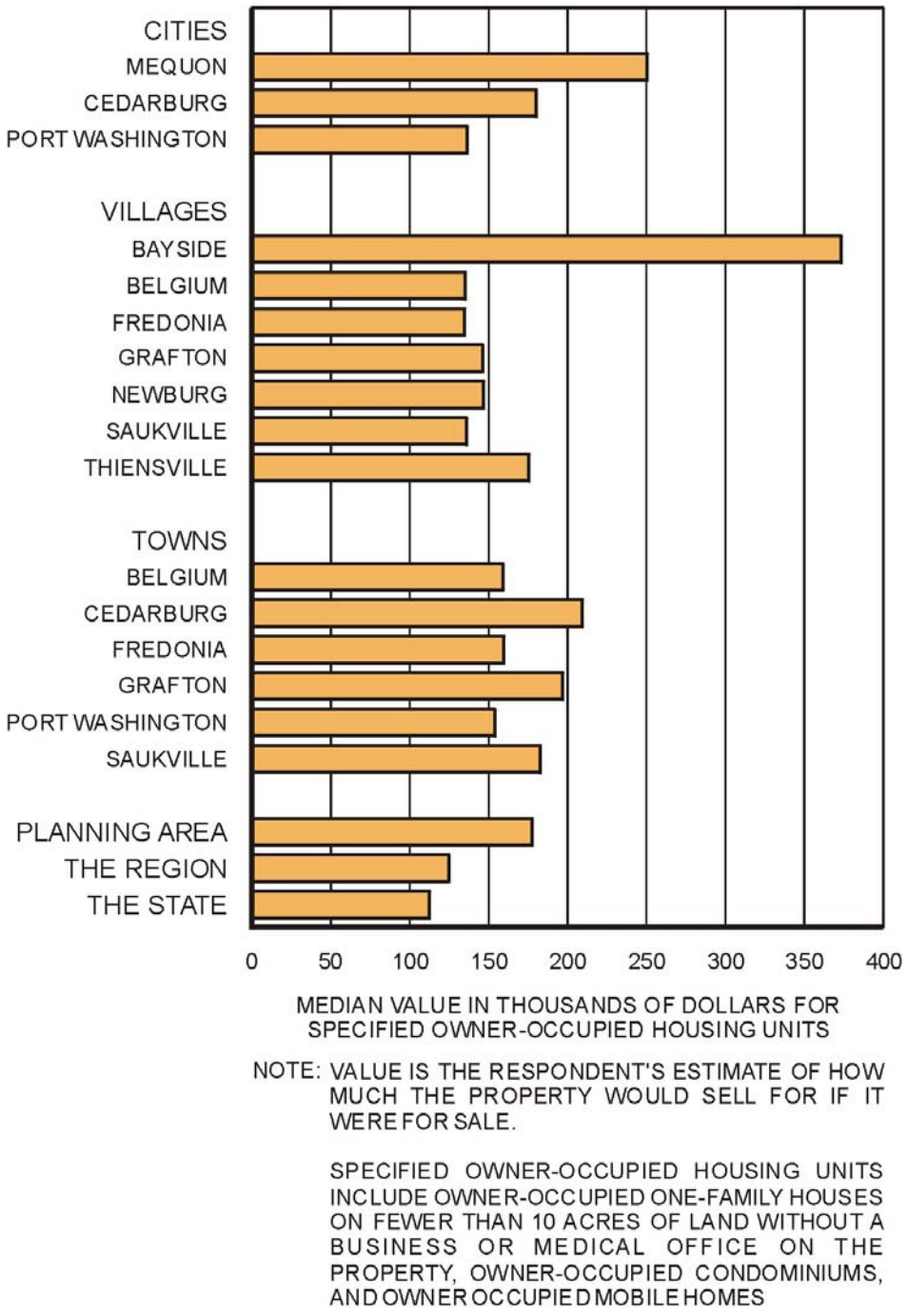
PERCENTAGE OF OWNER AND RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure IX-3

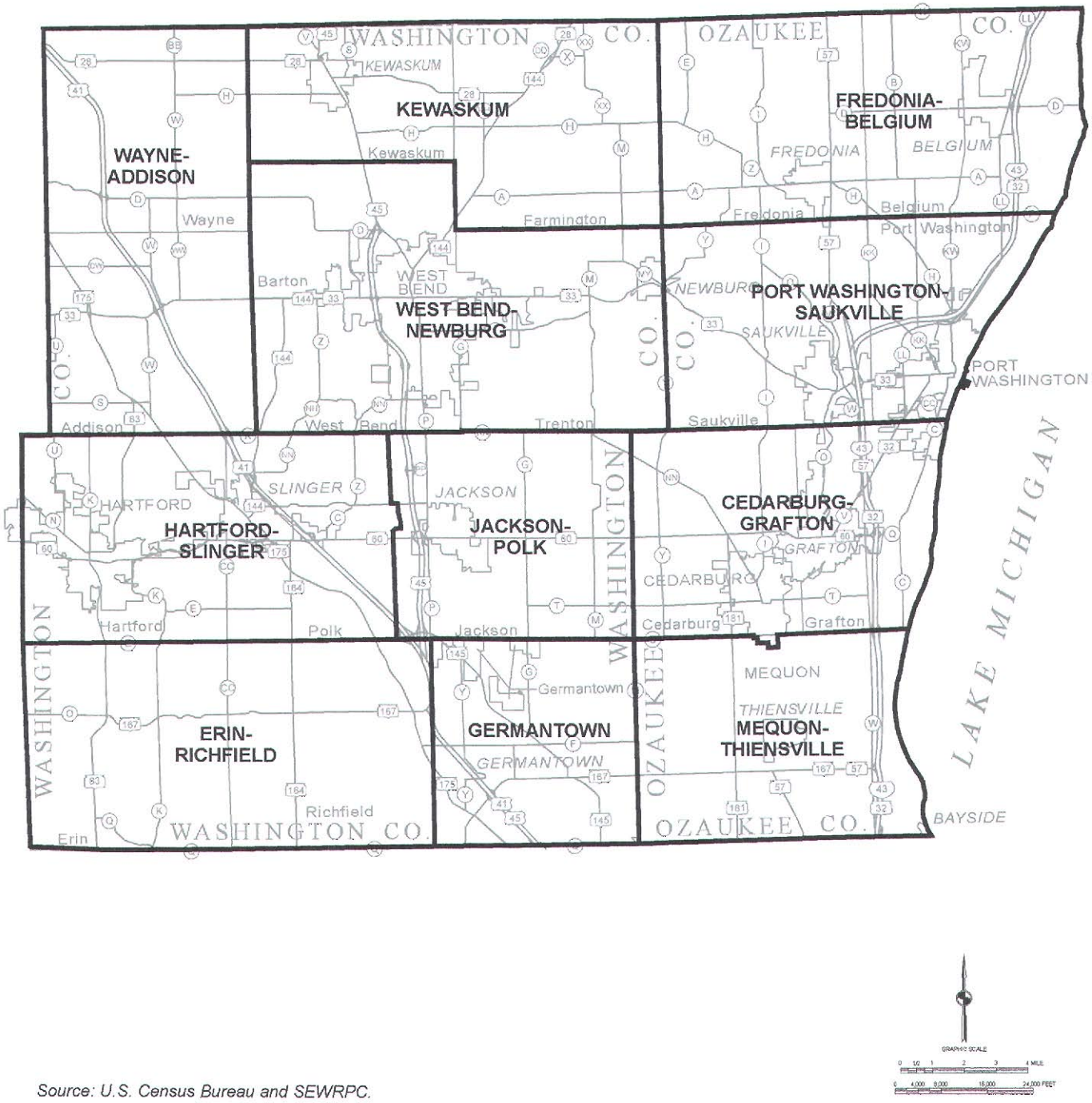
VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY COMMUNITY: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Map IX-1

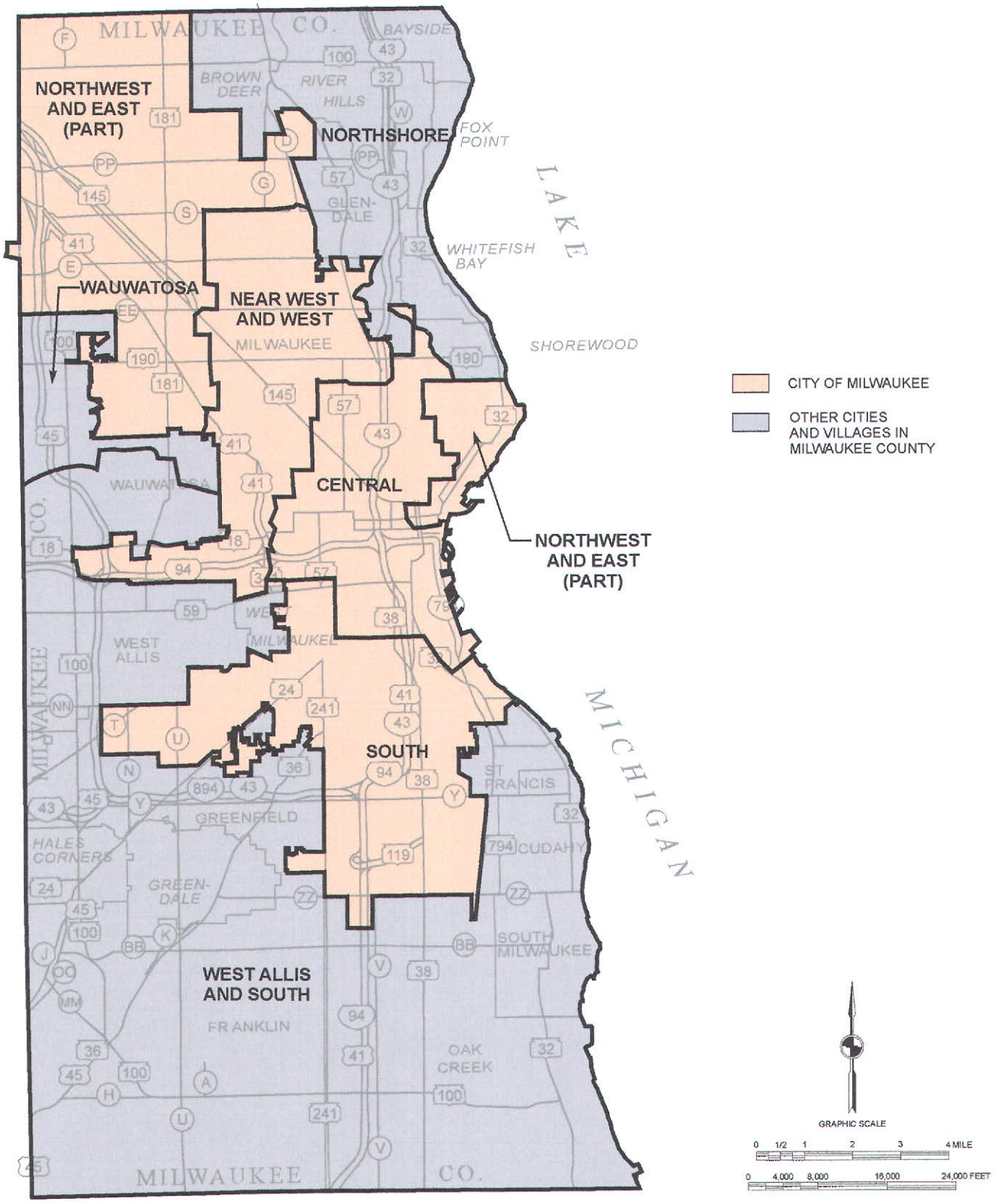
AREAS OF WORK IN OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: 2000



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 9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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 Saukville. 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, and environmentally contaminated land. This information, along with an 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.

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[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.*

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 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 2,467 employed persons residing in the Village and 2,558 residents in the labor force in the Village in 2000. Employed persons comprised about 60.6 percent of the total population of the Village 2000. There were 91 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 17.0 percent of Village residents, or 524 persons, 16 years of age or older did not participate in the labor force in 2000.[5]

Table XII -2 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.

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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.*

Table II-11, in Chapter 2, sets forth the location of employment for Village residents in 2000. About 17.2 percent of employed residents worked within the Village, about 59.8 percent the County, and about 40.2 percent of residents traveled outside the County for employment. The majority of residents who traveled outside the County for employment, about 26.9 percent, worked in Milwaukee County.

The occupational and educational attainment make-up of the labor force provides useful insight into the nature of work the 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 2. Village residents employed in sales and office occupations comprised the largest percentage of the employed labor force at 27.8 percent, or 684 workers. Management, professional and related occupations, and production, transportation, and material moving occupations ranked second and third respectively, with 27.1 percent, or 668 workers, and 25.0 percent, or 616 workers, of the employed resident workforce. Service occupations (10.4 percent) and construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations (9.7 percent) represent the remaining 20.1 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. About 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 54 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 2.

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. Figure XII-1 illustrates the current age composition and the projected age composition for the County in 2035. The percentage of the population under 20 years old will remain fairly stable. However, the percentage of the population ages 20 to 44 and 45 to 65 will decrease by 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively, and the percentage of the population 65 and older will increase by 12 percent. The result will be a smaller working age percentage of the population, and a population that may demand an increase in certain products and services, such as those provided by the health care industry.

The projected population of the Village for 2035, as stated in Chapter 2, is 9,000 persons. Assuming the Village population projection and the County age composition projection will apply within the Village, about 7,110 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 5,040 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 82.8 percent of employed Village residents would travel outside the Village for work if commuting patterns remain constant.

[7] *This definition is based on methodology used by the U.S. Bureau for compiling labor force data.*

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 shows historic 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 sets forth the number of jobs in 2000 in the Village of Saukville 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 2, 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 Chapter 2. 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 Chapter 2. 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 sets forth the number of jobs by industry group in the County as of 2004. The industry groups in Table XII-5 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 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.

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, 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 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

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[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.*

[10] *This data is only available at the County level.*

between 100 and 249 employees located in the County.[11] Ranges are given rather than a specific number of employees for privacy reasons. The 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; Leggett and Platt Inc., located in the Village of Grafton followed by the Charter Steel rolling mill in Saukville, which also has additional corporate office in Mequon. The largest employers in participating local governments without a major employer (100 employees or more) are listed in Table XII-8.

Annual Wages[12]

Table XII-9 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 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.

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 of Saukville and each community participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process is documented in Table II-6 in Chapter 2. The median household income in the Village was $53,159 in 1999, which was $9,586 less than the median household income in the County, $6,572 more than the median household income in the Region ($46,587), $9,368 more than the median household income in the State ($43,791), and $11,165 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 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 $22,264 in 1979 to $53,159 in 1999, which is an increase of about 138.8 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 $51,478 to $53,159, which is an increase of about 3.3 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. There were 72 households with incomes below the poverty level in the Village in 2000. About 22.2 percent, or 16 households, were family households and about 77.8 percent, or 56 households, were non-family households. None of the family households below the poverty level were married couple households, about 62.5 percent were households with female householders and no husband present, and

[11] *Employers with more than one location are listed separately for each location.*

[12] *This data is only available at the County level.*

about 37.5 percent were households with male householders and no wife present. 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 the Village of Saukville and the County are shown on Map XII-3 and listed in Table XII-11. 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

In 2006, there was one business park located in the Village, encompassing about 532 acres. About 93 percent of the land, or 492.5 acres, has been developed or is committed to development. About 7 percent of the land, or 39.5 acres, is currently available for development. There were 12 additional business parks located in the County. Total acreage encompassed by business parks in the County was 1,770 acres, including the business park located in the Village. 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 of Saukville and the County are shown on Map XII-4 and listed in Table XII-12. In 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources identified 8 environmentally contaminated sites in the Village and a total of 87 sites in the County that had not been remediated, which are currently being monitored. Contaminated sites include leaking underground

[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.*

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 of Saukville 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 towns 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 and Map XII-5. The Village of Saukville had 3 active TIF districts 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.

The Village of Saukville established a CDA in 1991. The CDA was established to promote economic development, eliminate blight, and provide better housing in the Village. The CDA's first priority is economic development and job creation by selling and promoting land in the Saukville Industrial Park.

Village of Saukville Revolving Loan Fund

The Village of Saukville established a revolving loan fund, which functions similarly to the County program, in 1990. There were 6 businesses participating in the program in 2006. A total of 6 additional businesses were approved for RLF funds between 1996 and 2005.

Additional Economic Development Programs

Information on additional economic development grants and programs is provided in Appendix F.

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 Saukville 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.

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 1,838 jobs, or by about 54.0 percent, to 5,241 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

[14] *Documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 10 (4th Edition),* The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin, *July 2004*.

2000 and the projected number of jobs in 2035 are shown on Table XII-14.[15] 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 Saukville 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 2, housing data from Chapter 8, 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:

- 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 Saukville Economic Development Strengths and Weaknesses
Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* also requires that an assessment of Village of Saukville 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:

- 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, but lacking direct access from industrial-business park to the interstate system. Freight traffic must transit the downtown neighborhood in conflict with adopted plans.
- Fledgling public transportation system including the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, Ozaukee County Shared Ride Taxi System, and Port Washington Transport Shared Ride Taxi System needs to be funded, promoted and expanded. Predicted needs must be addressed, providing a wide range of mass transit options with emphasis on regional, inter-connected commuter rail.
- Access to transportation and shipping through Mitchell International Airport and the Port of Milwaukee
- Development tools include Tax Increment Financing (TIF), Industrial Development Revenue Bonds and Revolving Loan Fund Financing incentives
- Excellent health care regime
- Highly developed utility infrastructure, including gas and electric lines and the We Energies power plant in the City of Port Washington
- Available land within the Village existing and potential planned business/industrial parks
- An educated and skilled workforce
- Village government that is free from corruption, innovative 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 Saukville's perceived weaknesses regarding attracting and retaining desirable businesses and industries include:

- Lack of jobs with pay levels high enough to afford housing in the 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
- Restrictively conservative attitudes toward venture capital and speculative investment
- 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 – excessive regulatory climate imposed by the State of Wisconsin and federal government
- Lack of meeting, convention, and exhibition and hotel facilities that operate year-round in the Village and County to showcase local businesses
- "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. The following economic development issues have been identified through inventory data and public and committee input:

Economic Development Issues

Labor Force Issue

An available, well educated, skilled labor force is an important influence in attracting and retaining desirable businesses. The Village has a well educated resident labor force as evidenced by their high educational attainment. About 89 percent of residents age 25 and older have attained a high school degree, compared to 84 percent in the Region; and about 54 percent of Village residents have attended some college or attained an associates, bachelors, or graduate degree, compared to about 54 percent in the Region. About 76 percent of Village residents are working age and the Village is also in close proximity to a large labor pool because of its location in the Milwaukee Metropolitan Area.

It is projected that about 2,000 jobs will be added in the Village before the plan expiration year of 2035, for a total of about 5,400 jobs in 2035 (about 62,300 in the County). This is an increase of about 54 percent between 2000 and 2035. The projected population for the Village by 2035 is 9,000 persons. About 7,110 residents will be working age and about 5,040 residents will be participating in the labor force if current labor force participation tends hold constant.

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[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.

The Village labor force has many positive attributes and has been recognized as a strength with respect to attracting and retaining business and industry in the Village; however, concerns regarding the resident labor force have been expressed during the planning process. The aging of the Village resident population, with 25 percent of the population projected to be age 65 or older by 2035 compared to 13 percent in 2000, has been identified as a concern by Plan Commission members. The concern centers around the unknown percentage of the working age population that may be in retirement or physically unable to work by 2035. The aging population was also identified as a threat during the SWOT analysis conducted at the Ozaukee County comprehensive plan kickoff meetings because of the implications for the potential decrease in the labor force and an increase in the cost of government services for the elderly. The loss of young educated people to areas outside the Village due to various factors, such as a lack of affordable housing and lack of job opportunities, has also been identified as a factor that may reduce the size of the resident labor force over the planning period. Finally, education of the resident work force has been identified as both a weakness and strength. While the resident labor force has achieved a high educational attainment, there is a concern that there are not enough residents with technical training to fill trade jobs and skilled manufacturing jobs (manufacturing was the largest employment sector in Ozaukee County in 2004). It has been suggested that school aged residents will not pursue the education and training required for jobs in the trade or manufacturing fields unless parents and educators receive more informational about these jobs as an alternative to professional jobs.

Employment Issue

Employment refers to the number and type of jobs located in the Village of Saukville and the County. Employment data and labor force data form the baseline information in determining how many and what types of jobs need to be located in the Village to serve the projected Village population in the plan design year 2035. Ozaukee County as a whole has experienced employment growth over the last 50 years. The number of jobs located in the County has grown by almost 670 percent over this period, compared to about 190 percent job growth in the Region. Manufacturing was the largest industry sector employer in the County in 2004 at 10,214 jobs and had experienced a 49 percent increase in the County between 1970 and 2000, while the Region experienced a 12 percent decrease over the same time period. The County has, however, experienced a decrease from the 2000 level of 12,953 manufacturing jobs.

The six largest categories of private employers in the County in 2004 were manufacturing, retail trade, health care and social assistance, accommodation and food services, professional and technical services, and finance and insurance. The manufacturing, finance and insurance, health care and social assistance, and professional and technical services industry sectors had high average annual wages compared to other industry sector employers in the County. Retail trade and accommodation and food services had relatively low wages compared to other Ozaukee County industry sectors.

Ozaukee County also had a high concentration of existing industries that have been identified as desirable to the Village to attract and retain, such as manufacturing and finance and insurance industry sector jobs, when compared to the State and the Nation. The high concentration of these types of jobs may help the Village create industry clusters of desirable employment sectors. While Ozaukee County has a comparatively high concentration of jobs in several of the job types identified as desirable, it has a comparatively low concentration in some other jobs types identified as desirable, most notably information technology and management of companies and enterprises

As noted above, the Village resident labor force is relatively well educated and prepared for jobs in some of the higher paying industry sectors located in the County. However, concern has been expressed over a lack of resident labor force participants well trained for advanced manufacturing jobs, which have been identified as desirable jobs to attract and retain within the Village. In addition, a small

labor pool has been viewed as a threat to the Village by those who participated in the SWOT analysis conducted at the Ozaukee County Kickoff meetings. This issue is closely connected to the issue of workforce housing discussed in Chapter 8 and may have an impact on the future labor pool available in the Village to work in the retail trade and accommodation and food services industry sectors, currently the second and fourth largest employers in Ozaukee County.

Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue

The Village of Saukville 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 attraction are identified to maintain its strong economic base and meet the requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Business parks and Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Districts have been identified, and inventoried in Parts 1 and 2 of this Chapter, as the sites most suitable for new commercial and industrial development in the Village. Adequate infrastructure should also be provided, including utilities; transit and other transportation facilities and services; an adequate water supply; sanitary sewers; stormwater management; and communications facilities.

Home based businesses and telecommuting may also account for a greater number of jobs in residential areas in the future due to advances in telecommunications and other technologies. Advantages of home-based businesses include less travel and reduced costs to households for services such as childcare; however, the Zoning Ordinance may need to be updated to take into consideration new types of home-based businesses made possible by emerging technologies.

Desirable Businesses and Strengths and Weaknesses Issue

Desirable types of businesses have been identified by the Plan Commission and are described in Part 3 of this Chapter. The Village of Saukville has many positive attributes, or strengths, that may be used to attract these target businesses, such as a good quality of life, location, development incentives, and water resources. The Village's weaknesses for attracting desirable businesses, also inventoried in Part 3, include a lack of affordable housing and the aging of the workforce population. The Housing Element (Chapter 8) identifies several programs that could be undertaken to increase the supply of affordable housing. The aging of the population is part of a nation-wide phenomenon due to the aging of the "baby boom" generation. This demographic trend may lead to older people working longer, or to a change in employment practices that would allow older workers to work part-time. Recent changes to Social Security have raised the retirement age to 66 for those born between 1943 and 1954, increasing to 67 for those born after 1960.

Economic Development Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, policies, and programs to promote the stabilization, retention, and expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the Village of Saukville. Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to one of the economic development issue statements in the preceding section.

General Economic Development Issue

Goal: Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable businesses and job development.

- **Objective:** Identify a diversity of business "clusters" to be encouraged within the Village.
- **Objective:** Encourage business development that matches the educational attainment of residents within the Village.

- **Objective:** Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the Village's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of Village businesses and to provide services needed by Village residents.
- **Objective:** Encourage cooperation between high schools and technical colleges, such as MATC, to develop educational programs that provide the Village's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of Village businesses and to provide services needed by Village residents.
- **Objective:** Encourage increased promotion of technical education and training opportunities available at local primary and secondary schools and technical colleges in Ozaukee County such as MATC.
- **Objective:** Capitalize on tourism amenities, including eco-tourism.

Labor Force Issue

- **Goal:** Promote an adequate supply of workers to meet the employment needs of businesses located in the Village of Saukville through the plan design year 2035.
  - **Objective:** Promote a labor force of about 5,241 workers available to Village businesses.
    - **Policy:** Provide affordable housing choices for people who work in the Village or who wish to live and work in the Village.
    - **Policy:** Provide affordable housing choices for first time home buyers in the Village.
      - **Program:** Implement the recommended County Housing Cost/Workforce Housing Issue programs in Chapter IX of the Village Comprehensive Plan.
      - **Program:** Analyze the cost of providing infrastructure and services to higher-density housing, including multi-family housing, compared to lower-density housing, and share the results of the analysis with the public.
      - **Program:** Assist the OCEDC in distributing a business retention survey to businesses located in the Village. A portion of the survey will focus on affordable housing options for resident and non-resident workers of Ozaukee County.
    - **Policy:** Promote convenient, flexible, and affordable public transportation options between the Village and neighboring communities.
      - **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee County to continue operation of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System.
      - **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee County to continue operation of the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi and expand operations to the City of Port Washington if the City of Port Washington Transport Shared-Ride Taxi stops operation.
      - **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee County to expand operations of the shared-ride taxi system to provide service to Ozaukee County residents that work in the southern portion of Sheboygan County.
      - **Program:** Assist the OCEDC in distributing a business retention survey to businesses located in the Village. A portion of the survey will focus on transportation options for resident and non-resident workers of Ozaukee County.
      - **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee County to study altering or expanding various service components of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi System to meet the needs of businesses in the Village as a result of findings from the business retention survey, if necessary.
  - **Objective:** Promote educational programs to prepare workers for jobs in the desirable businesses and industries identified in Part 3 of this Chapter.
    - **Policy:** Encourage cooperation between the local school district and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the Village labor force with skills to meet the

employment needs of Village businesses and to provide the services needed by Village residents.

- **Policy:** Encourage cooperation between the local school district and technical colleges, such as MATC, to develop educational programs that provide the Village labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of Village businesses and to provide the services needed by Village residents.
- **Policy:** Encourage cooperation between the local school district and four-year colleges and universities located in Ozaukee County, such as Concordia University, and the region, such as UW-Milwaukee and Marquette University, to develop educational programs that provide the Village labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of Village businesses and to provide the services needed by Village residents.
  - **Program:** Encourage and assist the Ozaukee County Economic Development Corporation (OCEDC) to continue involvement and partnership with educational programs such as Fast Trac and First Steps to Entrepreneurship through representation on the OCEDC Board.
  - **Program:** Encourage the formation of a local economic development corporation that would assist in cooperative educational efforts between educational institutions and employers.
  - **Program:** Study the formation of an economic development committee to advise the Plan Commission and Village Board on economic development matters including educational partnerships.
  - **Program:** Distribute educational materials provided to the Village regarding various workforce education partnerships and opportunities and job/career opportunities available for students and adults.
  - **Program:** Assist the OCEDC in distributing a business retention survey to businesses located in the Village. A portion of the survey will focus on job skills required by businesses.
  - **Program:** Study the administration of additional partnerships and educational opportunities designed to develop the job skills sought by employers and potential employers in the Village.
  - **Program:** Pursue partnerships with SEEK, Manpower, and the Workforce Development Center at MATC to advertise employment opportunities in the Village.

Employment Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage business and industries desired by the Village of Saukville in order to provide the number of jobs projected by 2035.
  - **Objective:** Encourage business development that provides a living wage for its employees and enables employees to afford housing in the Village.
  - **Objective:** Encourage business development that matches the educational attainment of residents within the Village.
    - **Policy:** Promote the retention of manufacturing, finance and insurance, and professional and technical services industry sector jobs in the Village and Ozaukee County. The location quotient analysis in Part 1 of this Chapter indicates that the County has a high percentage of these types of jobs in relation to the State and Nation.
    - **Policy:** Promote an increase in information and technology, management of companies and enterprises, and health care and social assistance industry sector jobs in the Village and Ozaukee County. The location quotient analysis in Part 1 indicates that the County has a relatively low percentage of such jobs.
    - **Policy:** Promote *associated agricultural industries* in the Village and Ozaukee County.

- **Policy:** Promote the tourism industry, including eco-tourism, in the Village and Ozaukee County.
- **Policy:** Promote economic development incentives to attract businesses to the Village and Ozaukee County and to retain existing businesses.
  - **Program:** Continue the use of Tax Increment Financing (TIF) to attract commercial, industrial, and mixed use development to the Village.
  - **Program:** Continue administration of the Village community development authority to promote economic development in the Village.
  - **Program:** Continue the administration of the Village of Saukville Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a means to finance new and expanding businesses in the Village.
  - **Program:** Promote the Ozaukee County RLF to businesses as a financial incentive to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a means to finance new and expanding businesses in the Village and Ozaukee County.
  - **Program:** Support the continued use of Community Development Block Grant – Economic Development (CDBG – ED) funds in the Village. The funds can be used for loans to businesses wishing to expand in Wisconsin or relocate to Wisconsin. The Village can retain the funds to capitalize an RLF once they are repaid by the businesses.
  - **Program:** Study the use of State bio-energy grants supporting *agriculture and associated agricultural industries* in the Village and Ozaukee County.
  - **Program:** Promote Ozaukee County agricultural products, including organic products, to restaurants and stores located in the Village. Encourage "grow local-buy local-eat local" practices and patterns to maximize the obvious advantages of supporting Ozaukee County agricultural production.
  - **Program:** Promote awareness of Chambers of Commerce located in Ozaukee County that participate in employer health care purchasing pool programs.
  - **Program:** Distribute educational materials provided to the Village regarding various funding and incentive opportunities to businesses located in the Village or wishing to relocate to the Village.
  - **Program:** Distribute educational materials provided to the Village regarding the use of State Technology Zone Tax Credit Incentives to high technology businesses considering expanding or relocating to Ozaukee County.
  - **Program:** Develop expedited permitting procedures for businesses wishing to relocate to or expand in the Village.
- **Policy:** Support the Labor Force Issue polices to attract and retain businesses.
  - **Program:** Implement Labor Force Issue programs.

Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction in the Village of Saukville through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
  - **Objective:** Provide an adequate amount of available and suitable land with supporting infrastructure for business retention, expansion, and attraction in the Village through 2035.
  - **Objective:** Promote redevelopment of underutilized commercial and industrial land in the Village through 2035.
  - **Objective:** Provide an additional 140 acres to 200 acres of land to support the 5,400 jobs projected to be located in the Village by 2035 (see Table XII-15 for the average number of jobs by job category accommodated by each acre of land designated for commercial or industrial use from the 2035 regional land use plan).

- **Policy:** Promote commercial and industrial development in business/industrial parks and TIF Districts (TID).
- **Policy:** Promote commercial redevelopment in the downtown area.
- **Policy:** Promote the remediation and reuse of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial uses, where feasible.
- **Policy:** Promote the development of new businesses, or business expansion, in areas with existing infrastructure and community services, or in areas near or contiguous to existing service areas that can readily be served by extending infrastructure. An exception should be made for home based businesses that do not require urban services.
- **Policy:** Study the use of boundary agreements, such as the agreement between the City and Town of Port Washington, as a means to extend sanitary sewer to areas of the *Town* identified for economic development.
    - **Program:** Assign industrial or commercial land uses to all environmentally contaminated sites identified by the Village as high priority redevelopment sites suitable for industrial or commercial use.
    - **Program:** Review and amend, if necessary, the Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the Planned Land Use Map: 2035 (Map VIII-8 in the Land Use Element).
    - **Program:** Distribute educational materials provided to the Village of Saukville regarding brownfield redevelopment programs to businesses.
    - **Program:** Distribute educational materials provided to the Village regarding various programs that may encourage economic development in traditional downtown areas, such as the Wisconsin Main Street Program.
    - **Program:** Work with SEWRPC to develop a plan to provide access to wireless voice and data communications networks to Village businesses and residents, including residents who telecommute or operate a home-based business.
    - **Program:** Review and amend, if necessary, the Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance to ensure home-based businesses that are compatible with surrounding residential uses are permissible.
    - **Program:** Review and amend, if necessary, the Village of Saukville Zoning Ordinance to require businesses constructing large buildings to develop a reuse plan for the building as part of the review process (in the event the business moves or closes in the future).
    - **Program:** Study the use of Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) funds and Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program funds for transportation projects and improvements that may help attract businesses to the Village or encourage existing businesses to remain and expand in the Village.

Desirable Businesses and Strengths and Weaknesses Issue

- **Goal:** Attract desirable businesses to the Village of Saukville.
    - **Objective:** Maintain the positive attributes or strengths of the Village for attracting desirable businesses.
        - **Policy:** Aggressively promote the positive attributes (strengths) of the Village to desirable businesses that may be considering relocating or expanding.
        - **Policy:** Use a cluster-based economic development strategy which focuses investment and energy in attracting industries where the Village, Ozaukee County, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Region have a competitive advantage over other areas.

- **Policy:** Promote sustainable economic development concepts in the Village that will meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
  - **Program:** Study the development and support a local economic development organization to aggressively promote the strengths of the Village to desirable businesses.
  - **Program:** Work cooperatively with OCEDC to promote economic development in Ozaukee County.
  - **Program:** Support Ozaukee County's partnership with the Milwaukee 7 in an effort to promote a regional approach to economic growth, which will benefit economic development efforts in Ozaukee County.
  - **Program:** Use the Village website to market the Village quality of life and availability of water directly to desirable businesses.
  - **Program:** Support local chambers of commerce in their efforts to promote the Village and Ozaukee County to businesses considering expansion or relocation from outside the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.
  - **Program:** Develop an incentive program to attract businesses that utilize sustainable economic development concepts such as the use of renewable energy sources; building and landscape design that reduce the use of toxic chemicals, reduce the use of impervious building materials, and preserve open space and natural features; and provide jobs that pay wages sufficient to meet the cost of living in the Village.
  - **Program:** Assist the OCEDC in distributing a business retention survey to businesses located in the Village. A portion of the survey will focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the County regarding attracting and retaining businesses.

o **Objective:** Address the weaknesses of the Village regarding business attraction identified in Part 3.

- **Policy:** Support the Labor Force Issue, Employment Issue, and Commercial and Industrial Areas Issue policies and programs to address the Village's weaknesses regarding business attraction and retention
  - **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Labor Force Issue, Employment Issue, and Commercial and Industrial Sites Issue.
  - **Program:** Assist the OCEDC in distributing a business retention survey to businesses located in the Village. A portion of the survey will focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the County for attracting and retaining businesses.

Table XII-1

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER RESIDING IN THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE: 2000[a]

Employment Status	Residents 16 Years of Age and Older		
	Number	Percent of Labor Force	Percent of all Persons 16 and Older
Employed	2,467	96.4	80.0
Unemployed	91	3.6	3.0
In Armed Forces	0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal in Labor Force	2,558	100.0	83.0
Not in Labor Force	524	--	17.0
Total	3,082	--	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

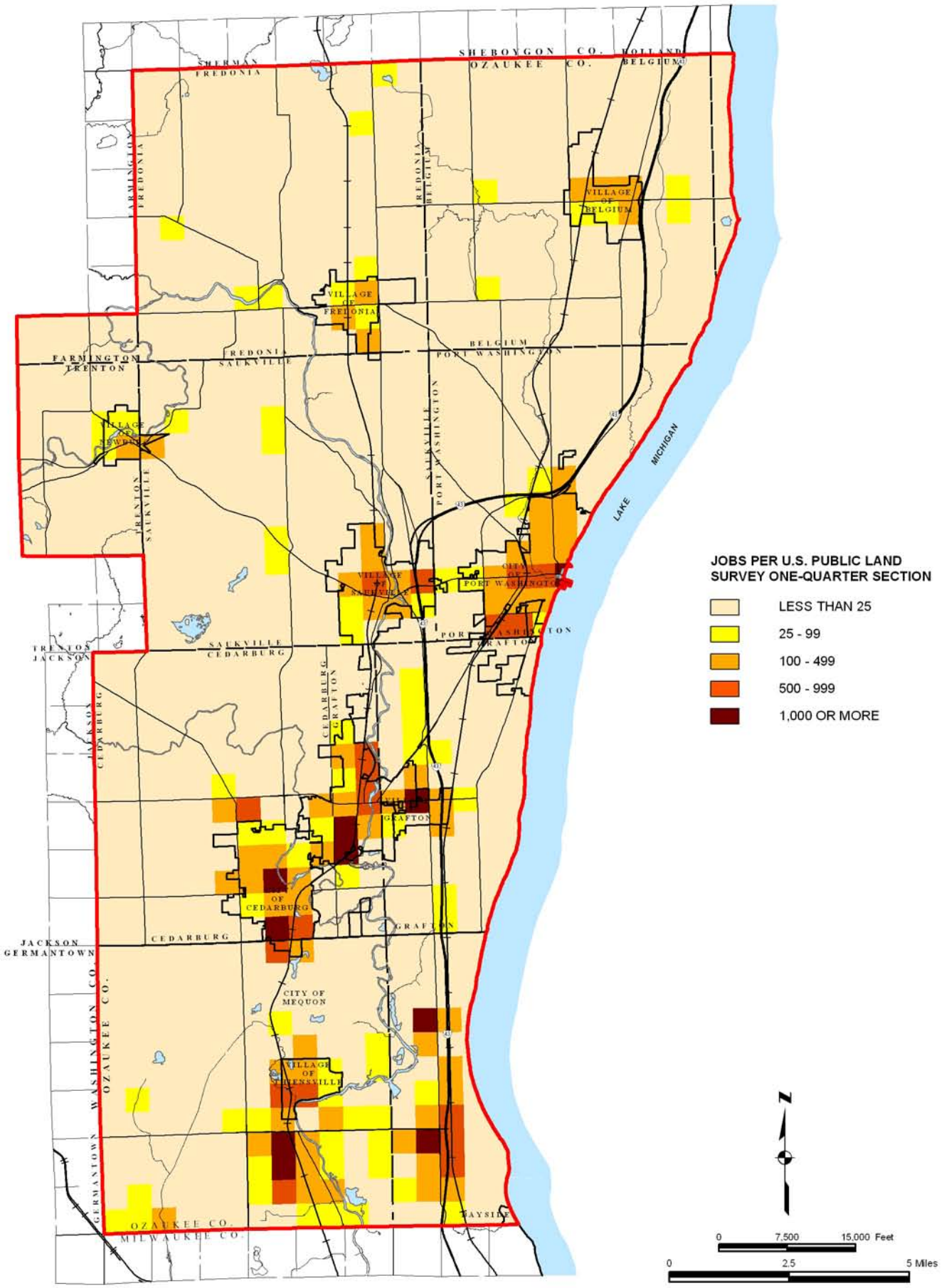
[a]*Includes the area devoted to the given use, consisting of the ground floor site area occupied by any building, required yards and open space, and parking and loading areas.*

[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.*

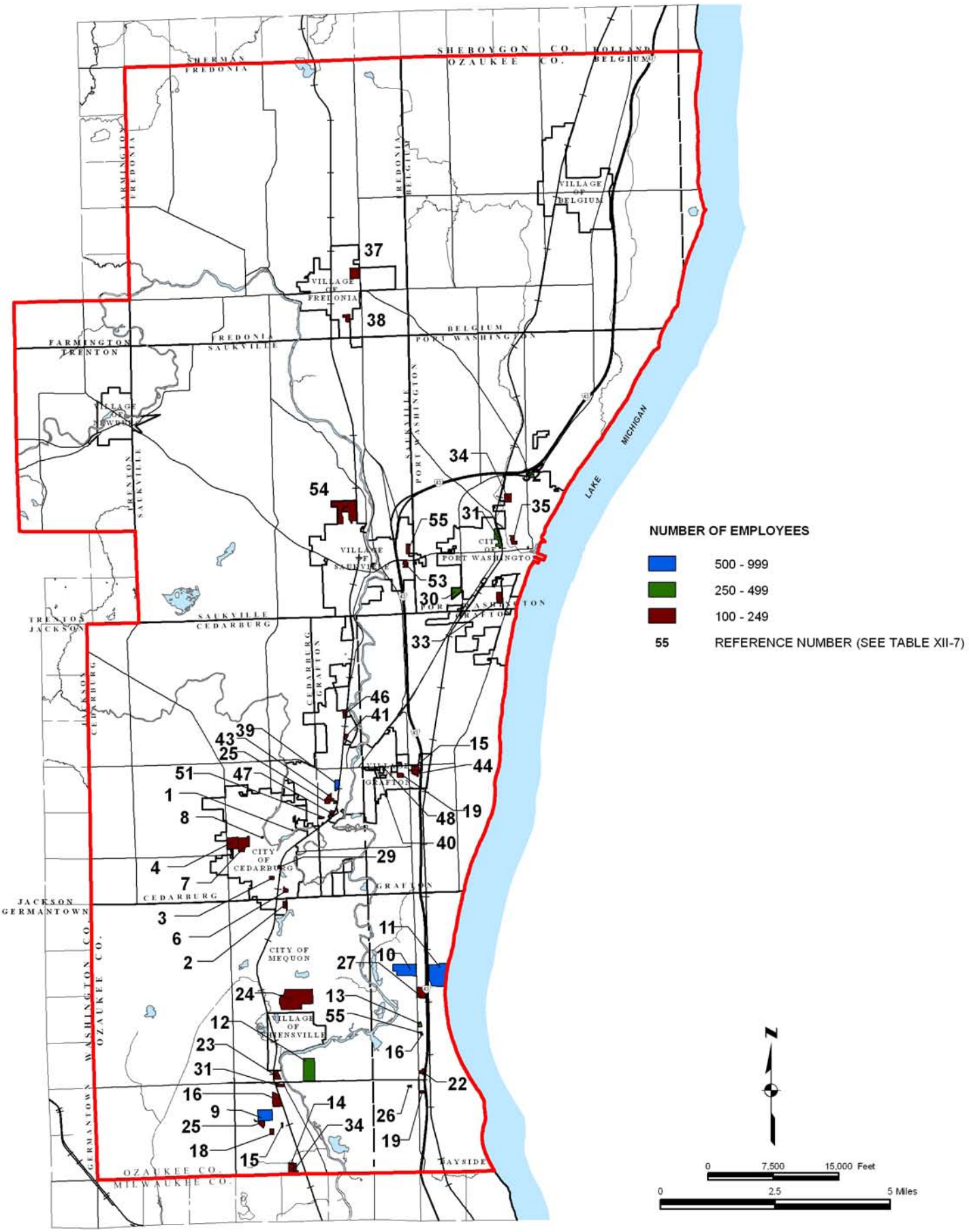
Source: SEWRPC 2035 Regional Land Use Plan.

Map XII - 1
JOB DISTRIBUTION IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000



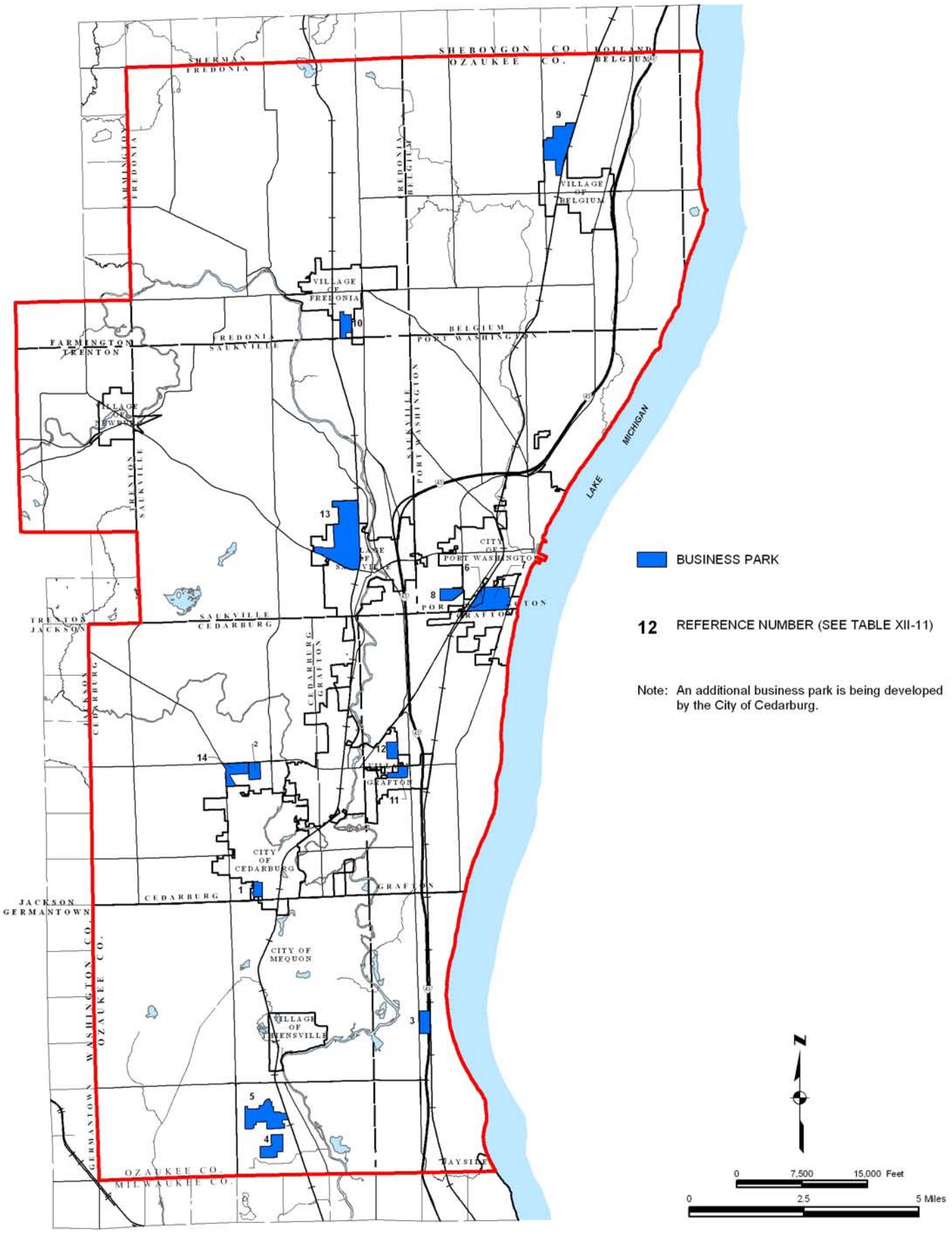
Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

Map XII-2
MAJOR EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



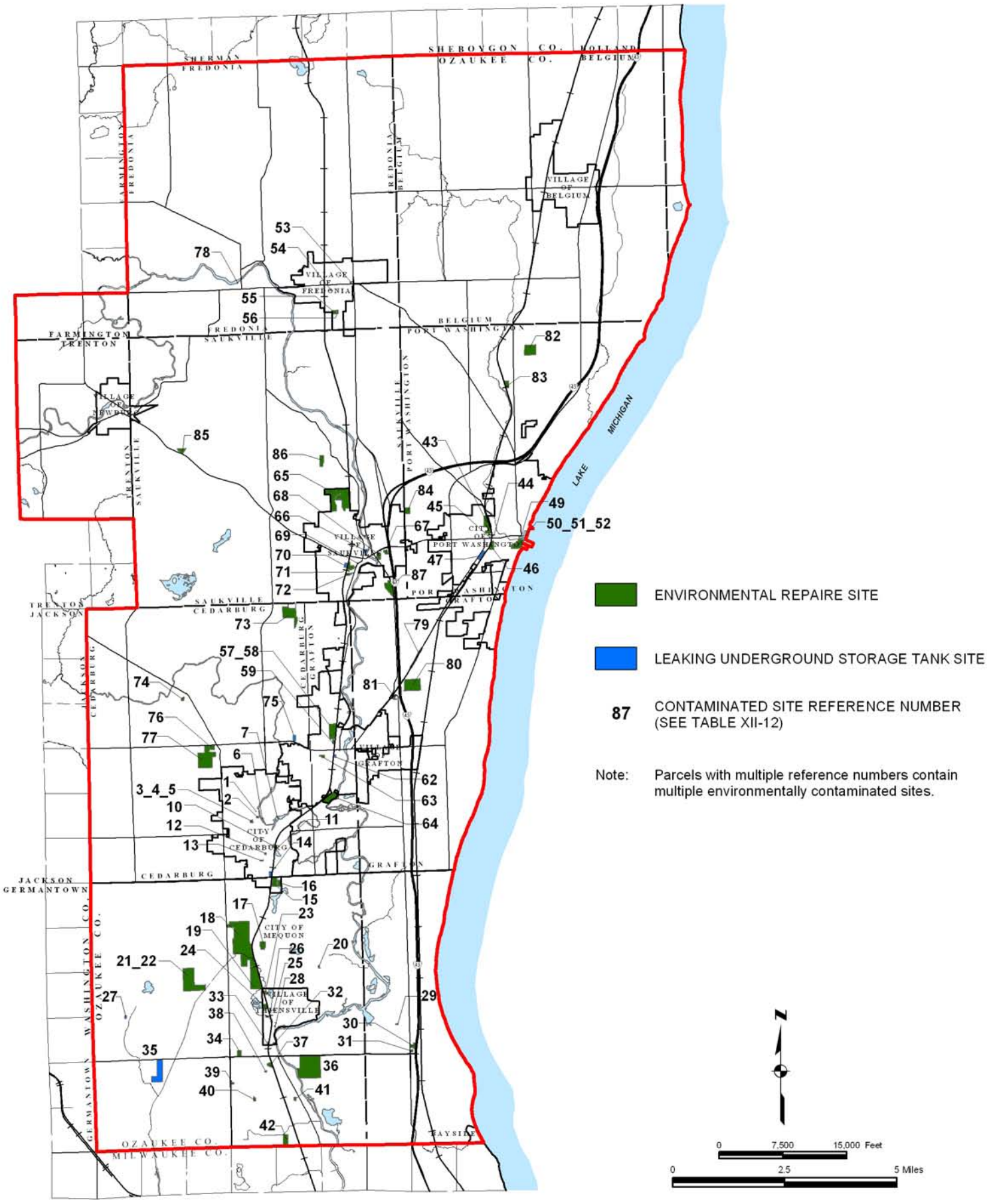
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economics Analysis and SEWRPC.

Map XII - 3
BUSINESS PARKS IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



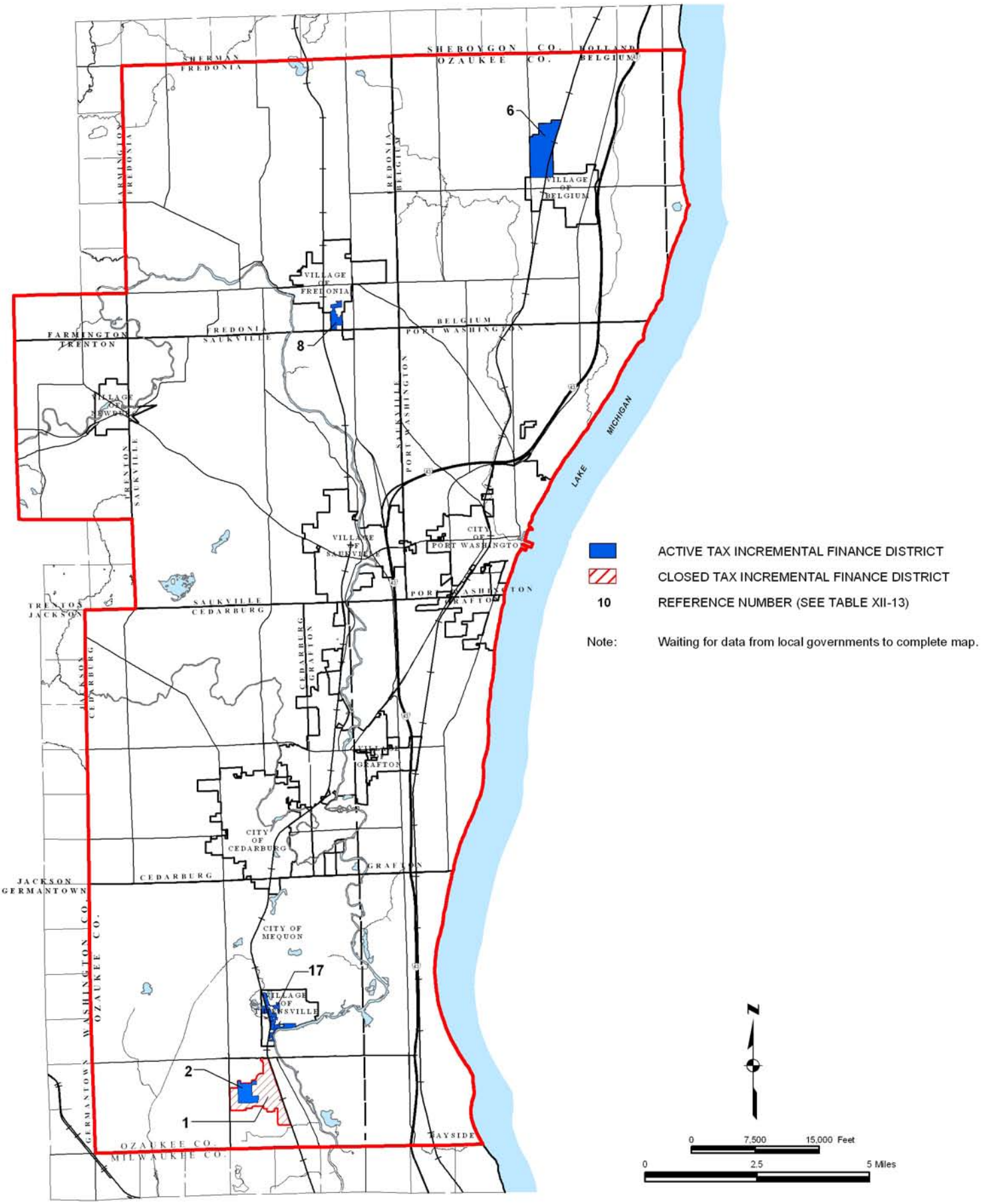
Source: SEWRPC.

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 10

TRANSPORTATION

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

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 Saukville. 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.

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

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

also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the transportation data inventoried in Chapter 4 and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to transportation identified in Chapter VI of the county plan. 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

The Village of Saukville straddles I-43 at the center of Ozaukee County. It is home to the Milwaukee region's seventh largest business/industrial park. Village industry generates over 3,000 rail car trips annually. Transportation issues are key to the very foundations of the Village's growth management strategies identified in this plan document.

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 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 Transportation Element further refines the recommendations set forth by the regional transportation system plan and Ozaukee 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.

Streets and Highways Issue

Participants in the planning process have recognized the need to provide efficient street access as a vital element of the Village 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 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 5) to allow access to abutting properties to be provided

[2] *Existing arterial streets and highways within the County are identified on Map IV-4 in Chapter 4 by jurisdiction. Existing roadway mileage by function is documented under the streets and highways section of Chapter 4.*

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 Ozaukee County 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 a total of 311 miles, as measured along the centerline, of arterial streets and highways in Ozaukee County in 2035. Of this, 272 miles (87 percent) are recommended to be maintained with the existing number of lanes, 36 miles of existing arterial streets are recommended to be widened, and three miles of new arterial streets are recommended to be constructed. Recommended widenings would be made at the time the existing street or highway is scheduled to be reconstructed, and an analysis would be made at the time of reconstruction to determine if the widening is needed based on existing and anticipated traffic volumes. Recommended improvements for the County are shown on Map X-1 and include:

- Maintenance of 272 center-line miles of existing streets, which includes periodic resurfacing or reconstruction
- A new interchange at I-43 and Highland Road in the City of Mequon
- Two new bridges over the Milwaukee River, one at Cold Spring Road, which is recommended to be extended from County Trunk Highway (CTH) O to CTH W in the Town of Saukville, and one at Cedar Creek Road, which is recommended to be extended from CTH O to I-43 in the Town of Grafton
- The extension of 1st Avenue and Maple Road between Rose Street and Cedar Creek Road in the Village and Town of Grafton
- The extension of Norport Drive from Grant Street to CTH LL in the City and Town of Port Washington
- Widening of portions of State Trunk Highways (STH) 167, 181, 60, and 33, CTH W, and Columbia/Washington Avenue from two to four lanes, and widening of I-43 from four to six lanes from the Milwaukee/Ozaukee County line to the STH 57 interchange

It should be noted that the issue of road widening and other changes in highway capacity can create potential conflicts between local, county, and regional transportation needs.[4] While the regional

[3] *Systems management includes ramp meters, crash investigation sites, and other measures to manage existing transportation facilities at their maximum efficiency.*

[4] *Widening existing streets and highways was the lowest transportation priority among respondents to the countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey of the choices listed; however, the option of widening*

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 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 appoint a representative to the Technical Coordinating and Advisory Committee on Jurisdictional Highway Planning for Ozaukee County.

Transit Issue

Fixed-route urban public transportation in the Village consists of the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, which includes one route that operates between downtown Milwaukee and Ozaukee County (see Map IV-5 in Chapter 4). Stops are made in Milwaukee County south of Capitol Drive, at four park-ride lots in Ozaukee County (two in Grafton and one each in Fredonia and Port Washington), and four additional stops in Ozaukee County (two in Mequon and one each in Grafton and Saukville). The Village is also served by the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service and the Transport Shared-Ride Taxi Service in the City of Port Washington. The Transport Shared-Ride Taxi Service provides coverage to the majority of the Town of Port Washington. The Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service provides shared-ride taxi coverage for the entire County. The Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service includes a transfer point in the Village of Newburg to the Washington County Shared Ride Taxi Service. Both the Ozaukee County Express Bus System and the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service have experienced an increase in ridership since they began operation in 1996 and 1998, respectively, as shown on Tables IV-5 and IV-6 in Chapter 4.

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 and development concepts, such as transit oriented developments (TOD), which are conducive to the use of public transit.[5] The objectives and accompanying principles and standards set forth in the regional transportation system plan, which connect medium and high density areas of the Region to the Region's major activity centers, have been incorporated into the Transportation Element to efficiently serve the anticipated land use development pattern recommended in the Land Use Element. This element also incorporates the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Ozaukee County transit system development plan, with the modifications made by the 2035 regional transportation system plan. The transit element of the regional transportation system plan is shown on Map X-3.

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existing streets was rated a medium priority by 31 percent of respondents and as a high priority by 15 percent of respondents.

[5]An urban area with a residential density of at least four dwelling units per acre is considered capable of supporting transit.

The public transit element of the Commission's adopted regional transportation system plan for the year 2035 recommends improved and expanded rapid transit connections from Ozaukee County to Milwaukee and through Milwaukee to the other urban centers of Southeastern Wisconsin, and improved and expanded local transit service to commercial and industrial development in the southern portion of the County. The recommendations set forth in the transit element will result in a doubling of transit service over the plan design period Region-wide and in Ozaukee County. This includes a 204 percent increase in rapid transit revenue vehicle-miles and a 214 percent increase in rapid transit revenue vehicle-hours Region-wide. This increase will produce enhanced transit service levels in Ozaukee County, including more attractive peak and non-peak service frequency levels. The long-range plan recommendations advocated by the Village of Saukville include the following:

- Preserve and promote existing rail service in Ozaukee County. Identify rail corridors that create logical links supporting future commuter rail service to the Milwaukee region and integration with the Midwest Regional Rail Initiative (MWRRI) - a cooperative, multi□agency effort to provide new high-speed passenger rail service that began in 1996 and involves nine Midwest states (Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin) as well as the Federal Railroad Administration. The Midwest Regional Rail System (MWRRS) Plan elements include: Use of 3,000 miles of existing rail right-of-way to connect rural and urban areas; operation of a hub and spoke passenger rail system; and, introduction of modern, high-speed trains operating at speeds up to 110 mph.

- The provision of rapid transit service between Ozaukee County and the Milwaukee Central Business District (CBD). The plan envisions that new or restructured services would be provided over the area freeway system and major surface arterials by four rapid bus routes designed to provide bi-directional service to accommodate both traditional commuter travel by Ozaukee County residents to jobs in Milwaukee County, and reverse commute travel from Milwaukee County residents to jobs in Ozaukee County. Connections would also be available in Ozaukee County via local bus and taxicab services to major employment centers.

- Increasing the number of park-ride lots served by public transit from the existing five lots to seven lots. New publicly constructed park-ride lots would be developed in the City of Mequon at the Mequon Campus of the Milwaukee Area Technical College and in the Village of Grafton at Washington Street and 10th Avenue. The existing park-ride lot at the Saukville Wal-Mart store would be replaced with a new public park-ride lot at the I-43/STH 33 interchange.

- The improvement and expansion of the existing local bus service provided by Ozaukee County and local taxicab services provided by both the County and the City of Port Washington. Service improvements would include bus route extensions and new bus services directed at providing access from Milwaukee County to employment concentrations located primarily in the City of Mequon. Recommendations are also made regarding route adjustments and schedule changes to improve efficiency, and expanding transit system hours to provide service on weekday evenings and weekends.

- Consideration of upgrading the rapid bus service recommended for Ozaukee County to commuter rail service based on the findings of a special corridor study and a funding commitment from Ozaukee County and/or local governments to be served by the commuter line. Map X-3 displays the potential future commuter rail line in Ozaukee County identified in the 2035 regional transportation

plan, which would be located on the Wisconsin and Southern Railroad (WISOR) line, which is owned by the State of Wisconsin and operated by WISOR, from Milwaukee to the Village of Saukville.

The Commission prepares a short-range transit plan for each transit operator, which refines the recommendations of the regional transportation system plan. Although the 2035 regional plan updated several recommendations of the 2002 – 2006 transit development plan (TDP) for Ozaukee County, the following TDP recommendations supplement those of the regional plan:

- The addition of up to two new shuttle routes to the commuter bus service, including one to provide connections with existing UBUS service provided by the Milwaukee County Transit System, and one to serve employers in the Belgium area if industrial parks in that area develop as envisioned and local officials determine the shuttle service is needed.

- Continuing to study the potential for creating a commuter center in the Villages of Grafton or Saukville along the express bus route. While the creation of a such commuter center was opposed by the Village of Grafton in 2002 when it turned back a federal grant that would have funded construction of such a facility at the intersection of STH 60 and CTH W, the Advisory Committee guiding the transit system development plan viewed creating a commuter center as important to attracting new riders to the bus system by providing conveniences that could be useful to bus passengers.

- The conduct of a study by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) of potential sites for a new park-ride lot in the vicinity of the IH 43-Mequon Road freeway interchange. Subsequent to the completion of the plan, the WisDOT indicated that it would not initiate any study for a Mequon Road park-ride lot until both Ozaukee County and the City of Mequon formally indicated their support for the construction of a park-ride lot at that interchange, and an agreement existed between the City, County, and WisDOT for the maintenance of the park-ride lot.

Non-fixed route transit options such as the County shared-ride taxi service and the City of Port Washington Transport Shared-Ride Taxi Service have also been identified as critical services, due in part to the aging of the County's population. Several comprehensive planning groups participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process have identified the need to expand both fixed route (bus service) and non-fixed route public transportation options (such as shared-ride taxi service) in the County and to create greater connectivity to the Milwaukee County Transit System and the Washington County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. A need to potentially expand transit services to serve job sites in Sheboygan County near the Ozaukee-Sheboygan County border has also been identified. The addition of a park-ride lot(s)/bus stop(s) served by the Ozaukee County Bus System at strategic locations in the Village has been identified by the Village as critical to serve the transportation needs of the Village's population.

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. Groups involved with the multi-jurisdictional planning process have also recognized that public transportation options will be relied upon by persons with disabilities and must be suited to meet their transportation needs in an efficient and equitable

manner. Transportation services for persons with disabilities and the elderly in the Village are currently provided by the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service. Limited service is also provided by the Ozaukee County Aging and Disability Resources Center and Ozaukee 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 Bus System, 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 Bus System for persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Issue

Additional bicycle lanes and paths and pedestrian access to open space have been identified as two of the chief transportation concerns affecting quality of life in the 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, such as conservation subdivisions, can be designed with pedestrian access to open space amenities that are preserved as part of the development. Figure X-2 shows an example of a conservation subdivision layout with pedestrian access to open space.

The bicycle and pedestrian elements of the regional transportation plan support the type of bicycle and pedestrian facilities and connectivity envisioned by the Village. The bicycle and pedestrian facility element of the regional plan is intended to promote safe accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel, and to encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel as alternatives to personal vehicle travel. The regional plan recommends that bicycle accommodation be provided on all arterial streets, except freeways, as those streets are constructed or reconstructed. Bicycle accommodation could include marked bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened shoulders, or separate bicycle paths. A system of off-street bicycle paths is also recommended to connect cities and villages with a population of 5,000 or more. The bicycle way system element of the 2035 regional transportation plan for the Ozaukee County planning area is shown on Map 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 4.

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.

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 4. These facilities meet the community's needs for interregional transportation services. I-43 is the primary interregional transportation facility serving Ozaukee County. I-43 serves as the primary trucking route for shipping goods into and from Ozaukee County businesses to other parts of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and other regions around the nation and the world. The commercial and industrial land use development pattern set forth in the Land Use Element should be maintained to encourage easy truck access to the County's arterials and I-43 to maintain the flow of goods into and from Ozaukee County. Planning areas around I-43 interchanges should be identified and planned for to maintain convenient truck access to businesses located in the Village. Two freight railroad lines run through Ozaukee County, which provide access to businesses in the County that ship items not suited for trucking. The railroad lines should be maintained to provide continued service to these businesses.

Transportation Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps that will guide the future development of various modes of transportation in the Village through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

General Transportation Issue

Goal: Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.

- **Objective:** Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation.
- **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the regional transportation system plan.
- **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the Ozaukee County comprehensive plan.
- **Objective:** Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling as part of everyday planning to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
- **Objective:** Encourage new transportation patterns that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption and air pollution.

Multi-Modal Transportation System Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Meet the goals and objectives identified under each of the following Transportation Element Issues.
- **Goal:** Meet the goals and objectives identified under the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element.
- **Goal:** Meet the vision and objectives of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035*.
  - **Objective:** Provide a variety of transportation choices to meet the needs of all income, age, and special needs groups in the Village.

- **Policy:** Consider each transportation issue developed under the Transportation Element to be a significant element in systems level transportation planning. This will entail giving equal consideration to the collector and land access street system, travel management systems such as intersection controls and roadway access management/driveway ordinances, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- **Policy:** Consider each transportation issue developed under the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element to be a significant element in systems level transportation planning.
- **Policy:** Consider each transportation element developed under the regional transportation system plan to be a significant element in systems level transportation planning.
  - **Program:** Implement the policies and programs set forth under each transportation issue of the 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 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 Ozaukee County 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 Ozaukee County 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 Ozaukee County's efforts to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and other transportation service providers, such as the Milwaukee County Transit System.
  - **Program:** Support Ozaukee County's efforts to develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the Village, County, and the Region.

Streets and Highways Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Maintain a street and highway system that efficiently serves the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map VIII-8*,* Village Planned Land Use Map: 2035, in the Land Use Element (Chapter 5).
  - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the regional transportation system plan.
  - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the Ozaukee County comprehensive plan.
  - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
  - **Objective:** Encourage new transportation patterns that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption, air pollution, noise pollution, and the need for expansion of roads, thereby maintaining the rural character of Ozaukee County.
  - **Objective:** Promote the efficient and safe movement of people and goods into and through the Village.
  - **Objective:** Promote efficient and safe vehicular travel in the Village.
    - **Policy:** Provide an efficient arterial street and highway system that can effectively move people and goods into and through the Village to promote a strong economy within the Village and the County.
    - **Policy:** Design and operate Village streets and highways to provide safe access for all users, including bicyclists and pedestrians.
    - **Policy:** Promote efficient and safe vehicular access to land uses abutting street right-of-ways in the Village, consistent with adopted access management plans and driveway ordinances.
    - **Policy:** Accommodate the street and highway system recommendations set forth in the regional transportation system plan for 2035.
    - **Policy:** Work to ensure consistency between Village land use and transportation plans and regional and County land use and transportation plans to ensure the arterial street network is appropriately sized and located to serve Village residents and land uses.
    - **Policy:** Integrate the regional transportation system plan and Ozaukee County comprehensive plan with the Village Transportation Element and capital improvement program.
    - **Policy:** Minimize the disruption of land uses adjacent to streets and highways by reserving adequate rights-of-way in advance of construction.
    - **Policy:** Work to achieve consensus with County and State levels of government on issues such as street widenings and other improvements.
      - **Program:** Incorporate the arterial street and highway system recommendations, shown on Map X-1, of the *Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035* into Map VIII-8.
      - **Program:** Work with Ozaukee County, WisDOT, and SEWRPC to update and implement the Ozaukee 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-8.
      - **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 Ozaukee County 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:** Prepare an 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 County 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.*[6]
- **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:** Work with Ozaukee County to develop a study area for an integrated land use and transportation plan around the I-43 interchange and work with Ozaukee County to prepare plans for these study areas. The plans should incorporate the land use development pattern set forth in Map VIII-8.
- **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 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

[6] *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.*

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.

Transit Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Work with Ozaukee County to provide for a public transportation system that efficiently serves the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map VIII-8 in the Land Use Element.
  - **Objective:** Support the expansion and enhancement of public transportation in Ozaukee County.
  - **Objective:** *Develop/Encourage* land use development patterns that can be efficiently served by public transportation.
  - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
  - **Objective:** Encourage new transportation options that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption, air and noise pollution, and the need for expansion of roads.
  - **Objective:** Work with Ozaukee County to ensure efficient and cost-effective public transportation options are available to all Village residents, including public transportation-dependent residents.
  - **Objective:** Work with Ozaukee County to provide an efficient public transportation system that can effectively move people into the Village to promote a strong economy within the Village.
    - **Policy:** Integrate the regional transportation system plan and Ozaukee County comprehensive plan with the Village Transportation Element and applicable capital improvement programs.
    - **Policy:** Identify areas for Ozaukee County Express Bus System service expansion in the Village.
    - **Policy:** Encourage Ozaukee County to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service, and the Milwaukee County Transit System (MCTS).
    - **Policy:** Ensure that all current and future transit stations in the Village are readily accessible by bicyclists and pedestrians. Ensure all transit stops are served by sidewalks or walkways.
      - **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates,

including updates from the 2035 regional transportation 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 County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Program:** Request Ozaukee County to expand the Ozaukee County Express Bus System service in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation systems plan, and the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element. Expansion may include additional routes, transit stations with parking, or bus stops.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee 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 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-8 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-8 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation.
- **Program:** Include a mixed use land use category on Map VIII-8 to allow for future Transit Oriented Developments (TOD)[7] in the Village.
- **Program:** Work with local governments and SEWRPC to initiate a corridor study for the potential commuter rail line in Ozaukee County under the regional transportation system plan (shown on Map X-3).
- **Program:** Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030.*
- **Program:** Support Ozaukee County's 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.

▪ **Policy:** Support Ozaukee County programs to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service and fixed and non-fixed public transportation services provided in Milwaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties.

- **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, to determine if the recommendations will meet the needs of Village residents.

[7] *The term "transit-oriented development" refers to compact, mixed-use development whose internal design is intended to maximize access to a transit stop located within or adjacent to the development. Within the development, commercial uses and higher-density residential uses are located near the transit stop. The layout of streets and sidewalks provides convenient walking and bicycling access to the transit stop.*

- **Program:** Review the recommended programs and maps set forth in the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element to determine if the recommendations will meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Program:** Request Ozaukee County to expand the shared-ride taxi service in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element. Expansion may include additional hours of operation.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee County to identify potential transfer points for the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service and other public transportation service providers to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee County and Milwaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties.

Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety to persons with disabilities and the elderly.
  - **Objective:** Work with Ozaukee County to ensure efficient and cost-effective public transportation options are available to all Village residents, including persons with disabilities and elderly residents.
    - **Policy:** Work with Ozaukee County to provide transportation services for persons with disabilities in the Village.
    - **Policy:** Work with Ozaukee County to provide transportation services for elderly residents of the Village.
    - **Policy:** Encourage Ozaukee County to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee County Express Bus System, Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service, and the Milwaukee County Transit System (MCTS).
    - **Policy:** Support County efforts to provide paratransit service for persons with disabilities as a complement to the fixed- route bus and demand responsive public transit services provided within Ozaukee County in accordance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
    - **Policy:** Ensure all transit stations are readily accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly.
      - **Program:** Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents.
      - **Program:** Review the recommended programs and maps set forth in the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element to determine if the recommends will meet the needs of Village residents.
      - **Program:** Request Ozaukee County to expand the shared-ride taxi service in the Village based on the review of the public transit recommendations set forth in the Ozaukee County Transit System Development Plan 2002 – 2006 and subsequent updates, including updates from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element. Expansion may include additional hours of operation.
      - **Program:** Work with Ozaukee County to identify potential transfer points for the Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service and other public transportation service

providers to increase connectivity between the Ozaukee County and Milwaukee, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties.

- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee County to design public transit stops that provide convenient access and safe access for persons with disabilities and elderly residents.
- **Program:** Review materials provided by Ozaukee County 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 County 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.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Provide for bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the Village that efficiently serve the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map VIII-8 in the Land Use Element.
- **Goal:** Provide options for bicycle and pedestrian travel as an alternative to personal vehicle travel.
  - **Objective:** Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation.
  - **Objective:** Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling as part of everyday planning to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
  - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the regional transportation system plan.
  - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the County comprehensive plan.
  - **Objective:** Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact, relives congestions, and reduces fuel consumption and air pollution.
    - **Policy:** Provide bicycle and pedestrian facilities recommended in the regional transportation system plan for 2035.
    - **Policy:** Provide bicycle and pedestrian facilities recommended in the County comprehensive plan.
    - **Policy:** Incorporate recommendations from the regional bicycle and pedestrian facilities system plan into the Village transportation element and applicable capital improvement 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 County

comprehensive plan, 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:** 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-8 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-8 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 County to implement a conservation subdivision ordinance in the Village, if desired.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee County 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 the Ozaukee County model pedestrian access design standards for use in local land division ordinances requiring pedestrian access outlots or easements located between lots leading to points of interest such as schools, parks, shopping areas, and transit stops. Implement desired recommendations.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee County, school districts, and the State to develop a Safe Routes to School programs in the Village.[8]
- **Program:** Develop methods to incorporate the policies set forth by State long-range transportation planning efforts, including *Connections 2030.*

[8] *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.*

Interregional Transportation Issue

- **Goal:** Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- **Goal:** Promote region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to the Village for passengers and freight.
  - **Objective:** Promote region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to Village residents.
  - **Objective:** Promote region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to effectively move people and goods into and through the Village to promote a strong economy within the Village and the County.
    - **Policy:** Promote the efficient and safe movement of people and goods into and through the Village.
    - **Policy:** Discourage traffic congestion on I-43 and I-43 interchange areas.
    - **Policy:** Support the transportation systems management recommendations set forth in the regional transportation system plan.
      - **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Streets and Highways Issue of this Element.
      - **Program:** Support the publicly-owned railway in Ozaukee County through membership and participation in the East Wisconsin Counties Railroad Consortium.
    - **Policy:** Promote interregional public transportation facilities and services available to Village residents.
      - **Program:** Implement the programs recommended under the Transit Issue and Transportation Services for Persons with Disabilities and Elderly Issue of this Element.
      - **Program:** Support Ozaukee County's 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.

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.

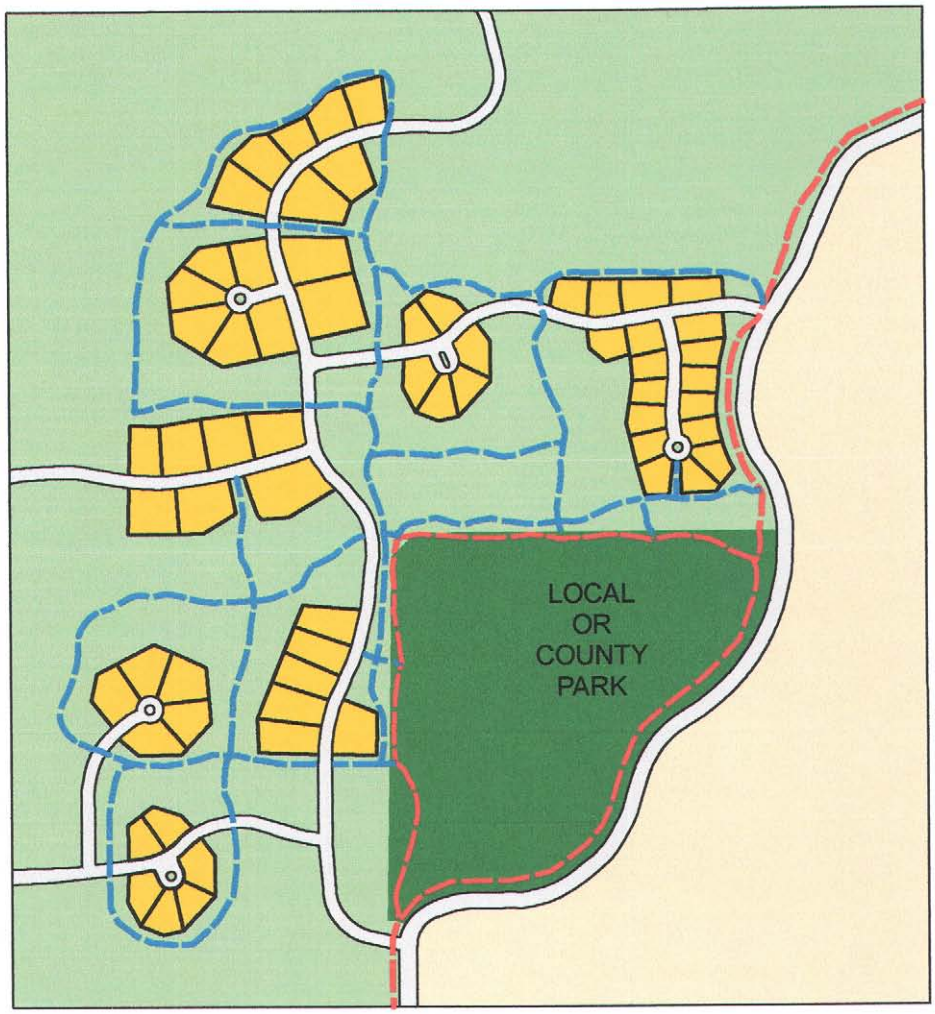
5. A multi-modal transportation system which serves to protect the overall quality of the natural environment.

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.

Figure X-2
PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE IN A CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION



PEDESTRIAN PATH

LOCAL OR COUNTY PEDESTRIAN TRAIL NETWORK

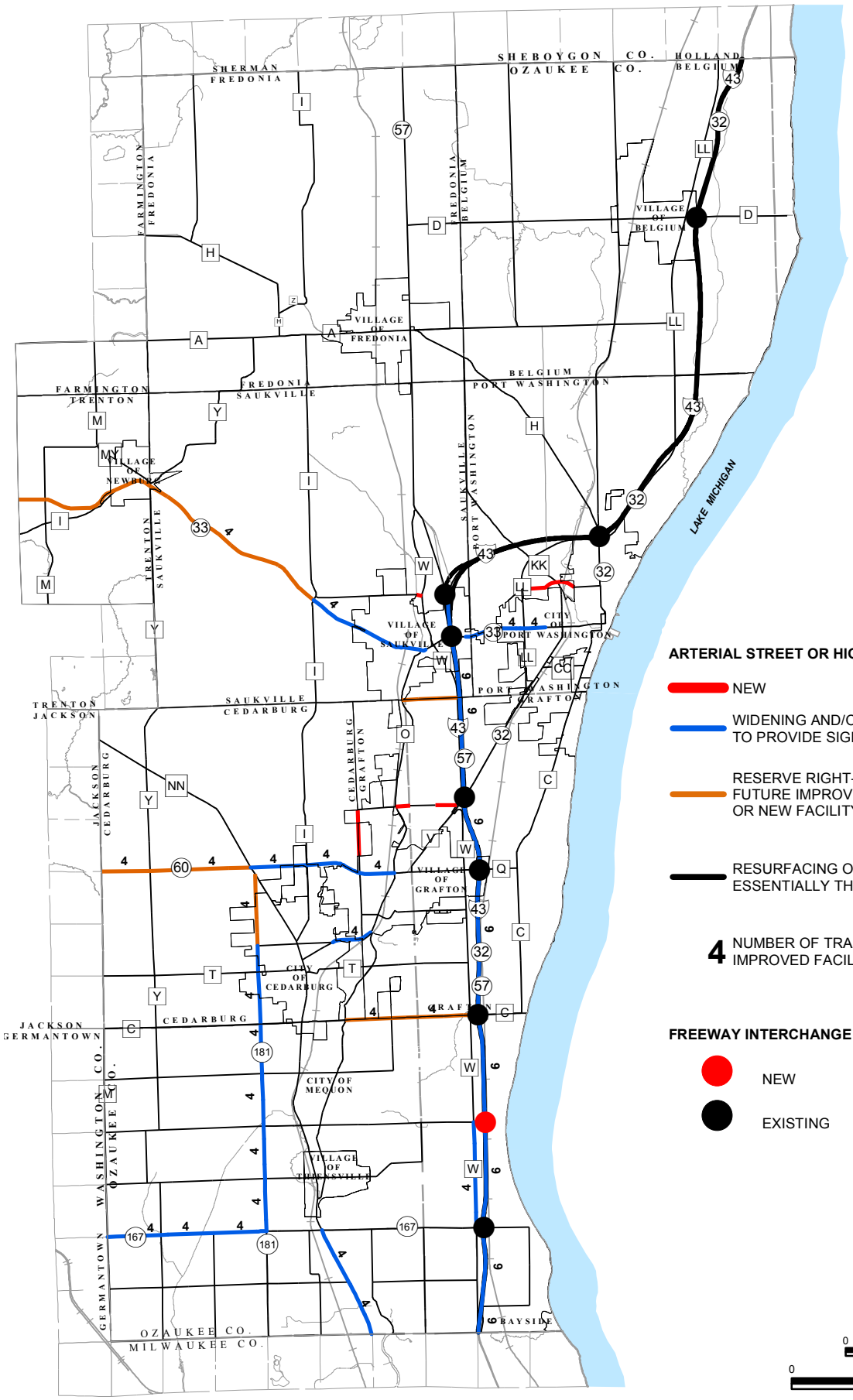
CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION - LAND TO BE PRESERVED AS OPEN SPACE

CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION - RESIDENTIAL

AGRICULTURAL

Source: SEWRPC

Map X-1
FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ARTERIAL STREETS AND HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035 RECOMMENDED REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN



ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY

- NEW
- WIDENING AND/OR OTHER IMPROVEMENT TO PROVIDE SIGNFICANT ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
- RESERVE RIGHT-OF-WAY TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE IMPROVEMENT(ADDITIONAL CAPACITY OR NEW FACILITY)
- RESURFACING OR RECONSTUCTION TO PROVIDE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME CAPACITY

4 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC LANES FOR NEW OR WIDENED AND/OR IMPROVED FACILITY (2 LANES WHERE UNNUMBERED)

FREEWAY INTERCHANGE

- NEW
- EXISTING

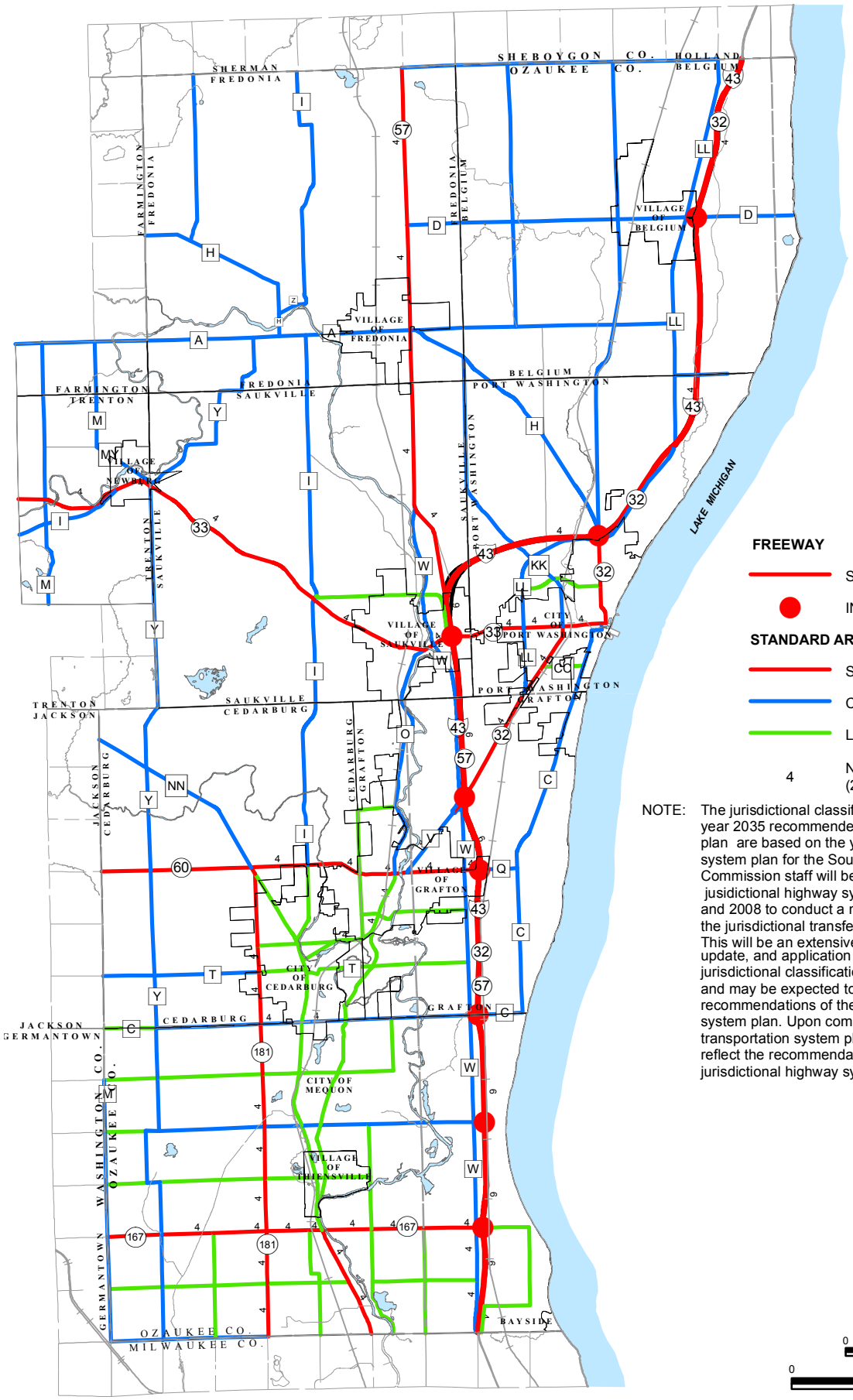
N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC

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.

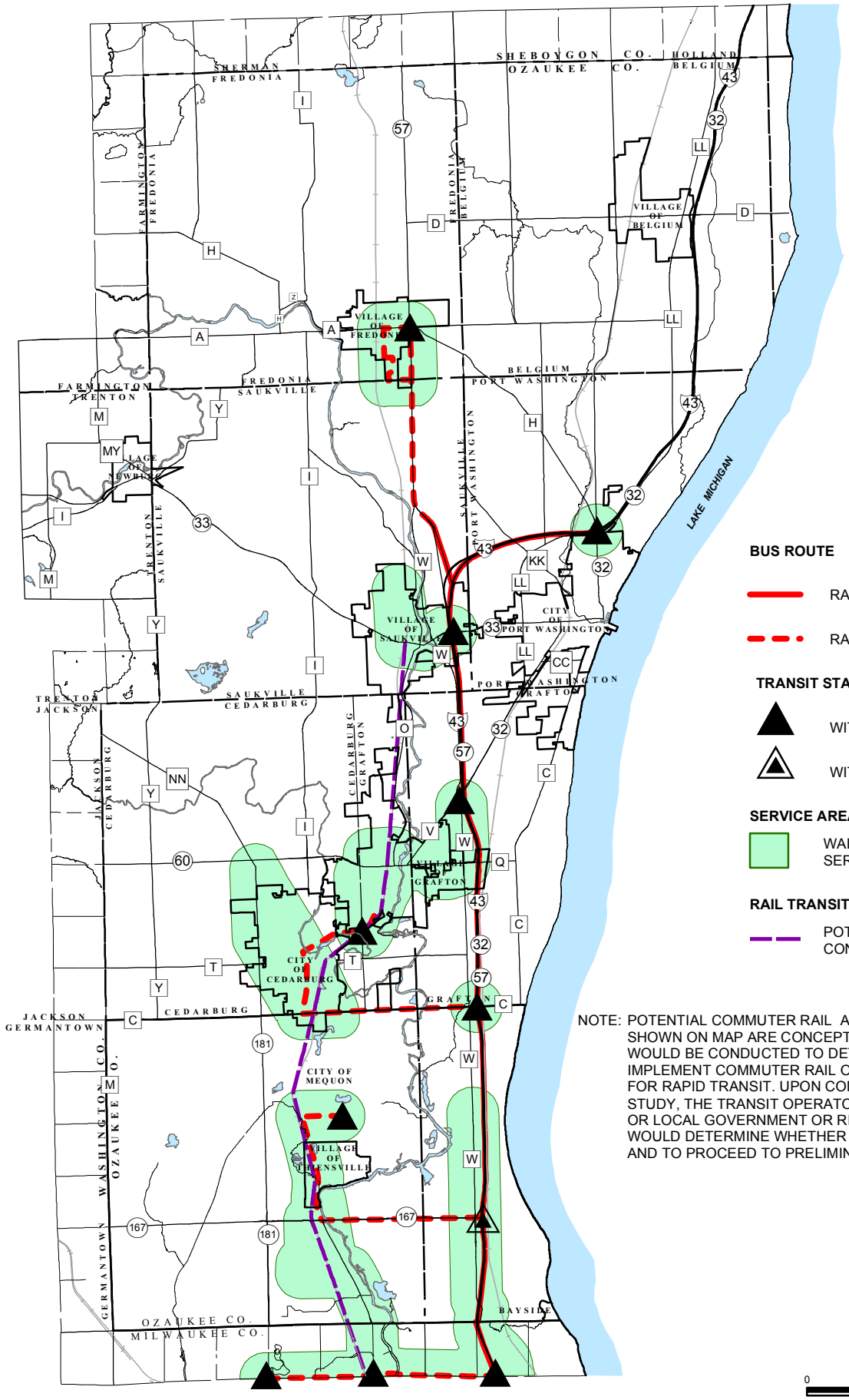
N

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.

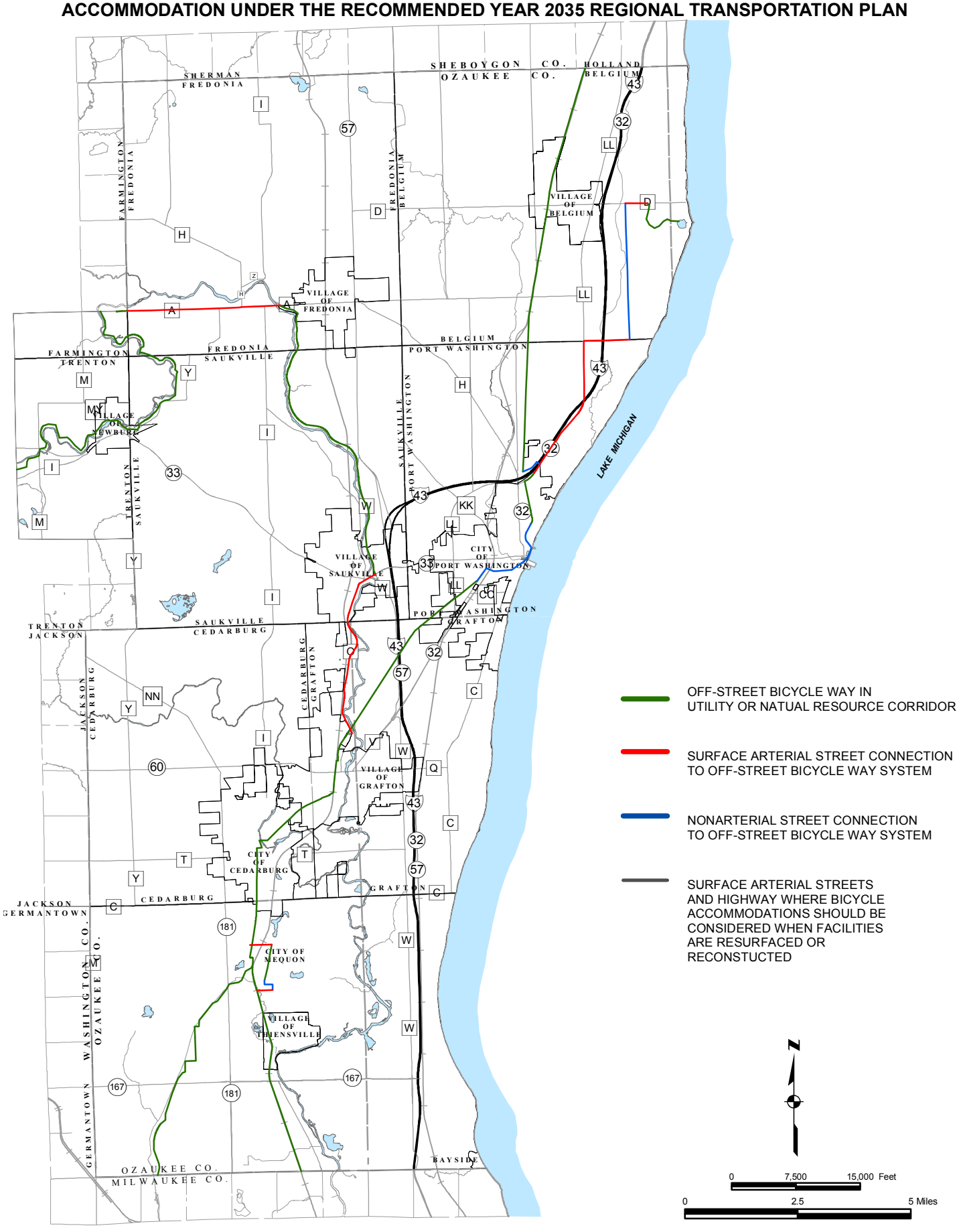
N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Map X-4
OFF-STREET BICYCLE PATHS AND SURFACE ARTERIAL STREET AND HIGHWAY SYSTEM BICYCLE ACCOMMODATION UNDER THE RECOMMENDED YEAR 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN



Source: SEWRPC

CHAPTER 11

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND UTILITIES

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 Saukville. 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:

- 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 4 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.

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 3 *Inventory of Pre-existing Uses, Conditions and Facilities*, of this report.[1] 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 4, *Land Use*, 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.

Sanitary Sewer Service

An area-wide water quality management plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region was developed by SEWRPC[2] 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[3] continue to assess their wastewater conveyance and treatment

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[1] *Information regarding parks is inventoried in Chapter III*, Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

[2] *SEWRPC is the designated water quality management agency for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.*

[3] *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.*

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 III-10).

It is estimated that by the year 2020, assuming existing wastewater treatment plant design capacities, sewage flows to the Village plant may approach 80 percent of design capacity. Based on the information in Table XI-1, it is recommended that the Village monitor development and population levels within its sewer service area and prepare a facilities plan prior to the wastewater treatment plant reaching 80 percent capacity in order to provide adequate treatment capacity to meet future development needs.

Water Supply

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 III-11 in Chapter 3 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. The total resident population served by the Village public system was 4,150 in 2000 and expected to increase to 9,000 by 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. The total water use demand on an average daily basis for the Village is expected to increase from 1,207 mgd in 2000 to 1,513 mgd in 2035.

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 Nontransient Noncommunity Water Systems
Transient noncommunity water systems serve at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year. Examples of transient noncommunity water systems include those serving restaurants, taverns, motels, churches, campgrounds, and parks. Transient water systems are inspected by the Ozaukee County Public Health Department. According to DNR data, there were 160 transient systems in Ozaukee County in 2007. Nontransient noncommunity water systems serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year. Examples of nontrasient noncommunity water systems include those serving schools, day care centers, and factories. Nontrasient systems are self monitoring under the direction of the DNR. According to DNR data, there were 90 nontransient systems in Ozaukee County in 2007.

Stormwater Management
Stormwater management facilities include overland flow paths, roadside swales or ditches, other open channels, curbs and gutters, catch basins and inlets, storm sewers, culverts, stormwater storage facilities for both quantity and quality control, and infiltration facilities.[4] 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 of Saukville has not prepared a community stormwater management

[4] *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.*

plan. Stormwater management plans that have been prepared for communities in Ozaukee County are listed in Table XI-5.

The Village is required to obtain municipal stormwater discharge permits under USEPA Phase II Regulations and NR 216.[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 of the County Plan. 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.

On-Site Wastewater Treatment Technology

As noted in Chapter IV, Ozaukee County regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) for any development in the County that is not served by sanitary sewer. The number and type of POWTS located in the County as of 2005 are set forth in Table IV-9 in Chapter 4. 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*.

Solid Waste Disposal

All of the municipal solid waste currently collected in the Village is landfilled 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. The Village should continue to administer a recycling program in the future. 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.

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

[5] *The Town of Saukville has received a waiver from the DNR for municipal stormwater discharge permits.*

recommended *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County,*[6] including implementation of the recommended open space preservation element and outdoor recreation element of the County park plan.

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 County plan focuses on providing a well-distributed network of park sites for recreational activities that are closely related to natural resource amenities[7] and/or large contiguous areas of open space. Specific recommendations in the outdoor recreation element of the plan, summarized on Table XI-8, include:

- 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 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.

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 10, *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.

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 wireline

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[6] *See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd ed.*, A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, *June 2001*.

[7] *Such as picnicking, swimming, golfing, and trail-related activities.*

telecommunications and high speed, broadband telecommunications throughout the Region. An inventory of wireless 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 4, there are two wireless telecommunication towers with antennas in the Town, one which accommodated four antennas, located along STH 33, and one accommodating two antennas, located along STH 45. Providers with wireless antennas in the Town included Cingular, Nextel, Sprint, T-Mobile, and U.S. Cellular.

A regional broadband access plan, which built upon the wireless telecommunications plan, was completed in 2007.[8] 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.

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 4) 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.

Cemeteries

There were 41 cemeteries encompassing 341 acres in the Ozaukee County planning area and 2 cemeteries encompassing 5.3 acres in the Village as of 2000 (shown on Map IV-23 and listed on Table IV-17 in Chapter 4). The three largest cemeteries in the County (each 10 acres or larger) were Resurrection Cemetery – Archdiocese of Milwaukee, Immanuel Cemetery, and St. Mary's Cemetery. It is estimated that Resurrection Cemetery has adequate area for another 35 years, St. Mary's Cemetery has adequate area for another 25 years, and Immanuel Cemetery has adequate area for another 10 years.

Healthcare Facilities

SEWRPC population projections anticipate changes in the age structure of the 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 2 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

[8] *Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 53,* A Regional Broadband Telecommunications Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, *October 2007.*

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. The hospital completed a major expansion project in 2007, which increased the number of beds from 82 to 180.[9] 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.[10] 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.

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

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[9] *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.*

[10] *Nursing homes are inventoried in Table IV-19 in Chapter 4 and CBRFs and adult family homes are inventoried in Table IV-20 in Chapter 4. Residential care complexes and senior apartment complexes are inventoried in Table IX-33 in Chapter 8.*

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.

Child Care Facilities

As of 2005, there were 14 State licensed family child care facilities, which can provide care for four to eight children, and 39 State licensed group child care facilities, which can provide care for nine or more children, located throughout Ozaukee County. As shown on Table IV-18 in Chapter 4, the combined capacity of licensed child care facilities in Ozaukee County was 2,249 children. As shown on Table II-4 in Chapter 2, the number of residents in the County under 10 years of age was 11,165 in 2000. SEWRPC population projections anticipate the number of County residents under the age of 10 will increase to 12,448 in 2035. There may be a need for additional child care facilities in the Village by 2035 based on the projected increase in the number of residents in the County under the age of 10.

Police Protection

The Village is served the Village Municipal Police Department (shown on Map IV-18 and Table IV-13 in Chapter 4). The Village Police Department also participates in several cooperative programs with other municipal police departments in Ozaukee County and the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department. The Ozaukee County Sherriff's Department provides police protection to unincorporated areas surrounding the Village within the 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 639 East Green Bay Avenue. The department currently has 9 full-time officers and 12 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.

Fire Protection

The Village is served by the Saukville, Grafton and Port Washington Fire Departments (shown on Map IV-19 and Table IV-14 in Chapter 4). Recommended service standards for fire stations and equipment are shown on Table XI-9, and vary based on the type of fire equipment and the density and type of land

use. Generally, urban-density development should be located with 1.5 miles of a fire station and one- and two-family homes with at least 100-foot separation should be located within four miles of a fire station. The recommended 1.5-mile and four-mile service radii are shown on Map XI-3. The entire Village is located within the recommended service radius of an existing fire station. The fire departments should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the departments have sufficient fire-fighters, equipment, water supply, and facilities to adequately protect the community based on the standards set forth in Table XI-9, keeping in mind the Village population is expected to increase by 4,932 residents over the comprehensive plan design period. The Village and fire departments should also assess the need for professional personnel versus volunteer or paid-on-call personnel and the use of existing and potential shared-service agreements.

Rescue Services

The Village is served by the Saukville Rescue and Ambulance, Grafton Rescue and Port Washington Rescue and Ambulance Emergency Management Services (EMS) Departments. Service zones and corresponding departments are shown on Map IV-20 and listed in Table IV-15 in Chapter 4. The departments 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 departments should also assess existing and potential shared-service agreements.

Libraries

The Village is served by the Oscar Grady Public Library, which is part of the Eastern Shores Library System.[11] The library is located at 151 South Main Street. It had a circulation of 96,616 items in 2006. Table XI-10 lists the circulation of each public library in Ozaukee County. The library is also part of an interlibrary loan and reference referral that includes all libraries in the Eastern Shores Library System and all school libraries in Ozaukee County. A Library Board/Joint Library Board has been formed to serve as an oversight body for the Oscar Grady Public Library. The Board consists of 7 members, including 1 Village Trustee. The Village should continue to appoint representatives to the Library Board to provide oversight and planning to the Oscar Grady Public Library. The Village should work with the Board to determine the appropriate level of Village funding to the Oscar Grady Public Library to provide residents with desired library services. The Oscar Grady Public Library should continue membership in the Eastern Shores Library System to ensure the interlibrary loan and reference referral programs are continued in the future. Oscar Grady Public Library members may utilize any library in the Eastern Shores Library System.

Schools

The Village is served by the Port Washington-Saukville and Grafton School Districts. There is one public school in the Village, Saukville Elementary School, and 1 private school, Ozaukee Christian School. Public and private schools located in Ozaukee County are shown on Map IV-22 and listed on Table IV-16 in Chapter 4. The combined enrollment of schools in the Village was 353 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

[11] *The Eastern Shores Library System includes 13 public libraries located in Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.*

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 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 also home to Concordia University and the Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC) Mequon Campus. These institutions should consider obtaining population projection information from the County or SEWRPC; however, their student base in many cases is wider ranging than Ozaukee County. These institutions should work with Ozaukee County to partner in economic development initiatives undertaken by County Government and Ozaukee Economic Development (OED). These initiatives may require planning for additional facilities and programs, academic faculty and staff, and equipment.

Other Government Facilities

The Village hall, located at 639 East Green Bay Avenue in the Village of Saukville, houses the Village offices and Police Department. The Village Hall was constructed in 1983. In 2007, plans were approved to renovate and expand administrative offices in the Village Hall following the Police Department relocation move to the new Police Administration Building. The Village public works facility is located at 639 East Green Bay Avenue and provides storage for vehicles, construction equipment, bulk material storage 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 the CIP process to ensure government facilities are adequate to effectively serve the community through the comprehensive plan design year 2035

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 4 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 4. 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 of Saukville 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, water supply, 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.

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 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.

Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

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 Utilities and Community Facilities Issue

Goal: Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in the Village.

- **Objective:** Develop methods to maintain and enhance Village services to the public.
- **Objective:** Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in the Village.
- **Objective:** Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of Village residents.

- **Goal:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.

- **Objective:** Encourage development and redevelopment of land with access to existing infrastructure and public services.
- **Objective:** Encourage infill development.
- **Objective:** Develop methods to analyze the long term impacts of development, including financial impacts and opportunity costs.

- **Goal:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.
  - **Objective:** Participate in continuing dialog about land use regulation issues and boundary issues with other local governments in Ozaukee County and the County.
  - **Objective:** Find opportunities to share services with the units of government in Ozaukee County and the County.
  - **Objective:** Engage in intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for locating public facilities and quasi-public facilities.

Village Services and Regulations Issue

- **Goal:** Provide public services that meet the needs of Village residents.
- **Goal:** Pursue joint services agreements between Ozaukee County and other local governments, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective and efficient government services.
  - **Objective:** Provide public sewer service facilities to urban uses in the Village.
  - **Objective:** Provide public water supply to urban uses in the Village.
  - **Objective:** Work to protect and enhance surface water and groundwater quality.
  - **Objective:** Work to protect groundwater quantity.
  - **Objective:** Encourage land uses and densities that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
    - **Policy:** Encourage land use development patterns with utility infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
    - **Policy:** Guide urban land uses to land that can sustain urban development.
    - **Policy:** Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
    - **Policy:** Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities, programs, and operational improvements, including sewage management systems, to effectively meet the wastewater treatment and disposal needs and water supply needs of the Village.
      - **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 sewer service area and prepare a facilities 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 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.
- **Objective:** Ensure Village residents are not adversely affected by stormwater runoff and flooding.
    - **Policy:** Develop land use patterns and water control facilities and programs, including stormwater management systems, to meet the stormwater runoff control needs of the Village.
    - **Policy:** Study the use of shared regional stormwater management facilities, such as detention and retention basins.
        - **Program:** Continue to enforce the Village Stormwater Management Ordinance.
        - **Program:** Continue to enforce the Village Construction Erosion Control Ordinance.
        - **Program:** Obtain a municipal stormwater discharge permit under USEPA Phase II Regulations and NR 216.
        - **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 County to study the use of joint watershed planning programs between other communities in Ozaukee County to minimize urban and rural stormwater runoff in the County.
        - **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 County to update Village floodplain zoning regulations and maps to incorporate updated DNR and FEMA regulations and mapping.
- **Objective:** Ensure the solid waste disposal needs of Village residents are fulfilled.
    - **Policy:** Ensure solid waste disposal services are available to residents.

        - **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.
- **Objective:** Provide a system of public neighborhood and community parks that complement the County park and trail system.
    - **Policy:** Continue Village park planning efforts.
        - **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.
- **Objective:** Ensure adequate police, fire, and rescue services are provided to Village residents.
    - **Policy:** Continue to provide police protection to Village residents through the municipal police department.
    - **Policy:** Promote shared services and equipment between the Village Police Department, other municipal police departments, and the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department.
        - **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 County Sheriff's Department.
        - **Program:** Continue to participate in the Shared Police Services identified in Part II of Chapter 12, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.
        - **Program:** Consider signing and intergovernmental agreement with the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department for emergency dispatch services.
    - **Policy:** Continue to provide support to the Saukville, Grafton and Port Washington Fire Departments.
        - **Program:** Work with the Saukville, Grafton and Port Washington Fire Departments to assess if the departments have sufficient fire-fighters, equipment, water supply, and facilities to adequately protect the Village based on the standards set forth in Table XI-9.
        - **Program:** Continue to participate in the shared services identified in Part II of Chapter 12, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.
    - **Policy:** Continue to provide support to the Saukville, Grafton and Port Washington Emergency Management Services (EMS) Departments.
        - **Program:** Work with the EMS Departments to assess if the departments have sufficient equipment and facilities to adequately protect the Village.
        - **Program:** Continue to participate in the shared services identified in Part II of Chapter 12, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.
- **Objective:** Ensure Village residents have access to public libraries and library services.
    - **Policy:** Provide support to the Oscar Grady Public Library.
        - **Program:** Continue to provide annual funding to the Oscar Grady Public Library.

- **Objective:** Ensure that Village government facilities are adequate to enable the Village to operate effectively.
  - **Policy:** Continue to assess Village facilities and department needs on a regular basis.
    - **Program:** Continue to prepare 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 12, *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element*.
  - **Policy:** The Village will strive to be a role model in the development and operation of energy-efficient facilities and programs.
    - **Program:** Study the use of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) green building standards for applicable municipal projects.

Other Governmental Agencies and Service Providers Issue

- **Goal:** Ensure the public services offered in the Village meet the needs of all Village residents.
  - **Objective:** Work with other governmental agencies to ensure public services offered in the Village meet the needs of all Village residents.
    - **Policy:** Work to implement State regulations affecting the provision of utilities and community facilities in the Village applicable to the Village.
      - **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.*
    - **Policy:** Consider recommendations set forth in State and Regional plans affecting the provision of utilities and community facilities in the Village.
      - **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.
  - **Objective:** Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in Village.
  - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in the Village.
  - **Objective:** Maintain and enhance the high level of health care services in the Village.
    - **Policy:** Work with the Port Washington-Saukville School District to maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in the Village.
    - **Policy:** Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to institutional uses such as educational buildings and institutions and health care facilities to serve Village residents through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
      - **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.

- **Objective:** Encourage land uses and densities that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
  - **Policy:** Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.
  - **Policy:** Encourage land use development patterns with utility infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact.
  - **Policy:** Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
  - **Policy:** Encourage the regional land use planning objective to create a spatial distribution of the various land uses which is properly related to the supporting transportation, utility and community facility, and public facility systems in order to assure the economical provision of transportation, utility, and public facility services.
  - **Policy:** Work with electric and gas service providers, such as We Energies, to determine future demand in the Village.
  - **Policy:** Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to communication and utility uses, such as *sewage disposal plants and treatment lagoons, water towers, and water supply plants* to efficiently serve Village residents.
  - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with natural limitations for building site development on Map VIII-4.
  - **Policy:** Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with environmentally sensitive features on Map VIII-6.
    - **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.
    - **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.

- **Objective:** Work to ensure there are adequate community facilities, such as child care facilities, located in the Village to meet the needs of Village residents.
  - **Policy:** Ensure there is an adequate amount of land in the Village for community facilities, such as child care facilities.
    - **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.

- **Objective:** Work to ensure there are adequate community facilities, such as cemeteries, located in the Village.
  - **Policy:** Ensure there is an adequate amount of land in the Village for community facilities, such as cemeteries.
    - **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.
    - **Program:** Review and revise, if necessary, the Village Zoning Ordinance to ensure it is consistent with the planned land use map.

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 THIENSVILLE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

Park	Property Acquisition (acres)	Acquisition Cost	Proposed Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Cost
Rotary Riverwalk	N/A[a]	N/A	Continue Developing More Phases	$885,675	$885,675
Pigeon Creek Tributary	N/A	N/A	Provide Additional Trails	$40,000	$40,000
Village Park	N/A	N/A	Restroom Rehabilitation	$60,000	$60,000
Village Park	N/A	N/A	Additional Playground Equipment	$90,000	$90,000
Village Park	N/A	N/A	Basketball Goals	$10,000	$10,000
Village Park	N/A	N/A	Fishing Pier	$10,000	$10,000
Total				$1,095,675	$1,095,675

Source: Village of Thiensville Park and Open Space Plan.

[a]: N/A = Non-applicable

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.*

Table XI-8

ESTIMATED ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR COUNTY PARKS AS SET FORTH IN THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2020

County Park	Property Acquisition (acres)	Acquisition Cost	Proposed Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Cost
Major Parks					
Hawthorne Hills County Park	--	--	Picnicking	$25,000	$25,000
Mee-Kwon County Park	--	--	Trails	$9,000	$50,000
			Fairway/practice area expansion	$50,000	
Tendick Nature Park	--	--	Picnicking	$190,000	$613,000
			Nature study and trails	$65,000	
			Canoe Access	$15,000	
			General Development[a]	$343,000	
Subtotal – 3 Sites	--	--	--	$697,000	$697,000
Other County Parks					
Carlson Park/Ozaukee Ice center	--	--	Expansion to include additional sheet of ice	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
Subtotal – 1 Site	--	--	--	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
Trails					
Milwaukee River Recreation Corridor	--[b]	--[b]	18 miles of trail	$950,000	$950,000
Little Menomonee River Recreation Corridor	--[b]	--[b]	6 miles of trail	$317,000	$317,000
Subtotal – 2 Sites	--	--	--	$1,267,000	$1,267,000
Other County Trail					
Ozaukee Interurban Trail	--	--	16 miles of trails and two bridges	$900,000	$900,000
Subtotal – 1 Trail	--	--	--	$900,000	$900,000
Total	--	--	--	$6,864,000	$6,864,000

Note: Cost estimates are expressed in 2000 dollars.

[a]*General Development includes landscaping, parking areas and access drives, park maintenance building, development of areas for activities such as disk golf, archery and ice skating, and such furnishings as benches, waste containers, and signs.*

[b]*The Milwaukee River and Little Menomonee River recreation corridors are generally proposed to be developed within primary environmental corridor lands. The cost for acquiring such lands is included in Table XI-5.*

Source: SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, 2nd ed., A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, *June 2001.*

Table XI-9

NUMBER OF ENGINE AND LADDER COMPANIES NEEDED WITHIN TRAVEL DISTANCE BASED ON REQUIRED FIRE FLOW

Fire Flow (gallons per minute)	First Due				First Alarm				Maximum Multiple Alarm			
	Engine Company		Ladder Company		Engine Company		Ladder Company		Engine Company		Ladder Company	
	Number	Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles
Less than 2,000	1	1.50[a]	1[b]	2.0[c]	2[d]	4.0	1[b]	2.0[c]	2[d]	4.0	1[b]	2.0[c]
2,000	1	1.50	1[b]	2.0[c]	2	2.5	1[b]	2.0[c]	2	2.5	1[b]	2.0[c]
2,500	1	1.50	1[b]	2.0	2	2.5	1[b]	2.0	2	2.5	1[b]	2.0
3,000	1	1.50	1[b]	2.0	2	2.5	1[b]	2.0	3	3.0	1[b]	2.0
3,500	1	1.50	1[b]	2.0	2	2.5	1[b]	2.0	3	3.0	1[b]	2.0
4,000	1	1.50	1	2.0	2	2.5	1	2.0	4	3.5	1	2.0
4,500	1	1.50	1	2.0	2	2.5	1	2.0	4	3.5	1	2.0
5,000	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	2.0	1	1.5	5	3.5	2	2.5
5,500	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	2.0	1	1.5	5	3.5	2	2.5
6,000	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	2.0	1	1.5	6	4.0	2	2.5
6,500	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	2.0	1	1.5	6	4.0	2	2.5
7,500	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	7	4.0	3	3.5
8,000	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	8	4.5	3	3.5
8,500	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	9	4.5	3	3.5
9,000	1	1.00	1	1.5	2	1.5	1	1.5	9	4.5	3	3.5
9,500	1	0.75	1	1.0	3	1.5	2	2.0	10	4.5	4	4.0
10,000	1	0.75	1	1.0	3	1.5	2	2.0	12	5.0	5	4.0
11,000	1	0.75	1	1.0	3	1.5	2	2.0	14	5.0	6	5.0
12,000	1	0.75	1	1.0	3	1.5	2	2.0	15	5.0	7	5.0

[a]May be increased to two miles for residential districts consisting of single- and two-family dwelling units, and to four miles where such dwelling units have an average separation of 100 feet or more.

[b]Where there are less than five buildings of a height corresponding to three or more stories, a ladder company may not be needed to provide ladder service.

[c]May be increased to three miles for residential districts consisting of single- and two-family dwellings, and to four miles where such dwelling units have an average separation of 100 feet or more.

[d]Same as First Due where only one engine company is required in the municipality.

Source: Insurance Services Office.

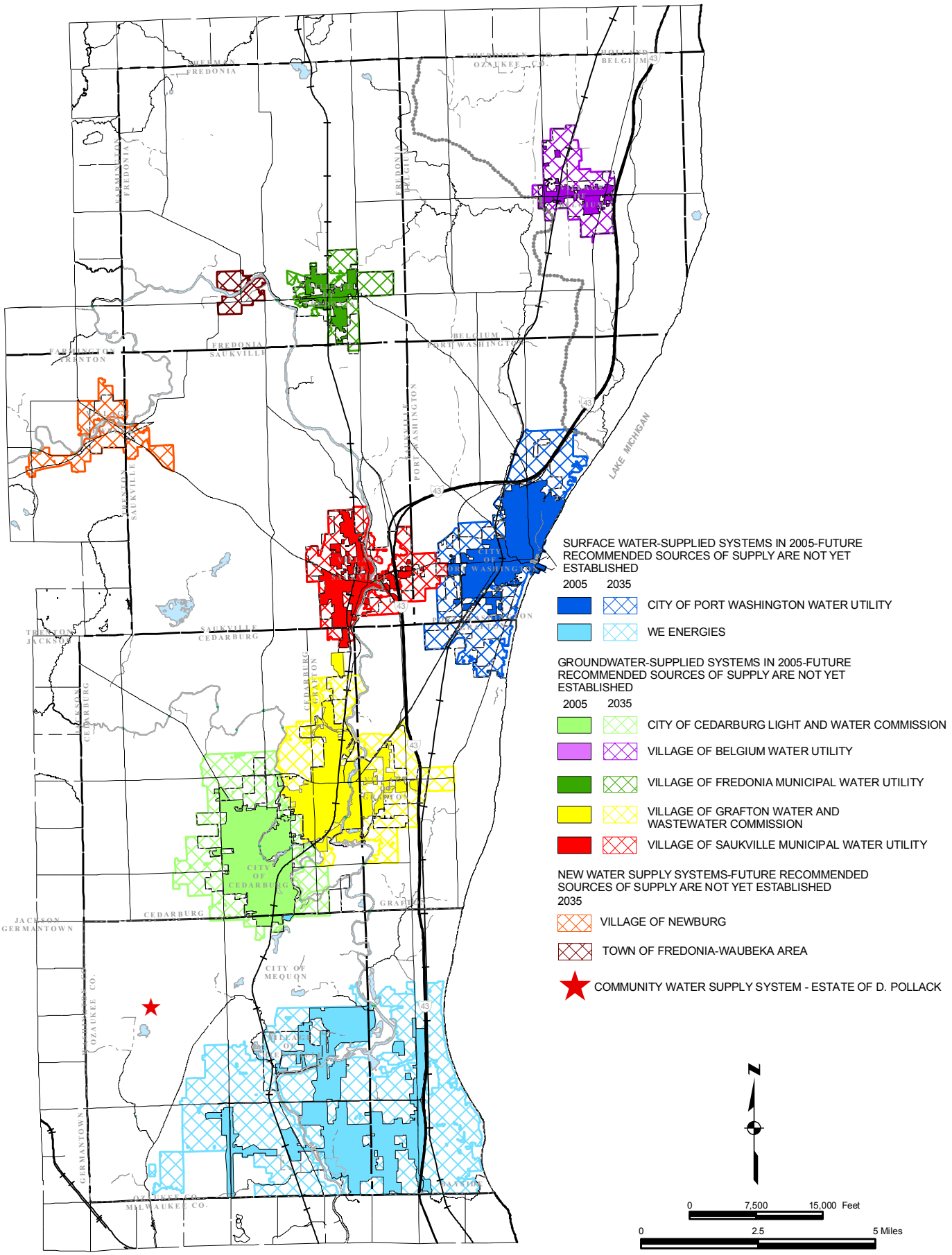
Table XI-10

PUBLIC LIBRARY CIRCULATION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2006

Community	Library	Circulation
City of Cedarburg	Cedarburg Public Library	229,134
City of Mequon	F.L. Weyenburg Library	331,816
City of Port Washington	W.J. Niederkorn Library	226,638
Village of Grafton	U.S.S. Liberty Memorial Public Library	196,380
Village of Saukville	Oscar Grady Library	96,616
Total	--	1,080,584

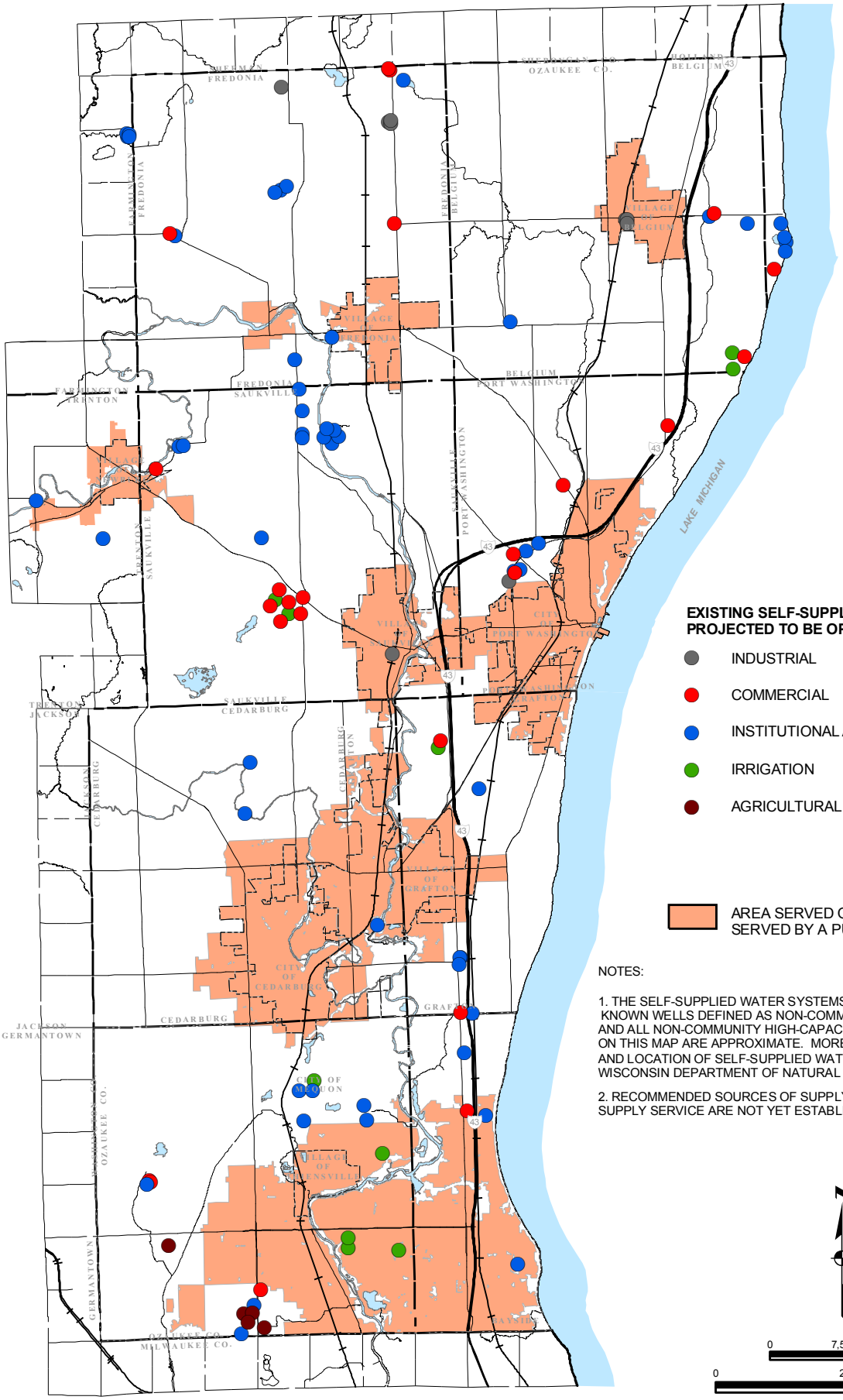
Source: Eastern Shores Library System and SEWRPC.

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



EXISTING SELF-SUPPLIED WATER SYSTEM WELLS PROJECTED TO BE OPERATIONAL IN 2035

- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL AND RECREATIONAL
- IRRIGATION
- AGRICULTURAL

AREA SERVED OR PROPOSED TO BE SERVED BY A PUBLIC WATER UTILITY

NOTES:

1. THE SELF-SUPPLIED WATER SYSTEMS INDICATED ON THIS MAP INCLUDE ALL KNOWN WELLS DEFINED AS NON-COMMUNITY TRANSIENT AND NON-TRANSIENT, AND ALL NON-COMMUNITY HIGH-CAPACITY WELLS. THE WELL LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE APPROXIMATE. MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF SELF-SUPPLIED WATER SYSTEMS IS AVAILABLE FROM THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

2. RECOMMENDED SOURCES OF SUPPLY FOR AREAS ADDED TO EXISITNG WATER SUPPLY SERVICE ARE NOT YET ESTABLISHED

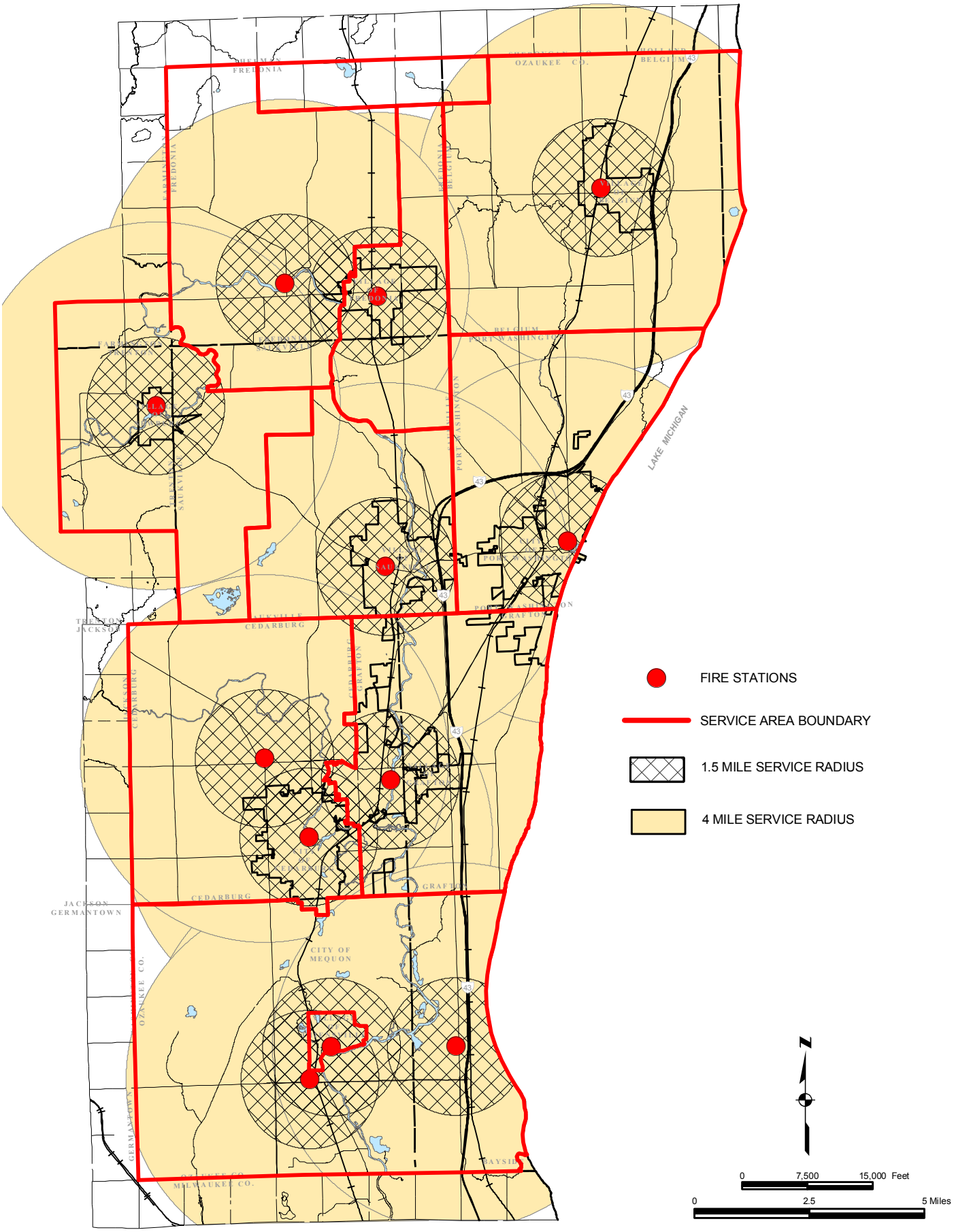
N

0 7,500 15,000 Feet

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map XI-3
FIRE STATION SERVICE RADII IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department and SEWRPC.

CHAPTER 12

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

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

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 Saukville 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 sponsored a workshop on

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

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 Saukville

Services provided by the Village are available to all residents of the Village. The Community Facilities and Utilities Element (Chapter 11) provides a summary of the services and facilities provided by the Village. The Transportation Element (Chapter 10) 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 residents of the Village. 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.

Cooperative Efforts Between Ozaukee County 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 VII for additional information about the HOME Consortium and the programs it administers.

School Districts

The Village is served by the Port Washington-Saukville and Northern Ozaukee School Districts. There is 1 public school and 1 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. 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 4 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 highways.

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
The Oscar Grady Public Library, which serves the Village and is part of the Eastern Shores Library System, participates in an interlibrary loan and reference referral program that includes all libraries in the Eastern Shores Library System and all public school libraries located in Ozaukee County. The Village allocates annual funding to the Oscar Grady Library and appoints members to the Joint Library Board, which serves as the oversight committee for the Oscar Grady Library.

Adjoining Local Governments
The Towns of Saukville, Port Washington, and Grafton 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.

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 9.

Nonprofit Conservation Organizations
Organizations, including the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), Land Conservation Partnership of Ozaukee County, Ulao Creek Partnership, Riveredge Nature Center, Pheasants Forever, and Whitetails Unlimited, 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 9.

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 and the public library board.

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:

- **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 is a local example 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 Ozaukee County

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

- Ozaukee County is served by 10 emergency medical services (EMS) departments and the Village of Thiensville Paramedic Department. The Thiensville Paramedic Department will respond to any call in Ozaukee County outside of their service zone upon the request of another EMS department.

- Fire Department and EMS service areas in the County are shown on Maps IV-19 and IV-20 in Chapter 4, Inventory of Existing Land Uses, Transportation Facilities and Services, and Utilities and Community Facilities. Fire Department and EMS service areas often include multiple local government units, with which service agreements are reached.

- The Village and Town of Grafton entered into an agreement for the joint funding of the construction of a fire station.

- The Ozaukee County Emergency Management Department works in cooperation with local governments throughout the County to organize, plan, and assign available resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of all hazards. The Emergency Management Department also oversees a countywide Level B hazardous material emergency response team and a water safety patrol. The hazardous material emergency response team gathers information, estimates potential harm, determines strategic goals and objectives, assesses tactical options and resources, implements emergence response plans, and coordinates clean-up and environmental restoration when called to an incident. The County water safety patrol is involved in a range of calls including mechanical failures, flare sightings, and assistance to other agencies. The Department is supported by County funds, which are reimbursed in part by Federal funding, and in-kind contributions from the City of Port Washington.

- The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department has an agreement with the Towns in the County and the Village of Belgium to provide police protection.

- The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department operates the Ozaukee County Anti-Drug Task Force. This unit consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the

County. The purpose of the unit is to investigate drug related crimes and educate residents about drug activity in the County.

- The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department participates in a countywide Special Response Team. This unit consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers that receive special training and employ special weapons to increase their capability to respond to hostage and barricaded suspect situations throughout the County.

- Ozaukee County works with MATC to provide a countywide law enforcement training consortium to benefit all law enforcement agencies located in Ozaukee County.

- All fulltime Ozaukee County and Washington County law enforcement agencies cooperate in the Suburban Mutual Aid Response Team (SMART). This is a mutually beneficial response plan that equitably utilizes the resources of each fulltime law enforcement agency in both counties if a member is experiencing a local emergency and requires additional resources.

- The County Sheriff's Department and City of Port Washington Police Department are equal partners in the ownership and use of a "SMART" trailer. This trailer is a computer equipped radar surveillance trailer that is used to monitor speed, traffic counts, and traffic flow for the purposes of aiding traffic safety.

- Village of Grafton:
  - Shared records and CAD system with the City of Cedarburg
  - Member of the Ozaukee County Council on Elder Abuse team
  - Conducts officer training with the City of Cedarburg
  - Shared firearms ranges with Ozaukee County
  - Member of the Mid-Moraine Municipal Court
  - Shared physical fitness and agility instructor with the City of Cedarburg

Public Works

- Ozaukee County contracts with the Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Port Washington, and Saukville to provide road maintenance and winter maintenance services.

- Ozaukee County provides fueling services, including regular gas and diesel, to multiple agencies in the County. These agencies include:
  - The City of Port Washington Public Works Department
  - The City of Port Washington Police Department
  - The Port Washington Fire Department
  - The Port Washington – Saukville School District
  - The Village of Fredonia Public Works Department
  - The Village of Fredonia Marshal
  - The Ozaukee County Shared-Ride Taxi Service

- Ozaukee County purchases and stores 30,000 tons of salt annually for winter road maintenance use by all cities, villages, and towns in the County.

- Ozaukee County provides quotes for special construction projects to all cities, villages, and towns in the County. Example projects include road paving, signage, and bridge maintenance.

- The Village of Fredonia has a road maintenance agreement with the Towns of Saukville and Fredonia.

- The Village of Newburg cooperates with the Town of Trenton in snow plowing efforts.

Ozaukee County Finance Department

- The Ozaukee County Finance Department has offered the services of its Purchasing Manager to cities, villages, and towns in the County.

Shared Equipment

- Ozaukee County leases a chip spreader to Washington County for seal coating roads and Ozaukee County leases trucks from Washington County for hauling aggregate on Highway Department projects.

- Ozaukee County has shared golf course maintenance equipment with Washington County.

- *Village of Fredonia:*
  - Sanitary sewer televising equipment with the Villages of Belgium, Adell, Cedar Grove, and Oostburg
  - Leaf vac with the Village of Adell
  - Trench box for excavation with the Village of Grafton

- *Village of Grafton:*
  - Stump grinder with the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington
  - Asphalt patcher with the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington
  - Sanitary sewer televising equipment with the Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington
  - Two emergency warning sirens with the Town of Grafton
  - The Village and Town of Grafton have jointly purchased an emergency dispatch console for the Grafton Fire Department
  - Dump trucks loaned out to other communities to remove snow and brush
  - Large snow blower loaned out to other communities
  - Chippers and bucket truck loaned out to other communities during storm events
  - Shared use of a Village owned fertilizer spreader with the Grafton School District
  - Shared use of School District owned aerator equipment with the Grafton School District

Shared Utilities and Community Facilities

- The Ozaukee Interurban Trail is an excellent example of intergovernmental cooperation between three cities, three villages, three towns, and the County.

- Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve was acquired and developed through a partnership of local, County, Federal, and non-profit agencies and organizations.

- Shared electric and water utility between the City of Cedarburg and portions of the Town of Cedarburg. Cedarburg Light and Power is a municipal electric and water utility that serves City residents and residents in portions of the Town of Cedarburg.

- The Village of Grafton worked jointly with Cedarburg Power and Light to create an inter-municipal emergency water connection between the two water systems.

- The Village of Grafton has worked in cooperation with the Town of Grafton relative to land and easement investigation to facilitate future Lake Michigan water supply for the Grafton area.

- The Village of Grafton and Cities of Cedarburg and Port Washington have worked on joint solicitation of RFPs for bulk supply of wastewater treatment chemicals.

- The Village and Town of Fredonia are constructing a shared municipal office and meeting facility.

- Ozaukee County and communities located in the County participate in the Eastern Shores Library System.

- The Village of Grafton and Town of Grafton jointly own and operate the USS Liberty Memorial Library and jointly financed a children's addition.

- The Town and City of Cedarburg have shared service agreements for the Cedarburg Senior Center, Pool, Pleasant Valley Nature Park, and Library. The City of Cedarburg, Village of Grafton, and City of Port Washington cooperate to provide residents with shared pool passes.

- The City of Mequon, Village of Thiensville, and MATC have untaken a cooperative effort to construct stormwater detention basins on the MATC Campus, located in the City of Mequon, to help reduce flooding problems in Mequon and Thiensville.

Shared Technologies

- Ozaukee County undertakes parcel mapping for any interested communities located in the County. The County provides periodic updates of the data in the format the communities require. This has freed up community staff time to devote to other priorities and makes community parcel information available in a format identical to other areas of the County.

- The importance of digital orthophotography in a variety of County applications continues to increase. SEWRPC coordinates Federal, State, regional, and county government partners to acquire this valuable imagery. Each partner is able to get the imagery they need at a fraction of the cost they would have paid doing the project alone.

- Ozaukee County and participating local governments have an agreement that the County provides the technical services for the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS). The County Clerk had developed an election inspector training program that has had over 300 participants.

- Ozaukee County provides the forms for the tax bills for local governments. Ozaukee County provides the tax bills, tax rolls, and computer tax receipting for interested local governments in the County.

- The Ozaukee County Land Information Department and SEWRPC have acquired a great deal of base data. Parcel mapping and orthophotography mapping are just a few of the examples of the data layers the County has been able to obtain. The resulting data is made available at little or no charge

to other units of government, saving them the expense of acquiring the data themselves. This data is also available for public use through the Ozaukee County Interactive Map on the County website or by request.

- The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) initiated a "Map Modernization Program" in Ozaukee County in 2004 to update floodplain mapping throughout the County. The County provided funding through a strategic land information grant. As part of the program, additional detailed and "limited detailed" floodplain studies were conducted along priority streams and stream reaches. The DNR also adjusted approximate floodplain delineations countywide where no detailed studies were conducted to better reflect existing stream locations and topographic mapping. The new floodplain delineations were approved by the DNR and FEMA on June 4, 2007. Ozaukee County and each city and village in the County updated their zoning maps to reflect the new floodplain delineations.

- Emergency dispatch services are provided by the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department to any interested community located in the County through an intergovernmental agreement. The Port Washington, Saukville, and Thiensville police, fire, and EMS departments and Fredonia, Belgium, and Waubeka fire and EMS departments participated in the program as of 2008.

- The Ozaukee County Sheriff's Department operates a communications center that benefits all public safety agencies within the County through the reception of all wireless 911 calls.
- There is a shared emergency radio system between Ozaukee County and cities, villages, and towns with connectivity to the City of Milwaukee and the State Police. All fire and EMS departments and municipal public works departments benefit from the shared radio system.

- The Town of Cedarburg has a service agreement with the City of Cedarburg for shared emergency dispatch calls.

- Ozaukee County hosts the website and e-mail services of cities, villages, and towns in the County upon the request of a local government.

Joint Planning Efforts and Ordinance Administration

Cooperative Planning

- Ozaukee County, in partnership with 14 local governments, SEWRPC, and UW-Extension, formally agreed to work together in a single planning effort to develop a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. This joint planning process provided an opportunity for neighboring local governments to work through issues to provide for the future success, economic vitality, and quality of life in Ozaukee County.

- A boundary agreement was developed between the City of Port Washington and Town of Port Washington under Section 66.0225 of the Statutes.

- The City of Mequon has adopted an extraterritorial zoning ordinance that applies to approximately 1,528 acres in the Town of Grafton, adjacent to the northeast side of the City. The extraterritorial zoning regulations were approved by the joint City-Town zoning committee in October 2004.

- The Town of Saukville has met with surrounding communities of a regular basis regarding comprehensive planning during the multi-jurisdictional planning process and intends to continue the dialog after the Town comprehensive plan is adopted.

- The City of Port Washington and the Village of Saukville developed a joint planning area during the multi-jurisdictional planning process.

- Ozaukee Economic Development (OED) seeks to improve and enhance the economic vitality of Ozaukee County and all its communities by serving as the central voice on economic development issues.

- Each city, village, and town located in Ozaukee County has been invited to participate in the Local Ozaukee Government Information Network (LOGIN). Local governments meet to:
  - Share information about local community programs and initiatives that have successfully addressed and resolved problems experienced by one or more local government in Ozaukee County
  - Identify areas where communities may wish to work together to achieve mutually desired goals and effect cost saving strategies
  - Learn about Ozaukee County, State, and Federal programs and how they may be accessed to further serve the citizens of each local government
  - Develop relationships among the various local governments in Ozaukee County that will serve to identify and prevent future problems.

- Ozaukee County works with the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Committee, We Energies, and nine local governments to develop the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. The Trail is a 30-mile paved trail connecting the communities of Mequon, Thiensville, Cedarburg, Grafton, Port Washington, and Belgium, which is mostly off road.

- The Ozaukee County Land Conservation Partnership adopted the LESA analysis of farmland that was prepared through the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

- The Milwaukee Area Technical College- Mequon Campus, the Ozaukee County Board, and UW-Extension co-sponsor the First Fridays Forums. This series of public affairs breakfast forums help to advance the Ozaukee County community by focusing on contemporary issues by bringing key people together to solve problems, share information, and build relationships. The Forums are held on the first Friday of every other month.

- Ozaukee County serves as a member on several SEWRPC advisory committees for regional planning studies.

Ordinance Administration

- The County administers the County's nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance on behalf of each town in the County with the exception of the Town of Saukville, which has adopted its own ordinance. County staff also answers questions that any local governments may have with respect to nonmetallic mining reclamation.

- The County administers the County's animal manure storage ordinance on behalf of each Town in the County.

- The County administers the County's Sanitation and Health ordinance, which includes review and approval of Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS) in cooperation with local and State government agencies to enforce local, County, and State health and water regulations. The jurisdiction of this ordinance includes all lands and waters within Ozaukee County.

PART 3: INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Dispute Resolution 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 County, 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

[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).*

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.

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 Ozaukee County

Under the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan, Ozaukee County is 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 Ozaukee County establish a workgroup to develop a set of rules and bylaws to govern the County dispute resolution process. The process will be called a "facilitated negotiation" to clearly differentiate it from the negotiation and mediation stages of dispute resolution. 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

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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.

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 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. 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

[5] *The recommendation is summarized in the* Land Use Element *(Chapter 5) of this report.*

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.

Map XIII-2 graphically summarizes conflicts between the Village plan and adjacent Village plans.[6] In cases where a conflict exists between a city or village plan and a town plan, there is also a conflict between the city or village plan and the County plan, because the County planned land use map includes town recommendations for areas outside city and village limits. However, it should be noted that all of the tools afforded urban municipalities under *Statutes* shall be employed by the Village to implement and effect this Plan, including its extraterritorial powers.

Conflicts are categorized as follows on Map XIII-2:

- The Village and adjacent land use plan map(s) both show residential uses, but at different densities.[7]

- The Village and adjacent land use plan map(s) both show urban uses, but proposed uses are different.

- The Village land use plan map shows an urban use, and adjacent land use plan map(s) show a rural use.

- The Village land use plan map shows agricultural use, and adjacent land use plan map(s) show a rural residential use.

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.

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[6] *Map XIII-16 in the County comprehensive plan summarizes conflicts resulting from local comprehensive plans for the entire County.*

[7] *The regional land use plan recommends that urban development at a density that can be economically provided with sanitary sewer services occur within identified urban service areas. Areas outside the urban service areas are recommended to remain in agricultural use. Residential development that takes place outside the urban service areas is recommended to maintain a density of no more than one home per five acres, preferably using a conservation subdivision design. Primary environmental corridors, wetlands, and floodplains are recommended to be preserved in both rural and urban areas.*

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 4. 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.

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.

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 districts with future planning, which will enable them to provide a high level of education in an efficient and cost effective manner.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

This section includes a compilation of goals, objectives, policies, programs, 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

- **Goal:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.
  - **Objective:** Participate in continuing dialog about comprehensive planning, land use regulation issues, and boundary issues with the County and other local governments in Ozaukee County.
  - **Objective:** Encourage shared services between the Village, Ozaukee County, and other local governments in Ozaukee County.
  - **Objective:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for locating public facilities such as police stations, fire stations, government administration buildings, and libraries, and quasi-public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing, assisted living, and independent living centers for the elderly and persons with disabilities.
  - **Objective:** Pursue intergovernmental cooperation between the Village, Ozaukee County, other local governments, and other agencies as opportunities arise.

Shared Services and Facilities Issue

- **Goal:** Encourage shared services and facilities between the Village and other units and levels of government.
  - **Objective:** Cooperate with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective government services.
    - **Policy:** Support the development of water control facilities, including stormwater management systems, to meet the stormwater runoff control needs of the Village.
      - **Program:** Cooperate with Ozaukee County 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.
    - **Policy:** Cooperate with SEWRPC, the County, and other local governments to implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan.
      - **Program:** Work with SEWRPC, Ozaukee 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.
    - **Policy:** Support County efforts to implement cooperative programs to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by household and agricultural waste, including hazardous waste.
      - **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee County to apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep programs.
      - **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee County to study the feasibility of providing a permanent County household hazardous waste drop-off site for use by all County residents.
      - **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee County to work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Ozaukee County to continue an annual countywide recycling program for unused pharmaceuticals.
      - **Program:** Encourage Ozaukee County to explore regional partnership options for recycling programs and facilities. Study possible Village partnership in regional recycling programs and facilities.
    - **Policy:** Continue to participate in cooperative police protection and emergency management service efforts.
    - **Policy:** Consider participation in additional cooperative police protection and emergency management service efforts.

- **Program:** Continue to participate in the Ozaukee County Anti-Drug Task Force, which consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the County.
- **Program:** Continue to participate in the countywide Special Response Team, which consists of deputy sheriffs and municipal law enforcement officers from throughout the County that respond to hostage and barricaded suspect situations throughout the County.
- **Program:** Continue to 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.

▪ **Policy:** Continue to provide assistance and share equipment, as appropriate, for public works projects with other local governments and Ozaukee County.

▪ **Policy:** Consider participation in additional cooperative public works efforts.
- **Program:** Continue to contract with Ozaukee County for construction and maintenance services for applicable Village transportation facilities.

▪ **Policy:** Continue to participate in shared technical services with the County and other local governments as appropriate.

▪ **Policy:** Consider participation in additional cooperative technical services programs.
- **Program:** Continue to provide Village parcel data to Ozaukee County 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.

o **Objective:** Work with other units and agencies of government and private entities, including non-profit agencies, where appropriate, to construct and/or operate community facilities in a cost-effective and efficient manner through joint service agreements.

o **Objective:** Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for locating public facilities such as police and fire stations and libraries, and quasi-public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing, assisted living facilities, and independent living centers for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

▪ **Policy:** Cooperate with other local governments, special units of government including school and library boards, private service providers, and Ozaukee County, if requested, to help determine suitable locations for public and quasi-public facilities, such as parks, schools, libraries, and healthcare facilities.
- **Program:** Work with Ozaukee County 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

- **Goal:** Reduce land use planning, ordinance administration, and other boundary issue conflicts between the Village and other communities in Ozaukee County.
- **Goal:** Promote a better understanding among all levels of government regarding the roles and responsibilities of each.
  - **Objective:** Continue cooperative planning efforts with other local governments, the County, and SEWRPC.
  - **Objective:** Consider participation in additional cooperative planning efforts with other local governments, the County, and SEWRPC.
    - **Policy:** Participate in continuing dialog about land use planning and regulation issues and boundary issues with local governments in the County.
    - **Policy:** Participate in continuing dialog about land use planning and regulation issues and boundary issues with the County.
      - **Program:** Participate in informal ad-hoc committees facilitated by Ozaukee County 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 County Facilitated Negotiation Dispute Resolution Forum to resolve multi-jurisdictional conflicts regarding the adopted comprehensive plans of Ozaukee County 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), other local governments in the County, and the Milwaukee 7 to coordinate attraction and expansion of businesses to the most advantageous areas of the County for businesses and residents of the Village, County and the Region.
    - **Policy:** Encourage comprehensive water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
      - **Program:** Support and participate, as appropriate, in Ozaukee County's 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.
    - **Policy:** Support Ozaukee County's work with the DNR, NGOs, and local governments to protect important natural resources.
      - **Program:** Support and participate, as appropriate, in Ozaukee County's on-going cooperative planning and land acquisition efforts.
    - **Policy:** Continue to work with SEWRPC and Ozaukee County on regional plans and issues affecting the Village.
      - **Program:** Continue working with Ozaukee County, 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 County to update the County jurisdictional highway plan and the County transit development plan.
        - **Program:** Continue working with SEWRPC and Ozaukee County 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.
    - **Objective:** Reach out to the public, Ozaukee County, and other local governments to provide information on land use-related ordinances.
        - **Policy:** Continue to provide information on land use-related ordinances to the public and Ozaukee County.
            - **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 County 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 County when land use boundaries are changed or other significant amendments are made to the Village comprehensive plan land use plan map.
            - **Program:** Provide Ozaukee County and SEWRPC with current copies of the Village zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances.

School District Cooperation Issue

- **Goal:** Coordinate with school districts as they plan and locate school facilities, as appropriate.
    - **Objective:** Provide land use-related data and residential development data to help school districts plan for the future.
        - **Policy:** Encourage school districts to consult with Village staff when initiating facilities planning or when planning locations of new schools or recreational facilities.
            - **Program:** Work with school district officials, on request, to explain the type of permits required from 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 siting and planning.

Table XIII-1

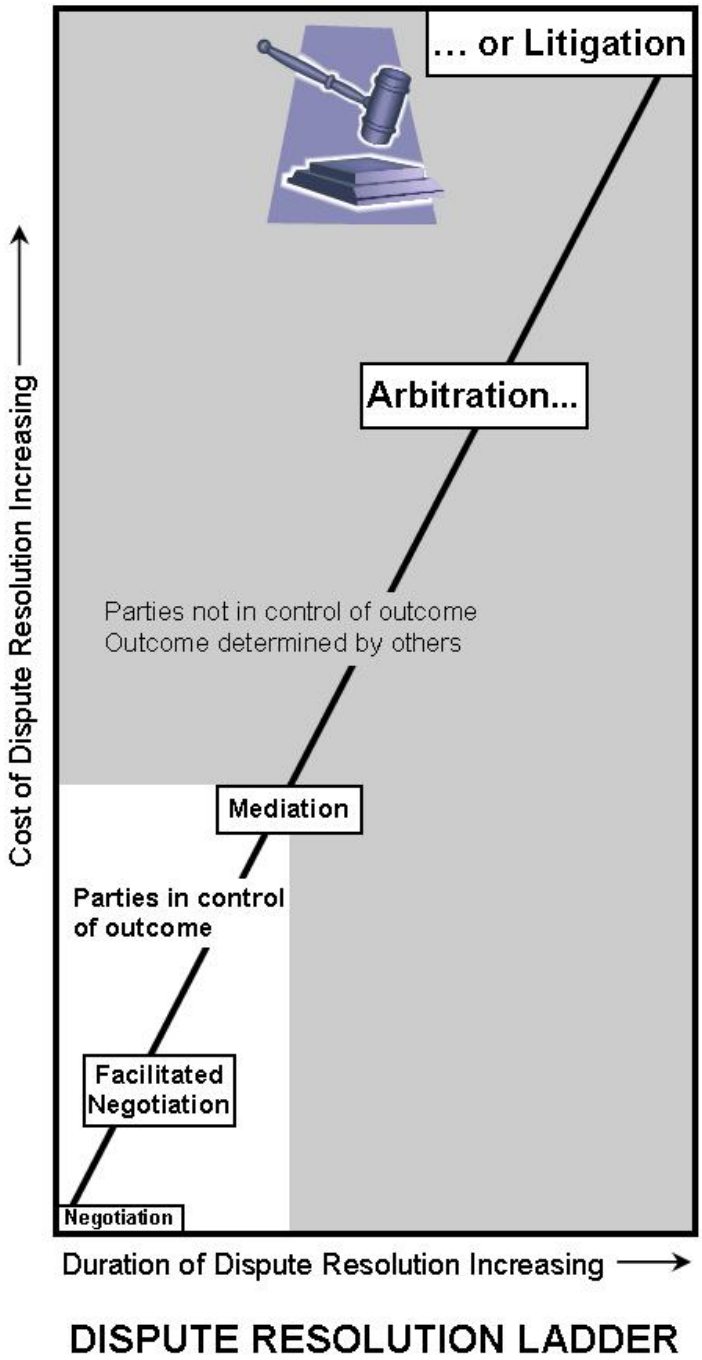
COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP

Ozaukee County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map XIII-1)	Village of Saukville Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map VIII-8)
Suburban-Density Residential (average density of one home per 1 to 4.9 acres)	Low Density Residential – Rural
Medium-Density Urban Residential (average density of one home per 10,000 to 43,559 square feet)	Medium Density Residential and Low Density Residential – Urban
High-Density Urban Residential (average density of less than 10,000 square feet per home)	High Density Residential
General Commercial	Retail or Service Commercial
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial	Industrial and Business Park and Office Park
Mixed Use	N/A
Streets and Highways	Streets and Highways
Transportation and Utilities	Transportation or Utilities
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental or Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park or Recreational
Traditional Neighborhood Development (Overlay)	N/A
Farmland Protection (minimum parcel size of 35 acres)	Agricultural or Other Open Space
Mixed Agricultural/Conservation Subdivision (minimum of 3.5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural Residential (average density of one home per 5 to 34.9 acres)	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	Wetlands Outside Environmental Corridor, Nature Preserve, and Woodlands Outside Environmental Corridor
Surface Water	Surface Water
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)
Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)	Wetland Inventory: 2007 (Overlay)

Source: SEWRPC.

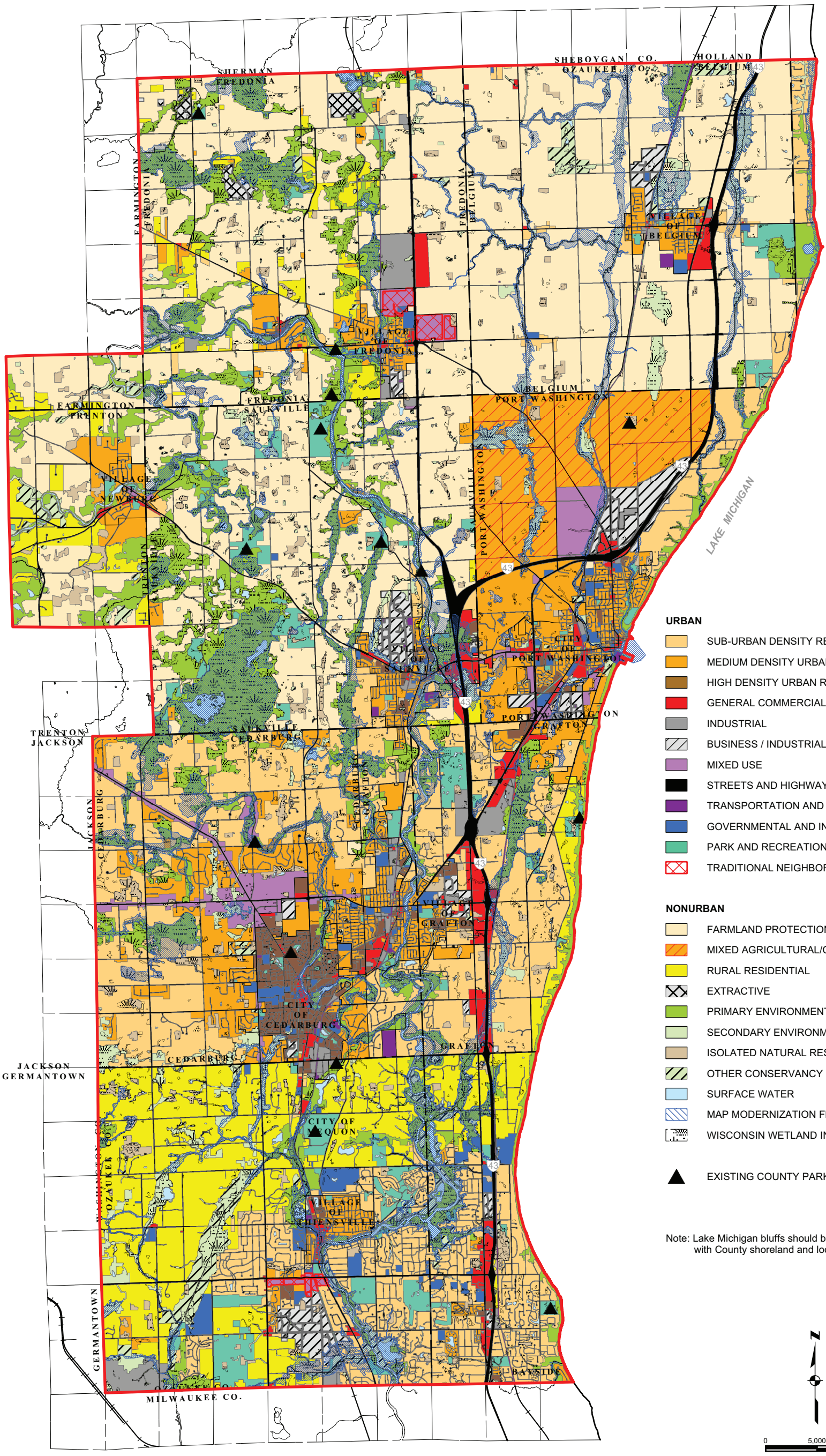
Figure XIII-1

DISPUTE RESOLUTION LADDER



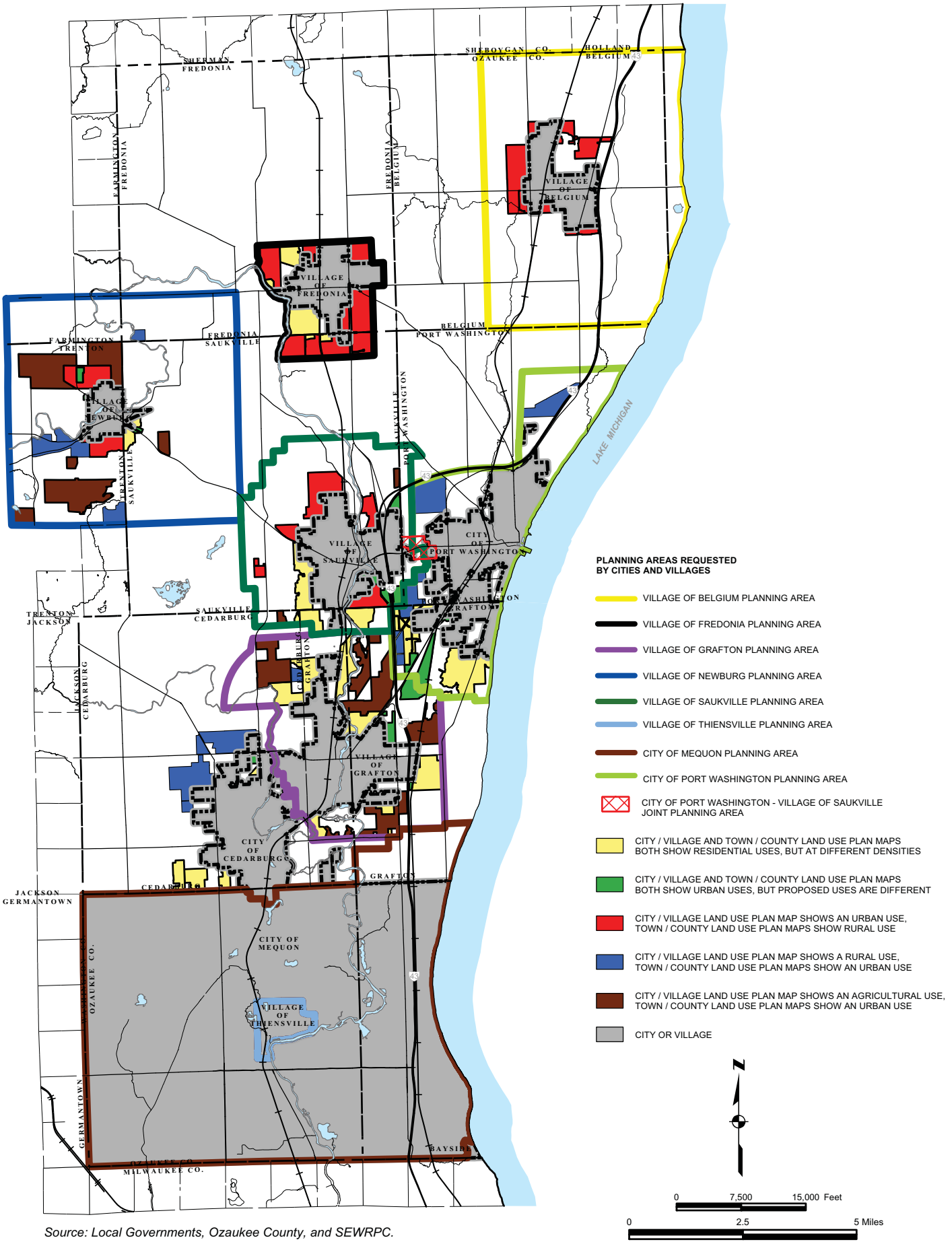
Map XIII-1

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035



Source: Local Governments, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

SUMMARY OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN CITY / VILLAGE AND TOWN / COUNTY LAND USE PLAN MAPS



Source: Local Governments, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

CHAPTER 13

IMPLEMENTATION

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 Saukville'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 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.

[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.*

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 Board on January 20, 2009. 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 G.

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 January 20, 2009. A copy of the adopting ordinance is included in Appendix I.

A public participation plan for development of this comprehensive plan was prepared in 2005, and adopted by the Village Board on October 11, 2005.

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, 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 Saukville 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 5). 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 SAUKVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE ORDINANCES

Section 66.1001 (3) of the *Statutes* requires that the following ordinances be consistent with a unit of government's comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010:
- Official mapping established or amended under Section 62.23 (6) of the *Statutes*.
- County or local subdivision regulations under Section 236.45 or 236.46 of the *Statutes*.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 59.69 of the *Statutes*.

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[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.*

- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 62.23 (7) of the *Statutes*.
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 60.61 or 60.62 of the *Statutes*.
- Zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under Section 59.692 (for counties), 61.351 (for villages), or 62.231 (for cities) of the *Statutes*.

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.

No programs currently under consideration will likely require amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text by January 1, 2010.

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 IV-8 in Chapter 4). 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 IV-8. 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 Saukville 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.

Official Mapping Ordinance

The Village Official Mapping Ordinance is also intended to be an implementing tool of this plan and should substantially reflect and promote the achievement of plan goals, objectives, policies, and programs. The Official Mapping Ordinance is intended be used as a precise planning tool to insure the availability of land for street and highway right-of-ways, waterways, parkways, railroad right-of-ways, public transit facilities, parks, and playgrounds.

The Village should create and adopt the Official Map to include existing street and highway right-of-ways, waterways, parkways, railroad right-of-ways, public transit facilities, and public parks and playgrounds, as well as those public use features identified or necessitated as part of this Plan.

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 Saukville 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 Saukville 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.*

Appendix A

RESOLUTION #945

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE AND OZAUKEE COUNTY FOR A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND THE COLLABORATIVE EFFORT NECESSARY TO ITS PRODUCTION

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville Board of Trustees, in cooperation with participating communities and Ozaukee County agrees to participate in the preparation of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Ozaukee County and the Village of Saukville; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville Board of Trustees, acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan (s. 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes), the benefits of comprehensive planning, and funding that would be awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating communities in preparation of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* requires a matching in-kind services contribution from the Village of Saukville based on the community's population and the population of the total participating communities as specified in the grant application; and

WHEREAS, a series of meetings have been recently held throughout Ozaukee County by County planning staff and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which discussed the planning process and community responsibilities, gathered public input, provided information and answered questions relative to the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process the Village of Saukville will receive an individual planning document to be put forth as the official comprehensive plan of the Village of Saukville, for review and adoption, which addresses the requirements as specified under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation; and

WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of participation in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional planning process by the Village of Saukville, as well as the form and content of the individual planning document to be put forth as the official comprehensive plan of the Village of Saukville, will be determined by a Memorandum of Understanding between Ozaukee County and the Village of Saukville subject to review and approval by the Village of Saukville Board of Trustees.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village of Saukville Board of Trustees, hereby agrees to participate in the grant application for and development of the *Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan* in cooperation with other participating communities within their region and Ozaukee County pursuant to Wisconsin Statute s. 66.1001.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of September 2003.

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

Barbara A. Dickmann
Village President

ATTEST:

Dawn M. Wagner
Village Administrator

Appendix B

RECEIVED
APR 14
SEWRPC

RESOLUTION #1000
ADOPTING A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN
FOR PREPARATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE,
OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, all units of government which engage in zoning, subdivision, or official mapping must adopt a comprehensive plan by the year 2010; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville has decided to prepare a comprehensive plan under the authority of and procedures established by Section 66.1001 and Section 62.23 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, Section 66.1001 (4) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that the Village Board adopt written procedures designed to foster public participation at every stage of comprehensive plan preparation, and that such written procedures shall also provide for wide distribution of draft plan materials, an opportunity for the public to submit written comments on the plan materials, and a process for the governing body to respond to such comments; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Saukville believes that regular, meaningful public involvement in the comprehensive planning process is important to assure that the comprehensive plan reflects input from the public; and

WHEREAS, the Public Participation Plan developed for the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County includes written procedures designed to foster public participation, ensure wide distribution of draft plan materials, provide opportunities for written comments on such materials, and provide mechanisms to respond to such comments; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville is participating with the County to prepare the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan and a comprehensive plan for the Village.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Trustees of the Village of Saukville hereby adopts the Public Participation Plan for the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County, dated October 2004, as the Village public participation plan to fulfill the requirements of Section 66.1001 (4) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

This resolution approved and adopted this 11th day of October, 2005.

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

Barbara A. Dickmann

Barbara A. Dickmann
Village President

ATTEST:

Dawn M. Wagner
Village Clerk

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

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

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:

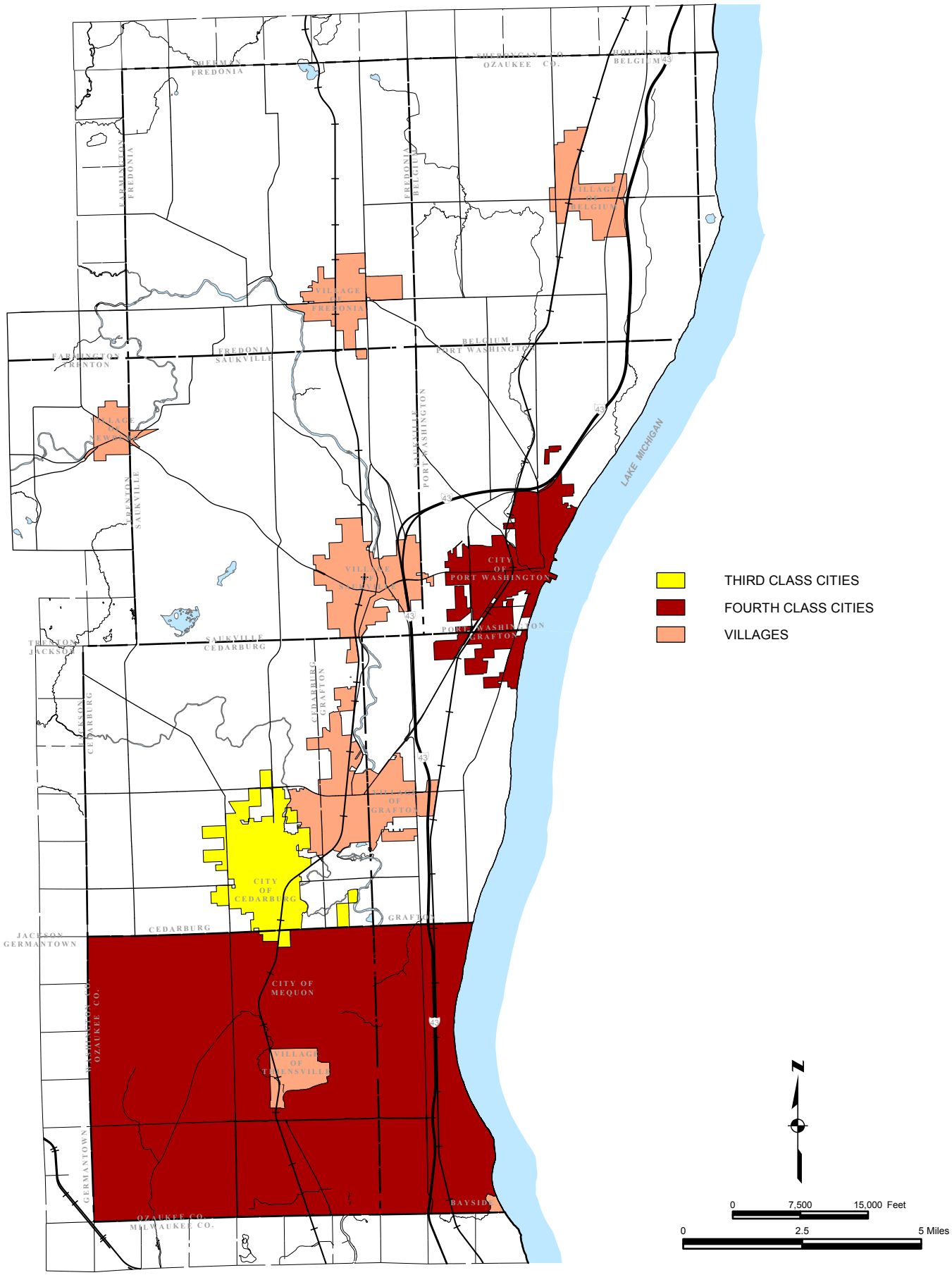
- Smoke: Under Section 254.57 of the *Statutes*, a common council or village board may regulate or prohibit the emission of dense smoke into the open air within city or village limits and up to one mile from city or village limits.
- Offensive Industry: Under Section 66.0415 of the *Statutes*, a common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

Appendix F

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND GRANTS AVAILABLE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

(See Part 2 in Chapter XII for Additional Programs)

Wisconsin Department of Commerce Programs

Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program Overview
The Department of Commerce's Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program allows all Wisconsin cities, villages and towns to support industrial development through the sale of tax-exempt bonds. The proceeds from the bond sale are loaned to businesses to finance capital investment projects at, primarily, manufacturing facilities. IRBs are municipal bonds, but not general obligations of the municipality. The company or business that will use the facilities provides the interest and principal payments on the loan. The local government is in partnership with the business, lending its name, but not its credit, to the bond issue.

Customized Labor Training (CLT) Program
The CLT program is designed to assist companies that are investing in new technologies or manufacturing processes by providing a grant of up to 50 percent of the cost of training employees on the new technologies. The program's primary goal is to help Wisconsin manufacturers maintain a workforce that is on the cutting edge of technological innovation. Any business making a commitment to locate a new facility in Wisconsin or expand an existing facility which is upgrading a product, process, or service that requires training in new technology and industrial skills is eligible.

Employee Ownership Assistance Grant Program (EOP)
The EOP program is designed to assist the employees of a distressed business obtain the professional services necessary to evaluate the feasibility of purchasing the business and operating as an employee-owned business. An EOP award may be made to a group formed by or on behalf of the current or former employees of an existing Wisconsin business that is considering or has experienced substantial layoffs or a plant closing. The applicant must intend to operate the business in Wisconsin as an employee-owned business.

Major Economic Development (MED) Program
The MED program is designed to assist businesses that will invest private funds and create jobs as they expand in or relocate to Wisconsin. To be eligible the project must involve significant capital investment relative to the State as a whole or involve the retention or creation of a significant number of jobs in the local government in which the project is located. Eligible activities include construction and expansion; working capital; and acquisition of existing businesses, land, buildings, and equipment.

Technology Development Fund (TDF)
The TDF program was established to help Wisconsin businesses research and develop technological innovations that have the potential to provide significant economic benefit to the State. Eligible applicants include any Wisconsin business or consortium. Eligible activities include research and development that will lead to new or significantly improved products or processes, have a high probability of commercial success within a relatively short time period (two to three years), and/or will provide significant economic benefit to Wisconsin. Only costs directly associated with the proposed research project are eligible, including salaries, professional services provided by independent third parties, equipment critical to the research project, and supplies and materials.

Technology Development Loan (TDL) Program
The TDL program was established to assist Wisconsin businesses that have developed technological innovations with the potential to provide significant economic benefit to the State. This program is designed to assist the business in bringing the new technology to commercialization. Any Wisconsin business or consortium can apply for TDL funds. Eligible activities include acquisition of land, buildings, and equipment; working capital; and new construction. Although the Department of Commerce (Commerce) can provide up to 75 percent of eligible project costs, the actual amount of Commerce participation is dependent on factors such as commercial potential, economic impact, business viability, fund availability, collateral position available, and the amount of private funds leveraged.

Wisconsin Trade Project Program
The Wisconsin Trade Project Program offers individual matching grants up to $5,000 to help small export-ready firms participate in international trade shows. Wisconsin businesses whose annual sales are less than $25 million (including the annual sales of parent and subsidiary companies) that have developed a long-term export plan are eligible.

Business Employees' Skills Training (BEST) Program
The BEST program was established by the Wisconsin Legislature to help small businesses in industries that are facing severe labor shortages to upgrade the skills of their workforce. Under the BEST program, Commerce can provide applicants with a tuition reimbursement grant to help cover a portion of the costs associated with training employees. Eligible applicants include Wisconsin for-profit businesses that have 25 or fewer full-time employees or annual sales of less than $2.5 million. Eligible industrial clusters include automation, agriculture/food products, biotechnology, information technology, manufacturing, medical devices, paper/forest products, printing, tourism, and childcare.

Certified Capital Companies (CAPCO) Program
The CAPCO Program created an investment pool directed toward small, high-growth companies with an annual income of no more than $2 million and no more than 100 employees. To be eligible to receive investment from CAPCO a business must be headquartered in Wisconsin; be in need of venture capital and unable to obtain conventional financing; have no more than 100 employees (at least 75 percent of whom are employed in Wisconsin); have an average annual net income of not more than $2.0 million during its two most recent fiscal years; have a net worth less than $5.0 million; and not be engaged in predominately professional services or banking.

Dairy 2020 Early Planning Grant Program
The goal of the Dairy 2020 Early Planning Grant program is to encourage and stimulate the start-up, modernization, and expansion of Wisconsin dairy farms. Eligible applicants for the Dairy 2020 Early Planning Grant program include existing and start-up Wisconsin dairy producers. Proceeds from an award may only be used to cover the cost of having a qualified, independent third party provide the professional services necessary to assist the applicant in evaluating the start-up, modernization, or expansion of a dairy farm. Eligible professional services include activities that are necessary in order for the applicant to make a "go or no go" decision.

Milk Volume Production (MVP) Program
The MVP program is designed to assist dairy producers that are undertaking capital improvement projects that will result in a significant increase in Wisconsin's milk production. All dairy producers that are or will be located in Wisconsin and are planning capital investments that will result in significant long-term increases in Wisconsin's capacity to produce milk are eligible.

Eligible costs are limited to the cost of acquiring cows. Commerce will fund no more than $500 for each cow to be added to the operation, with a maximum award of $1 million. Commerce will seek to maximize the program's impact by participating with dairy producers that can document a need for near-equity financing and demonstrate the management skills necessary to make the project successful.

State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB)
The SWIB is a State agency that invests one of the largest pension funds in the world. It directs a portion of its private debt investments to Wisconsin companies. The SWIB provides long-term financing as a complement to short-term bank lending. Both debt and mezzanine financing are available. Mezzanine financing takes the form of a subordinate loan supplemented by warrants or company stock. The loan generally has a five-year maturity. Typically the interest rate is 10 to 12 percent. Total return should be about 16 percent. Approved loans usually run 10 to 15 years. Loans are generally used to finance long-term business needs, such as purchasing fixed assets or refinancing short-term or long-term obligations. Fixed assets are often used as collateral. In some cases, a parent corporation may guarantee the loan. In other cases, a personal guarantee of the owner or major shareholders may be used.

Minority Business Development Fund
The Minority Business Development Fund offers low-interest loans for start-up, expansion, or acquisition projects. To qualify for the fund, a business must be 51 percent controlled, owned, and actively managed by minority-group members, and the project must retain or increase employment.

Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR)
The SBIR provides funding for higher risk, early-stage products and technologies. The SBIR program was established to stimulate technological innovation, use small businesses to meet Federal research and development (R&D) needs, encourage the participation of disadvantaged and minority persons in technological innovation, and increase private sector development through federal sponsorship.

The SBIR program allows small businesses to compete for Federal R&D funds. Small businesses must meet certain eligibility criteria to participate in the SBIR program:
- At least 51 percent American-owned, located in the U.S., and independently operated
- For profit
- Company size limited to 500 employees
- Principal researcher primarily employed by business at time of award and not employed full time by another institution or company
- All work must be done in the U.S.

Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR)
The STTR program is a joint research effort between a small business and a nonprofit research institution or federally funded R&D center (FFRDC). The STTR provides funding for higher risk, early-stage products and technologies. The STTR program was established to enable small businesses to partner with a nonprofit research institution, such as a university or Federal R&D center, to bring innovative technologies to market.

Small businesses must meet certain eligibility criteria to participate in the STTR Program:
- American-owned and independently operated
- For profit
- Principal researcher need not be employed by small business
- Company size limited to 500 employees
- The small business must perform at least 40 percent of the STTR project

The nonprofit research institution must also meet certain eligibility criteria:
- Located in the U.S.
- Meet one of three definitions: nonprofit college or university, domestic nonprofit research organization, or FFRDC
- The research institution must perform at least 30 percent of the project
- There must be a written intellectual property agreement in place at the time of award
- All work must be done in the U.S.

Wisconsin Entrepreneurs' Network (WEN) Programs

Technology Assistance Grant (TAG)
The TAG program aids small Wisconsin high-technology businesses in their efforts to obtain seed, early-stage, or research and development funding. Eligible project costs are professional services involved in the preparation and review of a Federal R&D grant application; in obtaining industry information, data or market research needed to complete applications for R&D or early-stage funding; or in meeting specific requirements to obtain seed or early-stage funding from outside sources.

Early Planning Grant (EPG)
The EPG program is designed to help individual entrepreneurs and small businesses throughout Wisconsin obtain the professional services necessary to evaluate the feasibility of a proposed business start up or expansion. Under the EPG program, the WEN, with funding from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, can provide applicants

with a grant to help cover a portion of the cost of hiring an independent third party to develop a comprehensive business plan.

Entrepreneurial Training Program (ETP) Grant
The ETP is a course offered through the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) providing prospective and existing business owners with expert guidance through business plan development.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) Programs

WHEDA Small Business Guarantee (WSBG)
WHEDA Small Business Guarantee can be used for expenses of land, buildings, equipment, and inventory associated with the expansion or acquisition of a small business (50 or less full-time employees). The guarantee is limited to 80 percent of these costs or $200,000. This program can finance a mixed-use project if the business occupies at least half of the building. The program is for the start-up of a small business in a vacant storefront in the downtown area of a rural community. A rural community is defined as a city, village, or town with a population of 12,000 or less, or a city, village, or town that is located in a county with a population density of less than 150 persons per square mile. All local governments in Ozaukee County except the City of Mequon are eligible for this program.

The Linked Deposit Loan (LiDL)
The LiDL is a program offering women and minority owned and operated businesses a two-year interest rate subsidy on the portion of a new bank loan of $10,000 to $99,000 that covers land, buildings, and equipment. At least 50 percent of the business must be owned by a woman or ethnic minority group member, or more than 50 percent of the business must be controlled by a woman or ethnic minority group member to be eligible. In addition, the business must employ 25 or fewer full-time equivalent employees at the time of application, and the business (along with affiliates, subsidiaries, and parent company) must have gross annual sales of $500,000 or less.

Other Programs

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development
The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) is the State agency charged with building and strengthening Wisconsin's workforce. DWD offers a wide variety of employment programs and services, accessible at the State's Workforce Development Centers, including securing jobs for the disabled, assisting former welfare recipients to transition to work, connecting youth with jobs, protecting and enforcing worker's rights, processing unemployment claims, and ensuring that worker's compensation claims are paid in accordance with the law. There is a Workforce Development Center located in the City of Mequon.

U.S Small Business Administration (SBA)
The mission of the SBA is to maintain and strengthen the nation's economy by aiding, counseling, assisting, and protecting the interests of small businesses and by helping families and businesses recover from National disasters.

The Wisconsin Women's Business Initiative Corporation (WWBIC)
The WWBIC is an economic development corporation providing quality business education, technical assistance, and access to capital for entrepreneurs. WWBIC consults, educates, and mentors owners of small and micro businesses throughout Wisconsin with a focus on women, people of color, and those of lower incomes. The WWBIC is partially funded by a grant from the SBA and by donations from corporate sponsors, foundations, and private contributors. WWBIC receives money from the SBA's Micro Loan Program and its Office of Women's Business Ownership.

Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program
The Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and awards loans to businesses or communities wishing to rehabilitate rail lines, advance economic development, connect an industry to the existing railroad system, or to make improvements to enhance transportation efficiency, safety, and intermodal freight movement.

Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA)
The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and provides 50 percent grants to governing bodies, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor, and airport projects that help attract employers to Wisconsin, or encourage business and industry to remain and expand in the State. Grants of up to $1 million are available for transportation improvements that are essential for an economic development project. It must begin within three years, have the local government's endorsement, and benefit the public. The program is designed to implement an improvement more quickly than the normal State transportation programming process would allow. The 50 percent local match can come from any combination of local, Federal, or private funds or from in-kind services.

Brownfield Remediation Programs

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Wisconsin Department of Commerce have compiled a guide to provide information on options to help finance brownfield cleanup and redevelopment entitled *Brownfields Remediation Guide*. The guide is divided into sections on grants, reimbursements, loans, tax incentives, and waterfront revitalization programs. Each section includes a one-page summary about its programs, including detailed information about who may apply and eligibility criteria. The guide also includes a list of brownfield related websites, including the WDNR Remediation and Redevelopment Program Website, *http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/index.htm*. The site includes information and application forms for many of the programs listed here and contact information for ordering publications. Remediation programs outlined in the guide include:

- **Grants**
  - Blight Elimination and Brownfield Redevelopment (BEBR) Grants
  - Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) Grants
  - Brownfield Green Space and Public Facilities Grants
  - Brownfield Site Assessment Grants (SAG)
  - Community Development Block Grants (CBDG)
  - Coastal Management Grants
  - Federal Brownfields Assessment Grants
  - Federal Brownfields Site Cleanup Grants
  - Federal Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grants
  - Local Transportation Enhancements (TE) Program
  - Ready for Reuse Revolving Loan Fund – Grants
  - Stewardship Grants
  - Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Grants

- **Reimbursement Programs**
  - Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program (ACCP)
  - Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Fund (DERF)
  - Local Government Cost Recovery
  - Local Governments Reimbursement Program
  - Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA)

- **Loans and Loan Guarantees**
  - Land Recycling Loan Program
  - Ready for Reuse Revolving Loan Fund

- State Trust Fund Loan Program
- Section 108 Loan Guarantee
- Small Business Administration Loans

- **Tax Credits and Incentives**
  - Agricultural Development Zone Program Tax Credits
  - Business Improvement Districts
  - Cancellation of Delinquent Property Taxes
  - Community Development Zone Program Tax Credits
  - Enterprise Development Zones
  - Environmental Remediation Tax Incremental Financing (ERTIF)
  - Comparison of Regular and Environmental Remediation TIF Districts
  - Federal Brownfields Tax Incentive
  - Historic Preservation Income Tax Credits
  - New Market Tax Credits
  - Reassignment of Foreclosure Judgment
  - Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

Appendix G

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WISCONSIN } **SS**
Ozaukee County

(Dec. 18, 2008)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Please take notice that a Public Hearing will be held by the Village Board of the Village of Saukville on January 20, 2009 at 8:00 p.m. at the Village Hall, 639 East Green Bay Avenue at which time the Board will adopt the Village Comprehensive Plan.

Adoption of the plan follows several years of work by the Village, in cooperation with Ozaukee County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC. The plan addresses the nine elements and includes a series of maps, goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide development to the year 2035, in accordance with the requirements of Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The Village Board will enact an ordinance to formally adopt the plan.

A copy of the Village Comprehensive Plan is available for review at Village Hall during the hours of 8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Written comments will be accepted until January 9, 2009. Any questions, written comments, or requests for copies of the plan should be directed to Brian F. Biernat, Director of Community Development. Written comments will be addressed at the public hearing and will be given the same weight as oral testimony. The Village of Saukville Planning Commission has reviewed the plan and has recommended the Village Board adopt the plan.

The purpose of this hearing is to hear public opinion on the Village Comprehensive Plan described above and to adopt the plan by ordinance.

Dated the 16th day of December, 2008.

Dawn M. Wagner
Clerk

WNAXLP

William F. Schanen III, being duly sworn, says that he is the vice president of Port Publications, Inc., publishers of the Ozaukee Press, a public newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the city of Port Washington and county of Ozaukee, Wisconsin; that a notice, of which the printed one hereto attached is a true copy, was published in the Ozaukee Press once each week for 1 weeks successively; that the first publication thereof was on the 18 day of December A.D. 20 08, and that the last publication thereof was on the 18 day of December A.D. 20 08.

William F. Schanen III

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December A.D. 20 08

Notary Public, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.

My commission expires 12/31/12

Appendix H

CERTIFICATION

I, Dawn M. Wagner, do hereby certify as follows:

I am the duly qualified and acting Clerk of the Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.

The copy of the Resolution attached to this Certification has been compared by me with the original Village of Saukville Resolution #1084, ADOPTING THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE, OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN, now on file and of record in my office, and the attached document is a full and correct copy of the original.

Dated this 27th day of March, 2009.

Dawn M. Wagner
Village Clerk/Administrator

RECEIVED
MAR 30 2009

RESOLUTION #1084

A RESOLUTION BY THE VILLAGE BOARD TO ADOPT THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville Recreation Board, with the assistance of Ruekert & Mielke, Inc., has prepared a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP); and

WHEREAS, the CORP was prepared in accordance with required component guidelines as published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and

WHEREAS, the CORP will serve to guide improvement, acquisition, and management of Village parks and open spaces for the next five years; and

WHEREAS, approval by the Village Trustees and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will qualify the Village to apply for matching state and federal funds for park acquisition and development.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Trustees adopt the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as an official planning document.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Village Trustees of the Village of Saukville, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 6th day of January, 2009.

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

Barbara A. Dickmann
Village President

ATTEST:

Dawn M. Wagner
Village Administrator/Clerk

Appendix I

CERTIFICATION

I, Dawn M. Wagner, do hereby certify as follows:

I am the duly qualified and acting Clerk of the Village of Saukville, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.

The copy of the Ordinance attached to this Certification has been compared by me with the original Village of Saukville Ordinance #692, ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE, WISCONSIN, now on file and of record in my office, and the attached document is a full and correct copy of the original.

Dated this 27th day of March, 2009.

Dawn M. Wagner
Village Clerk/Administrator

RECEIVED
MAR 30 2009

ORDINANCE #692

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE, WISCONSIN

The Village Board of the Village of Saukville, Wisconsin, does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Sections 62.23(2) and (3) and Section 61.35 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Village of Saukville is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in Sections 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 2. The Village Board of the Village of Saukville, Wisconsin, has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan, as required by Section 66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 3. The Plan Commission of the Village of Saukville, by unanimous vote of the entire commission recorded in its official minutes, has recommended to the Village Board the adoption of the document entitled "THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 2035 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN," containing all of the elements specified in Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 4. The Village has duly noticed and held at least one public hearing on the comprehensive plan, in compliance with the requirements of Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 5. The Village Board of the Village of Saukville, Wisconsin, does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 2035 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN," pursuant to Section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 6. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Village Board and publication as required by law.

ADOPTED this 20th day of January, 2009.

Barbara A. Dickmann
Village President

Ayes 7 Nays 0 Absent 0

Attest:

Dawn M. Wagner
Village Clerk

Published: 1-23-09

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Saukville Community Development Authority
Barb Dickmann, Chair
Timothy Bartoszewski
Gene Fransee
Brian Miller
Rodger Stark
Scott Bartlein
Ed Paradowski

Village Board
Barb Dickmann, President
John Ross
Mike Krocka
Tim Bartoszewski
Bob Hamann
Ann Lemons
Jen Schoenfeldt

Village Staff
Dawn Wagner, Village Administrator
Brian Biernat, Community Development Director

639 E Green Bay Road
Saukville, WI 53080
(262) 284-9423

Planning Assistance Provided by:
Vandewalle & Associates
120 East Lakeside Street
Madison, WI 53715
(608) 255-3988
www.vandewalle.com

Greg Flisram, AICP, Principal in Charge
Jolena Presti, AICP, Project Manager/Associate Planner
Dean Proctor, AIA, Design Expert
Justin Yonker, Assistant Designer
Ellen Hall, Communications Manager
Anita Claypatch, Design Intern

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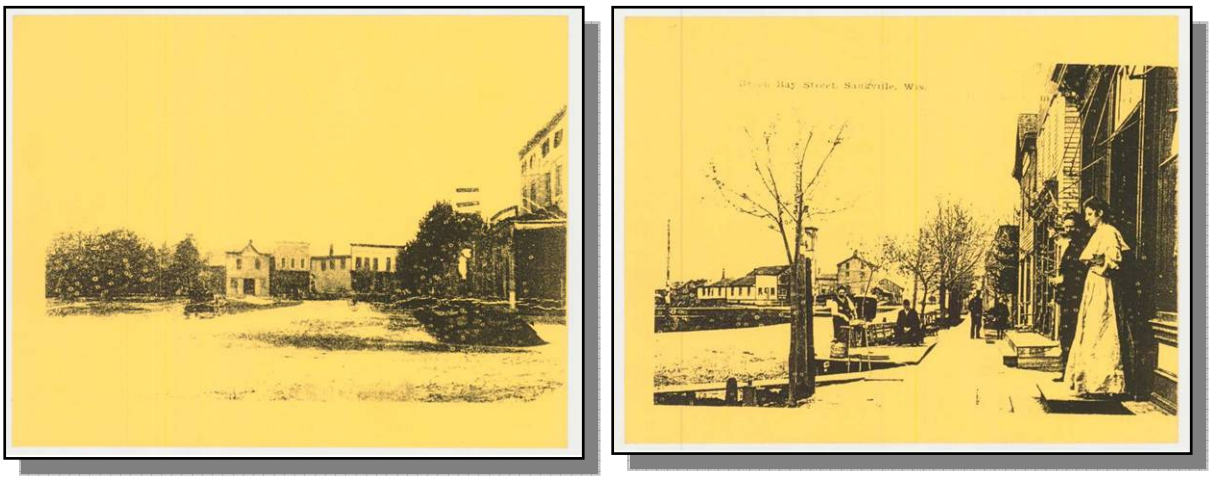
INTRODUCTION

Historical Context

Located 20 miles north of Downtown Milwaukee in south-central Ozaukee County, the Village of Saukville is one of a handful of communities that form a 'string-of-pearls' along the Upper Milwaukee River. The Village's first settlers were the various Native American tribes who established encampments along the upper banks of the Milwaukee River before the first major wave of white migration, predominantly New England "Yankees", in the mid-19th Century. The next settlers to the area included Norwegians, Germans, and Luxembourgers whose presence still lingers today in the street names, vernacular architecture, and folklore of the Village.

The Green Bay Trail, which had a great impact on the settlement of the southeast Wisconsin, and the State overall, connected Fort Howard at Green Bay with Fort Dearborn in Chicago, and ran through Saukville. This system of trails extended from Hudson Bay all the way to Florida. In 1993, the Wisconsin State Legislature designated the Green Bay Trail route, from the Illinois State line to Green Bay an official heritage route, the "Green Bay Ethnic Trail".

The early 20th Century saw a steep rise in the area's agricultural economy and stronger economic connections to urban Milwaukee via the Milwaukee & Wisconsin Central Railroad and the interurban system whose tentacles reached well into Ozaukee County. Today, the Village lies squarely in the path of exurban development reaching northward along I-43. Saukville is now part of Metro Milwaukee's expanded 'north shore' – an elite company of communities that includes: Grafton, Cedarburg, Thiensville, Mequon, and Port Washington among others.



Photos courtesy of the Village of Saukville Historical Society

Purpose of the Plan

This plan provides a future vision and implementation strategy for the revitalization of Downtown Saukville. The plan was developed with the assistance and consultation of the Village's Community Development Authority, Village Staff, and other community stakeholders over a four month period between April and August of 2006.

Map 1: Regional Setting

PLANNING PROCESS

Background Research

A series of planning and historical documents were referenced in the development of this plan including:

- 1998 SEWRPC Land Use Plan for the Village of Saukville;
- 1982 Master Plan for the Village of Saukville, Wisconsin;
- Memories From a Rural Ethnic Community at "The Crossroads" the Saukville, Wisconsin Area by John Boatman, 1993;
- Designs for Saukville, UW-Milwaukee School of Architecture & Urban Planning, 1983; and
- Saukville – The Gem of Ozaukee, by Evelyn Leach, 1976.

Site Assessment & Steering Committee Kick-Off Meeting

On April 20, 2006, VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES participated in a day-long series of activities to kick off the plan. Activities included a visual site assessment, a stakeholder interview with the Saukville Historical Society, and a kick-off meeting with the Saukville Community Development Authority (CDA) serving as the project steering committee. VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES conducted a visual assessment of the study area to analyze existing site conditions and verify base map information. During the steering committee kick-off meeting, the project timeline and special areas of concern for the CDA were discussed. Also, CDA members provided initial ideas for the redevelopment of downtown and the riverfront.

Stakeholder Interviews & Downtown Business Owner Focus Group

On May 17, 2006, VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES conducted several individual stakeholder interviews and a downtown business owner focus group involving ten participants. These meetings were held to gather information from community stakeholders on the local economic trends, private property plans, and citizens' future vision for the downtown and riverfront. Interviewees included groups of civic leaders, business owners, village and county staff, representatives from financial institutions, and other parties. The confidential information received during these meetings contributed to the recommendations in this plan.

Community Visioning Session

On June 20, 2006, representatives from VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES conducted a downtown visioning workshop with approximately 25 Saukville residents to obtain their thoughts, opinions, experiences, and ideas about Saukville in order to establish a framework for the plan. The three-part workshop included a visioning exercise, a mapping exercise, and visual preference survey. (See Appendix B for a full summary report of the Visioning Workshop.)

Draft Downtown Revitalization Plan Presentation

VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES presented the Draft Downtown Revitalization Plan at the July 19, 2006 CDA meeting. Over 20 citizens attended the meeting to ask questions and provide feedback.

COMMUNITY ASSETS & MARKET DRIVERS

Access

Saukville's location along the I-43 corridor provides a direct connection to the amenities and job centers of Metro Milwaukee. Several smaller economic centers including West Bend and Sheboygan are also within easy reach. State Highway 33 is the community's main east-west corridor providing a direct connection to Lake Michigan and the Kettle Moraine. The Village's urban access, pastoral setting and proximity to major outdoor attractions and other historic hamlets, is a rare combination destined to attract new commuters as well as day-trippers.

Historic Rivertown

The Village of Saukville is at the north end of the cluster of quaint historic towns built along the upper banks of the Milwaukee River. Together, these towns form a distinctive micro-region strongly connected to the region's agrarian history and its most prized natural resources. Like many of its neighbors, Saukville has the opportunity to capitalize on the natural beauty of the Milwaukee River and its historic small town setting to attract a discriminating group of new residents and visitors who will support new businesses and demand high standards for development. With nearby recreational attractions including golf, hiking, nature watching, and water sports, Downtown Saukville is poised to support a range of niche retail including restaurants, specialty foods, antiques, and specialty sporting goods such as outfitters and golf equipment.

Future Commuter Rail Station

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's (SEWRPC) long-term transportation plan calls for a potential commuter rail station just west of downtown. This service would further enhance the Village's connection to the region and help stimulate new development around the station and throughout the community. Although it is still a distant future vision, Saukville should plan accordingly for eventual transit oriented development around the station as the implementation of the plan draws nearer.

Recreation/Entertainment

The Village of Saukville is a historic stop on the Green Bay Trail segment of Wisconsin's Ethnic Settlement Trail. To commemorate this important facet of the Village's heritage, the Saukville Historical Society sponsors the annual Crossroads Rendezvous event to celebrate and relive the roots of the community. The event attracts hundreds of visitors each year.

Peninsula Park, Grady Park, and Veterans Park provide picnic, camping, and sports recreation opportunities for residents and visitors. The Riveredge Nature Center, a wildlife sanctuary, provides visitors with the opportunity to view wildlife, hike, and relax in the natural environment. Additional nearby recreation and entertainment opportunities include The Bog golf course, designed by Arnold Palmer, Pioneer Village living history museum, Sauk Creek Nature Preserve in Port Washington, the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, and Harrington Beach State Park.

Community Profile & Tapestry

Saukville	1990 Census	2000 Census	Projected 2005	Projected 2010
Total Population	3,964	4,068	4,210	4,420
Total Households	1,369	1,583	1,695	1,811
Median Age	28.9	33.2	35.9	36.9
Median Household Income	$35,353	$53,798	$65,125	$77,484
Median Household Owner's Value	$71,421	$135,749	$194,112	$255,071
Population 25+ by educational attainment: bachelor's degree	9.1%	16.2%	N/A	N/A

Community Tapestry of Saukville

ESRI Business Information Solutions' Community Tapestry segmentation system classifies U.S. neighborhoods into 65 market segments based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition from 2000 Census data. Segments are combined to identify Life Mode summary groups with similar consumption and demographic patters.

Saukville 2005: Tapestry Groups in Ranked Order:

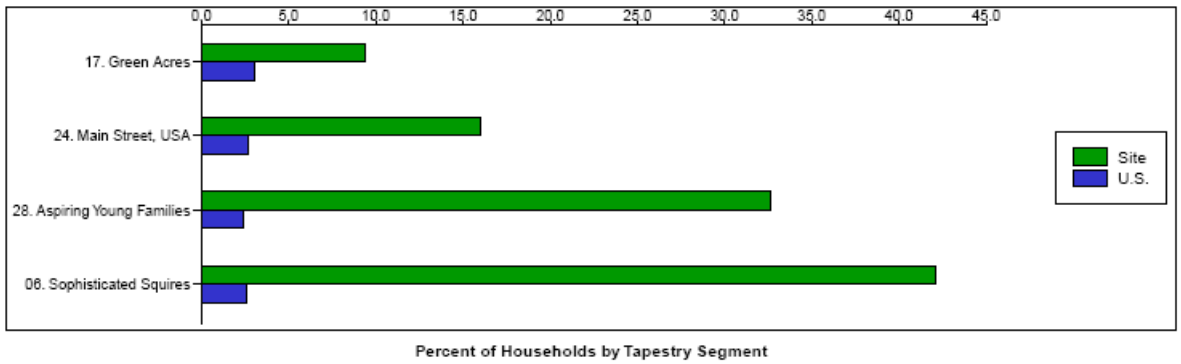
42.1% **Sophisticated Squires** – Residents enjoy cultured country living in newer home developments with low density and a median value of more than $214,000. These urban escapees are primarily families with children. College-educated, professionally employed and commute to maintain their semi-rural lifestyle.

32.6% **Aspiring Young Families** – Residents are mainly young, married-couple families or single parents with children, with a median age of 30.4 years. Approximately half of households own their homes—primarily single-family dwellings or townhomes—and approximately half rent their homes—many living in newer, multiunit buildings.

16.0% **Main Street, USA** – Residents profile the American population. Families with a growing mix of single households (household size 2.51) median age of 36 years, middle income with median of $50,000. They are suburbanite/small town homeowners that take an active role in the community, and live in older single family homes with a market value of $165,000.

9.4% **Green Acres** – Country living, upscale market on developing fringe areas, mostly in Midwest, generally blue collar baby boomers with children 6-17 years of age. Median household income of $61,200 and median home value of $168,000 are high compared to that of the United States.

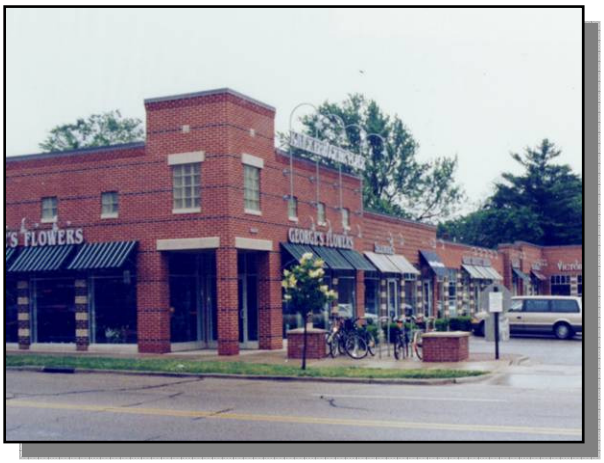
Top Tapestry Segments Saukville ("Site") and U.S.



PLANNING 'AROUND TOWN'

As development pressures continue to build within the I-43 corridor, it will be critical that the Village work to preserve the features that have attracted residents and visitors to Saukville in the first place. New development projects in and around downtown should complement the existing small town community identity and character, while those closer to I-43 should 'landmark' the community and enhance its image to passersby. Opportunities to establish stronger connections between the Village and the river; and the Village and region, should be pursued wherever possible through both public and private development projects.

Gateway 43: Interstate Image Area



The I-43 interchange at Green Bay Avenue is the front door to Saukville, and presents opportunity for regional retail and hospitality development. Without a defined development vision and design guidelines, development will likely result in an abundance of isolated, car-dependent, commercial strip projects. This type of development results in a great deal of wasted land, diminished roadway capacity and an erosion of community character and identity. The interchange area should be reserved for high quality, master planned development. Special guidelines covering architecture, materials, site design, and signs should be applied within this defined area. New development should promote walking and biking and be linked to other neighborhoods and downtown.

Hwy 33 Bypass

The development of a Hwy 33 Bypass at Cold Springs Road, including a new bridge over the Milwaukee River, is currently under consideration by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. Although the funding, timing, and precise alignment of the bypass have yet to be worked out, this project will help draw truck traffic away from downtown and improve the pedestrian environment downtown. Village officials should aggressively lobby their state and county elected representatives to accelerate this important project.

The 'Four Corners'

The "Downtown Gateway" at Green Bay Avenue and Riverside Drive is a prominent intersection marking the doorstep to downtown. The quadrants of this intersection should reflect a defined development vision that distinguishes it from the section of Green Bay Avenue to the east. The scale and design quality of new buildings at this intersection should be similar that of downtown, and consist of two to three story mixed use buildings that bracket the intersection.

Foster Commons

The proposed Foster Commons mixed use development just southeast of downtown will bring additional residents to the downtown area as well as new commercial activity. New residents in the area will provide additional customers for businesses and contribute to a healthy, vibrant downtown neighborhood. It will be important to make strong pedestrian connections between this new neighborhood and the core downtown. A pedestrian bridge over the Milwaukee River near at Peninsula Park would provide such a connection.

Transit Village

Although it may be years away from becoming a reality, the proposed commuter rail project will have a major impact on the Village; especially the neighborhood immediately surrounding the station area. Over the next several years, as the larger pieces of the Downtown Plan begin to fall into place, the Village should turn its attention to preliminary planning for a Transit-Oriented Neighborhood (TOD) in the area immediately adjacent to the proposed station stop. The plan should mandate compact, walkable, mixed use development with high quality multi-family, or attached dwelling units and neighborhood oriented retail grouped near the proposed station. This plan could involve the refurbishment of some existing structures and higher density redevelopment and infill of underutilized land; particularly smaller single-family homes. Neighborhood rezoning, opportunistic site acquisition, and environmental site assessment and remediation are just some the advance activities that could be worked on locally as the larger details of this major capital project are being worked out.

Parking

Many downtown business owners have expressed a need for additional parking to help increase business activity downtown. To help address these concerns, the Village should work to maximize the amount and visibility of on-street parking over the creation of new public parking lots. The re-striping of Main Street for diagonal parking opposite the Triangle for instance, would add parking and add a 'main street' feel. A similar approach would also work for the south side of Clay Street across from Peninsula Park although it may require a slight widening of the street. Finally, a stronger connection should also be made between the public parking lot at Park Street and the Triangle through better signs and possibly a through-block pedestrian passage.

Recreation Projects

Milwaukee River Corridor

The Milwaukee River provides recreation opportunity including fishing, canoeing, and the potential for the development of additional paddle sport activity and public plazas for gathering and special events. The Village also has the opportunity to take advantage of its proximity to parks and other recreational attractions to position it as a center of outdoor sports and recreation. A riverwalk connecting the Historical Museum to Peninsula Park would draw more activity to the river and aid pedestrian movement in and through downtown.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes

The 2005 replacement of the Worden Allen Bridge and widened roadway on Green Bay Avenue/Highway 33 leading into downtown created a more streamlined route for truck traffic, yet less friendly atmosphere for pedestrians and bicyclists. The Village should continue to work on pedestrian accessibility downtown and along the riverfront. This could be accomplished in part through the development of on-road and off-road bike trails along the river and throughout downtown, bolder delineation of crosswalks and pedestrian islands along Highway 33, and various signalization techniques.

Regional Bike Trail Connection

The Ozaukee Interurban trail, a regional recreation route, stretches from Milwaukee County in the south to Sheboygan County in the north. While the trail does not currently run to or through Saukville at this time, planning efforts are underway to connect the Interurban Trail to Downtown Saukville via Riverside Drive.

Map 2: Village-wide Opportunities

FOCUS: DOWNTOWN

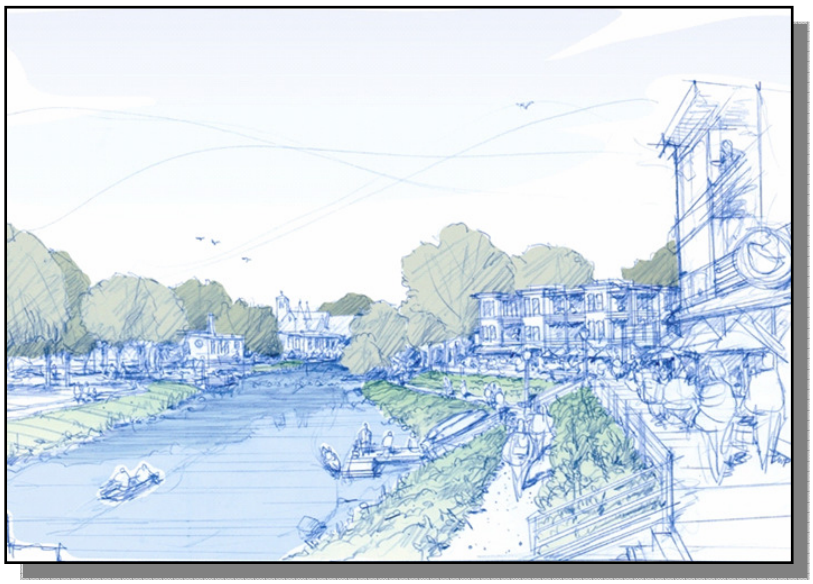
Downtown Saukville embodies the Village's history and serves as the community's most symbolic public space. To improve the level of activity, new commercial and residential development should be encouraged with equal measure. This will not happen automatically. The community will need to set the stage for redevelopment through direct public investment including select public projects and the possible acquisition of key properties. Public projects will need to be coordinated with private development and phased so that they can largely pay for themselves through tax increment finance (TIF). The Village will need to actively engage with property owners and developers to 'broker' the types of projects it wants.

Key revitalization recommendations for the Downtown Planning Area are described on following map. Sites identified in solid red require complete redevelopment while the sites marked with red hatched lines may be redeveloped if assembled with other properties or if market conditions otherwise warrant. Sites marked in blue represent preservation sites that greatly contribute to the historic flavor of the community, while those labeled with a yellow asterisk are historically significant sites—community landmarks—that should be protected at all possible costs.

Priority Redevelopment Projects (Public-Private)

Riverview Townhomes & Apartments

These aging buildings are located directly within the floodplain and are poorly maintained. They also create a solid barrier between downtown and the river. This site should be combined with the three single-family homes on Dekora Street and redeveloped with the goal of opening up the riverfront to the public and connecting the riverfront to the heart of the downtown district. Mixed use residential and retail buildings should be developed at this site and be oriented to a riverfront plaza and riverwalk. New commercial storefronts with upper story residential units or offices should line Dekora Street to create a unified blockface. The entire site should be organized around a new riverfront plaza and an internalized parking lot. A mid-block pedestrian passage should connect the Triangle to the riverfront.



Redevelopment should be coordinated with the construction of an attached segment of riverwalk and any necessary flood control work. The Village should take the lead in this master-planned project by initiating negotiations with the property owners and securing the necessary public easements.

Clay Street at Peninsula Park

The residential properties lining Clay Street east of Ulao Street present another prime redevelopment opportunity. New townhome development should be located between the existing corner tavern and a new restaurant or multifamily development overlooking the river and connected to an under-the-bridge segment of riverwalk. The townhomes should be oriented to Peninsula Park and have recessed or rear loaded in-unit parking. Public improvements at and around this site should include a river overlook or small public plaza where Clay Street terminates at the river.

Map 3: Downtown Redevelopment Opportunities

Tri-Par

This property has good reuse potential for a number of different uses including: school, art gallery, café, community center; book store; specialty retail use or a combination of these. Alternatively, the building could be demolished and redeveloped for a quality multi-family project. As the market pushes westward from the river, the redevelopment prospects for this property will improve considerably. In the meantime, the Village should seize any opportunity to help move redevelopment forward including possible acquisition if the property comes onto the market.

Priority Public Projects

Riverwalk & Flood Control

A combined riverwalk and flood control system will draw more attention to the river and help stimulate development. The first phase of this project should connect the Saukville Crossroads Museum to the end of Clay Street along the western bank of the river. Construction should be coordinated with the redevelopment of the Riverview Townhouses and surrounding parcels. Later segments would extend along the perimeter of Peninsula Park with a footbridge connection to the east bank and the Foster Commons project. Down the road, a final leg may follow the path of the old Ulao Crossing and extend along the southern bank of the river with a final crossing at Rebel Park. The design of the riverwalk may vary from a more urban aesthetic in the first phase, to an elevated path or simple trail in the later phases. A combination of flood control and trail grants along with Village money should ultimately be combined to provide funding.

Other Pedestrian and Trail Improvements

The riverwalk should connect to other pedestrian improvements including the development of a designated crosswalk at the point of the triangle and the extension of an Interurban Trail spur into the downtown area.

Farmers Market

Veterans Park is the historic site of the community's farmers market. The community's farmers market should be resurrected at Veterans Park with vendors spilling over into Green Bay Avenue at the triangle (closed only during farmers market hours). The rebirth of this use in the core of downtown will create new life downtown as well as stimulate new retail and restaurant businesses. Sponsorships should be sought from area businesses and growers.

Merchants Association

The Village should work to create a downtown merchants association and/or a Business Improvement District (BID) to help sponsor and operate the farmers market as well as other activities such as concerts-on-the-triangle, sidewalk sales etc.

Map 4: Downtown Redevelopment Concept Plan

Map 5: Downtown Redevelopment Bird's Eye Perspective

IMPLEMENTATION

General Implementation Strategies

- Adopt the Downtown Revitalization Plan as an amendment to the community's comprehensive plan.
- Create design guidelines and a downtown overlay zoning district. Utilize the design standards in Appendix A to set uniform standards for the riverfront and downtown area.
- Create the Downtown Revitalization Project Management Team (PMT) comprised of selected Village staff, elected officials, CDA members, and Village planning staff and/or hired planning consultants.
- Explore the potential to create a Downtown Saukville Business Improvement District (BID). BID is an additional assessment that businesses in a determined area have agreed to pay in order to finance programs aimed at promoting, redeveloping, developing, managing, and maintaining the district.
- Create a TIF district for the downtown area to capture increment from new development and assist in the financing of improvement projects.
- Prepare a Statutory Redevelopment Plan to provide a legal vehicle for the Village and CDA to participate in redevelopment activities. The plan, which establishes the boundaries of the redevelopment district, is implemented by the CDA. The plan also identifies blighted properties for purposes of qualifying as a redevelopment district and implements the redevelopment goals of the Downtown Revitalization Plan.
- Begin prospecting for grants to help fund flood control projects and pedestrian improvements including the riverwalk.

Priority Sites

- Coordinate property owner and developer discussions.
- Consider direct Village acquisition of key redevelopment sites.
- Develop marketing materials to solicit developers.
- Prepare Request for Qualifications to solicit developers, select developer, and negotiate development agreements.
- Order of priority:
  1. Riverview
  2. East Clay Street
  3. Tri-Par

Public Improvements

- Create a pedestrian improvement plan and traffic calming recommendations for the stretch of Hwy 33 that runs through downtown. Coordinate with WisDOT to implement these recommendations.
- Create a detailed riverwalk/levee plan. Investigate combined riverwalk/levee system feasibility and potential sources grant and public funding. Grant opportunities might include the WI-DNR Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship Fund and the TEA-21 Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) grant program.
- Continue to coordinate with WisDOT to facilitate the development of the Hwy 33 Bypass to direct truck traffic away from downtown.

- Continue to coordinate with Ozaukee County to develop a spur from the Ozaukee Interurban Trail on Riverside Drive leading into Downtown Saukville. A potential WisDOT funding source is the CMAQ program.
- Provide adequate public parking downtown. Existing and improved public parking should be clearly identified and easily accessible. New parking should be adequately planned in conjunction with new mixed use, commercial, and residential developments downtown. Where possible, restripe streets to accommodate angle parking.
- Coordinate public improvements in tandem with new private sector development downtown.
- Develop a streetscape plan for Green Bay Avenue to enhance the streetscape along the corridor from the I-43 interchange, through the four corners area to create a sense of entry into downtown.

Downtown Marketing & Event Programming Strategies

- Work to establish a Downtown Merchants Association
- Explore the opportunity to create a Business Improvement District to create a resource for local businesses to promote, maintain, and manage the downtown business district.
- Develop marketing materials to promote downtown businesses and solicit new businesses.
- Program community activities downtown, in coordination with downtown businesses to create new interest in downtown. Activities could include: farmers market, concerts in the park, and weekend festivals, along with the existing events programmed in Veterans, Peninsula, and Grady parks.

Map 6: Implementation

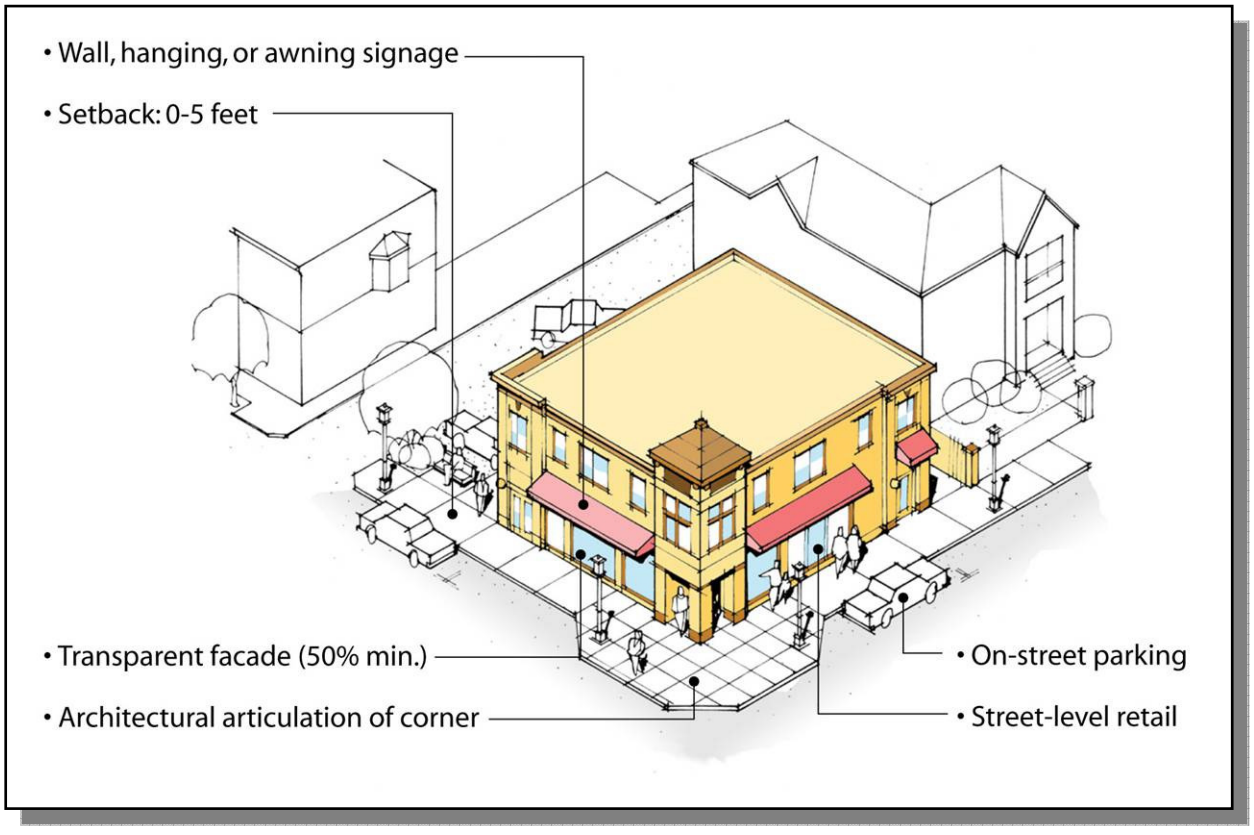
APPENDIX A: BASIC DESIGN STANDARDS

Corner Retail Lot

The following guidelines are appropriate for corner commercial lots. Corner lots are important because they are highly visible and accessible. The guidelines are intended to help create efficient, viable, attractive, and pedestrian-scaled, corner commercial development.

- Pedestrian-scaled streetscapes
- Building presence on street
- Convenient and coordinated parking and circulation

- Minimum setback uses development land efficiently and brings front entries near the pedestrian-scaled public sidewalk.
- Transparent facades increase visibility of business activity from the sidewalk and street. Integrated signage increases visibility of business name and reduces visual clutter of the streetscape.
- Architectural articulation (projections, recesses, detailing, etc.) of the corner defines the edge of two streets and increases the memorability of the businesses and the structure.
- Parking on the street and at the side and rear allows for convenient access by car.
- Screening of parking lots and service areas minimizes negative impacts.

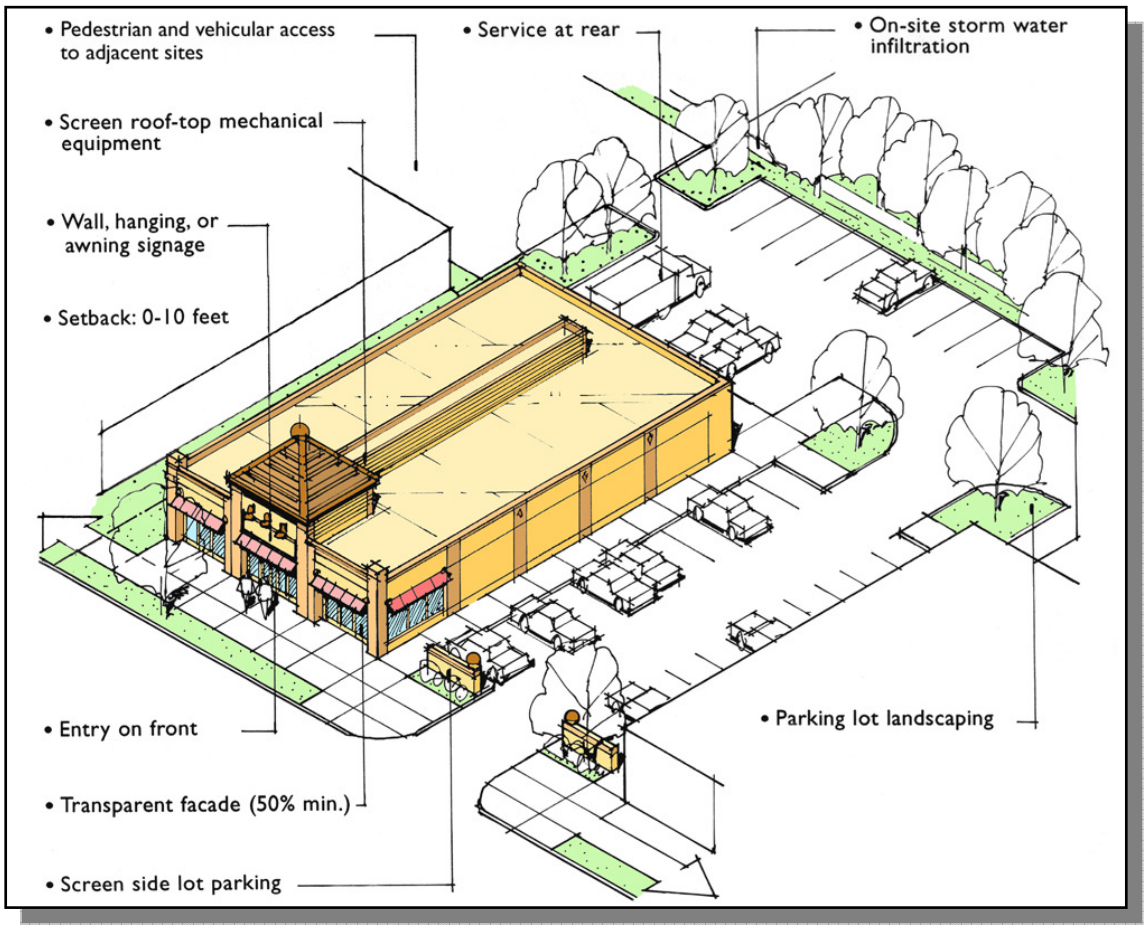


Typical Commercial Lot

The following guidelines are appropriate for typical commercial lots. The guidelines are intended to help create efficient, viable, attractive, and pedestrian-scaled commercial development.

- Visible business information
- Pedestrian-scaled and attractive streetscapes
- Convenient and coordinated parking and circulation
- Improved appearance through screening

- Minimum setback uses development land efficiently and brings front entries near the public sidewalk.
- Transparent facades increase visibility of business activity from the sidewalk and street.
- Integrated signage increases visibility of business name and reduces visual clutter of the streetscape.
- Access to adjacent sites increases accessibility to all businesses and reduces unnecessary duplicated drives and walks.
- On-site storm water infiltration reduces runoff leaving the site reducing the burden on stormwater systems.
- Screening of parking lots and service areas minimizes negative impacts.
- Screened mechanical equipment improves appearance.

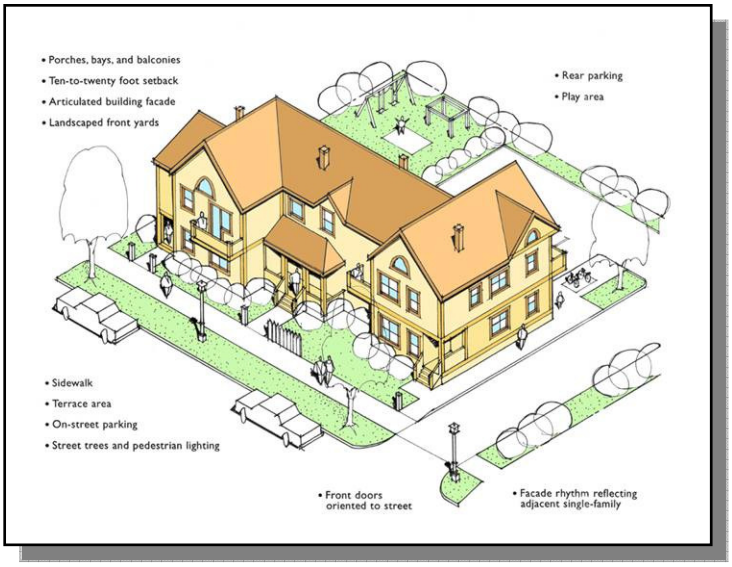


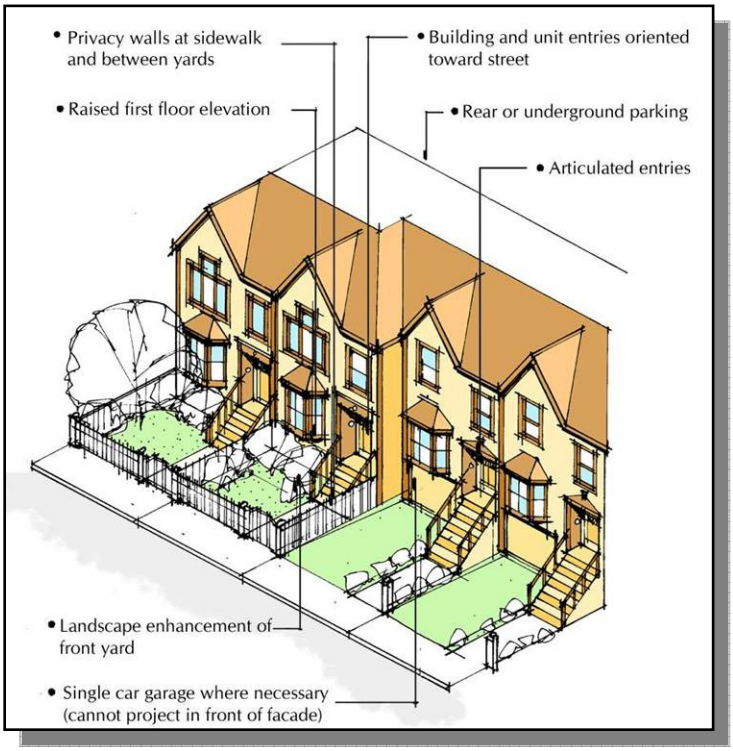
Urban Residential

The following guidelines are appropriate where high-density, urban-scaled housing is desired. The guidelines are intended to help create efficient, secure, and pedestrian-scaled residential development. Two-story "town house" type units are shown.

- Efficient use of development land
- Urban character
- Pedestrian-scaled streetscapes
- Opportunities for interaction between neighbors
- Inviting residential units
- Security and privacy

- Minimum setbacks use development land efficiently and bring front entries near the public sidewalk.
- Variation in setback dimensions avoid monotonous blocks, define individual units, and increase privacy and security.
- Fences or walls at the sidewalk and between front yards create intimate pedestrian-scaled spaces and increase privacy and security.
- Raised first floors increase privacy and security.
- Articulated (projections, recesses, detailing, etc.) entries identify individual units and add interest to the town house facades.
- Parking, located under the first floors or at the rear, keep the street facade and front yard pedestrian-scaled.
- Front garages, when they must be used, should be of minimum width and not project in front of the remainder of the facade.





Building Elements: Detailing

Detailing can help achieve a desired sense of scale and character as well as compatibility with adjacent buildings.

Performance Guidelines

- Create appropriate scale (pedestrian, auto, etc.) through detailing.
- Create continuity with adjacent buildings through detailing.

Design Guidelines

- Consider using architectural elements from adjoining buildings to establish a sense of continuity.
- Building detailing including sills, headers, transoms, cornices, signage bands shall be compatible in design and elevation with those of existing buildings in the immediate area.
- Avoid large flat, blank surfaces without windows or architectural details, particularly at pedestrian levels.
- The infill structure should reflect both the ratio of window to solid wall area and the size and proportion of windows and door openings of the surrounding buildings.

Building Elements: Storefront

The storefront is the most important element of a commercial facade. The design of the storefront affects the perception of the business, the functional interaction of the business and the public, and the character of the street.

Performance Guidelines

- Building storefronts should be inviting to the public.
- Activity and displays inside the place of business should be visible to the street.

Design Guidelines

- At least 75 percent of the first floor street-side facade should be transparent (through the use of display windows).
- Establish a consistent first-floor height (storefront height) to establish a sense of scale for pedestrians.
- Rhythm of store floor should harmonize with rhythm of upper stories.

Signage: General

Signs produce a lasting impression and an indication of the commercial health of a business district. One of the most important determinants of the visual character and coherency of communities is signage.

Performance Guidelines

- Ensure that signs aid in orientation and adequately identify uses and activities to the public.
- Discourage excessive visual competition in signage.
- Reduce distractions and obstructions from signs.
- Preserve or enhance Village character by requiring new and replacement signage that is:
  - creative and distinctive
  - compatible with the surroundings
  - appropriate to the type of activity to which it pertains
  - expressive of the identity of individual proprietors or the community as a whole
  - appropriately sized in its context, so as to be readable

Signage: Type

Signage types have a large impact on the appearance of a commercial districts.

Performance Guidelines

- Increase readability of everyone's signs.
- Decrease conflict between signs.
- Increase integration with architectural features and character.
- Decrease obstruction of architectural features.

Design Guidelines

- The following signs may be used for individual businesses (see additional guidelines): wall signs, projecting signs, and awning signs.
- Signs painted directly onto a window surface can often be quite effective. Appropriately designed neon window signs (with custom shapes and colors complementary to the building) are another option, and can add character to an establishment if sensitively handled.

Parking Location

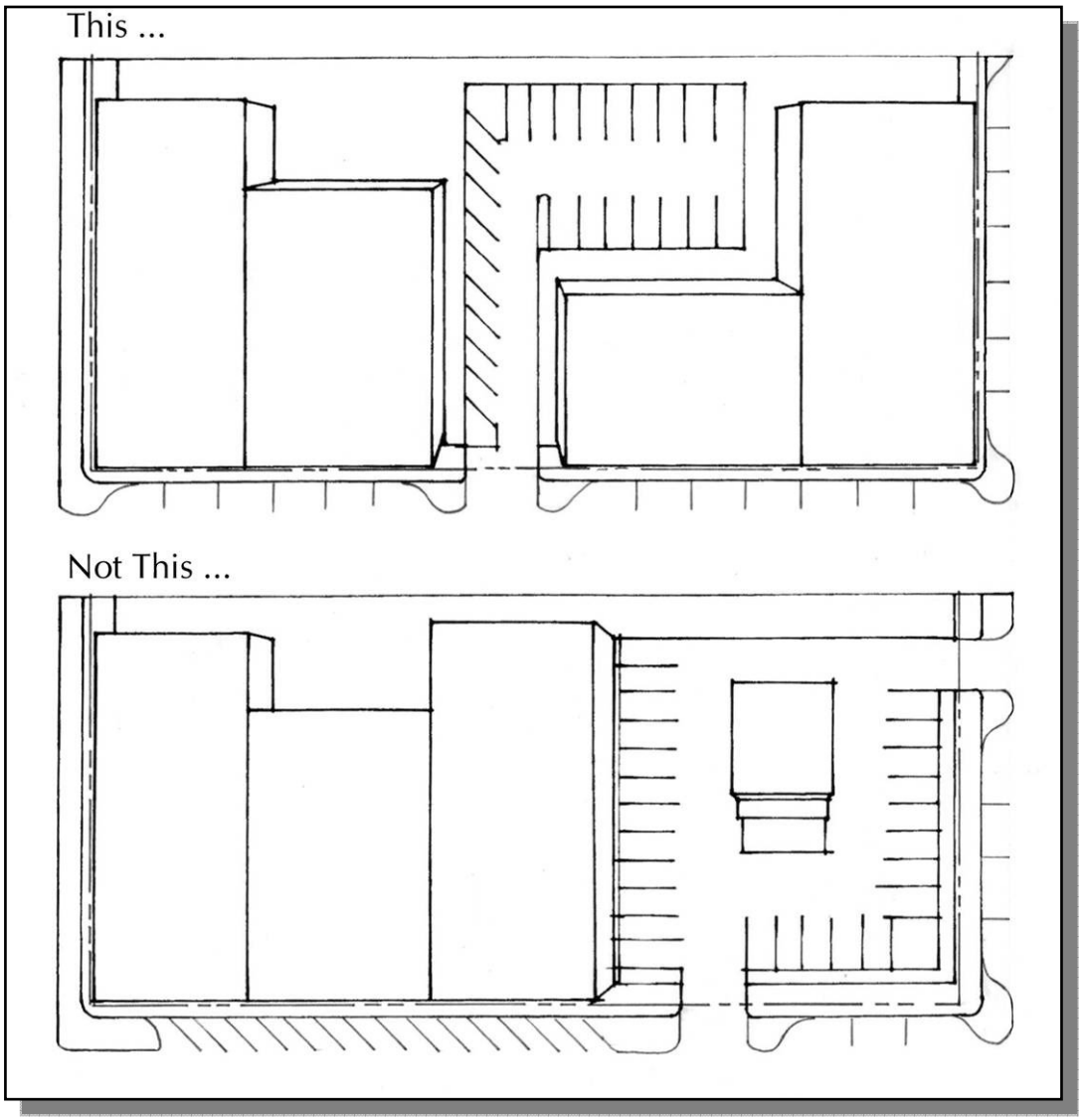
Parking is an integral component of downtown development and important to business accessibility. Public and private parking lots can, however, also detract from the appearance of the downtown.

Performance Guidelines

- Provide adequate parking for downtown businesses.
- Preserve the pedestrian-friendly nature of a downtown streetscape.

Design Guidelines

- Parking lots should be sited at the rear or the interior side of the building in order to minimize gaps in the continuous building facades of the street.
- When parking lots are sited behind a building, it is preferred that they are accessed by an alley. This minimizes gaps that would otherwise be created by on-street driveways.



Parking Buffering

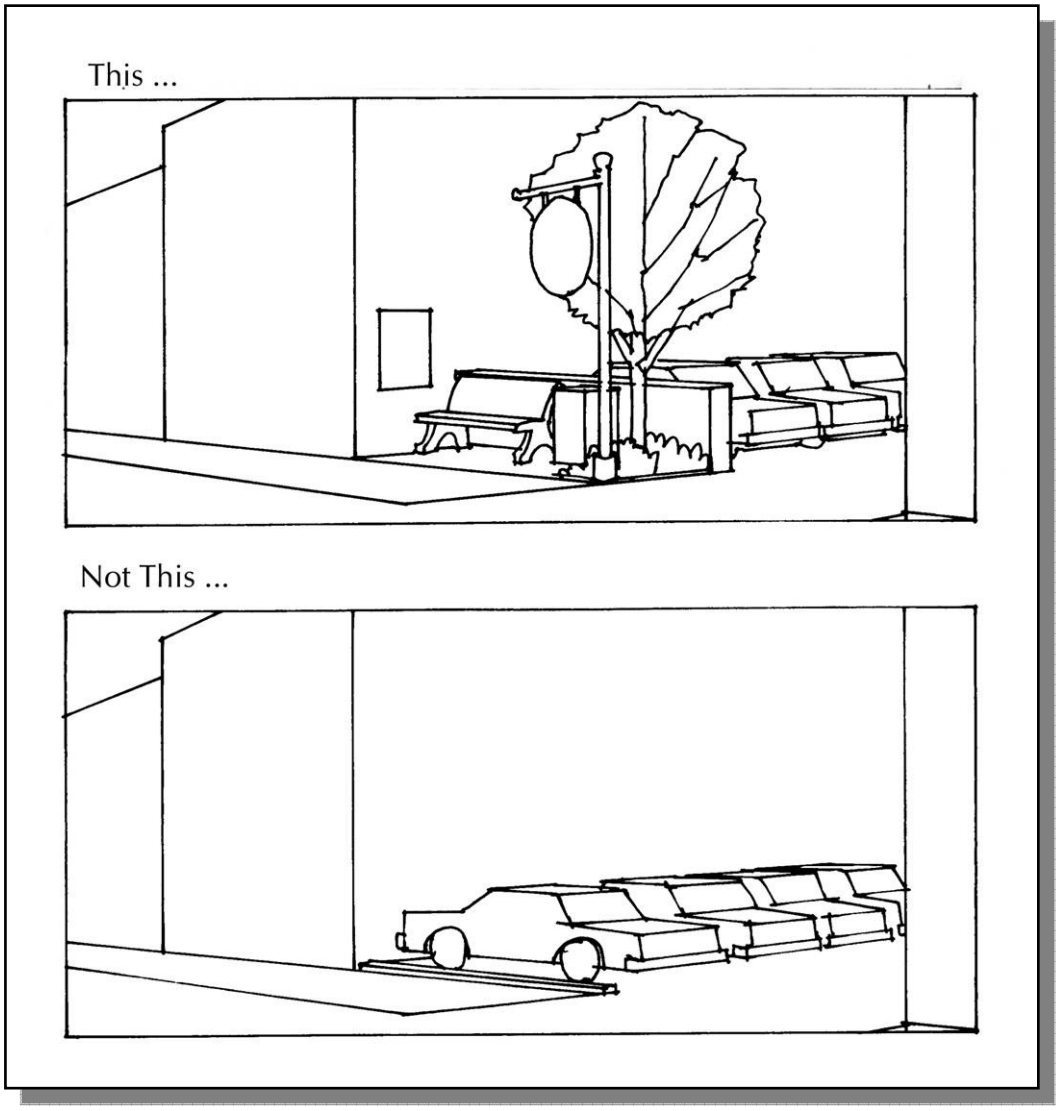
The visual impact of parking areas can distract from the appearance of a property or streetscape.

Performance Guidelines

- Preserve pedestrian friendly nature of downtown streetscape.
- Separate pedestrians and vehicles.

Design Guidelines

- When it is necessary to place parking lots in-between buildings, rather than behind, they should be buffered from the street side by either architectural elements or plantings.
- Continue the face of the street facade by locating screening in line with adjacent facades.
- Commonly used buffers include the following:
  - Walls, fencing, & arbors
  - Upraised planters
  - Combination shrub/tree plantings
- When using hardscape elements, use materials that are similar in texture, material, and color to the materials which are used on the surrounding buildings.



APPENDIX B: VISIONING WORKSHOP RESULTS SUMMARY

On June 20, 2006, representatives from VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES conducted a downtown visioning workshop with approximately 25 Saukville residents to obtain their thoughts, opinions, experiences, and ideas about Saukville in order to create an economic development strategy and downtown revitalization plan. The visioning workshop began with an introduction by VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES to the downtown plan process and timeline. Following the visioning workshop, VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES, will create the Downtown Revitalization Plan and submit it for review and comment to Village staff and the CDA steering committee.

This introduction was followed by a Community Downtown Visioning Exercise. Workshop participants were asked to spend some time thinking about and answering the following questions individually. After 5-10 minutes each table discussed the questions as a group and recorded major points of discussion to report back to everyone at the meeting. Questions guiding the discussions included:

- What are some of the Threats/Challenges facing Saukville both today and in the future?
- What are potential Positive Trends/Opportunities for Saukville both today and in the future?
- What is the Current Image of Downtown Saukville?
- What should the role of Downtown be for the Community—what should some of the activities, land uses, and functions be?

Community Downtown Visioning Exercise Summary Results

The following results will provide insight in the creation of the Saukville economic development strategy and downtown revitalization plan.

What are some of the Threats/Challenges facing Saukville both today and in the future?

- Commercial decline yet residential growth causing bedroom community
- Lack of controlled growth
- Downtown business attraction and retention
- Little to do downtown, core of Saukville in decline. Downtown shifting to east, big box area.
- Getting residents to do business locally, big box threat
- High vacancy rate downtown, some property owners do not maintain their property
- Heavy truck traffic presents a challenge and threat to Downtown businesses and residents. Trucks should be re-routed via a designated truck bypass off of I-43
- Lack of parking close to businesses and in the triangle/veteran park area Downtown is a challenge for Downtown businesses.
- Expanding the services, accommodating the potentially needed services for the residents, funding for those desired services kept at appropriate level, services need to keep pace with increase in population and user wants/needs
- The lack of attractions to draw people to downtown and get people to visit is a challenge.
- The Village's growth away from Downtown (shifting to east) creates a threat and challenge to Saukville's traditional downtown area.
- Downtown is not pedestrian friendly, it is hard to get around and presents a challenge to Downtown businesses and residents.
- Big box development/strip mall development is a challenge and threat for Downtown.
- Challenge to attract and retain small "family" businesses Downtown (retail, restaurant, etc.)

- Threat of becoming a bedroom community versus self contained community with a thriving downtown.
- Image of Downtown presents a challenge - some think of Downtown as the drug, biker bar, bar scene area of Saukville.
- Challenge to define the downtown area and cultivate Downtown as a unique part of Saukville.
- Developers not paying their share outside of downtown is a threat to Downtown revitalization
- Lack of enforcement of the speed limit on Highway 33 is a challenge and threat to downtown residents and businesses
- Public finances - challenge to fund public services and expansion. Including new police department, new traffic lights at Foster, etc.
- Proximity within the floodplain of the Milwaukee River is a threat and challenge for Downtown.
- The Village's focus on the Industrial Park/Commerce area over Downtown development is a challenge to Downtown revitalization

What are potential Positive Trends/Opportunities for Saukville both today and in the future?

- Location in the region on Highway 33 and I-43 – opportunity to attract residents and visitors to downtown
- Milwaukee River – with opportunity for a Saukville riverwalk
- Opportunity for more retail shops & cafes, small businesses downtown
- Downtown parks (Peninsula and Veterans) provide locations for activities and community programming
- Growth, especially big box growth on east side of town opportunity and positive trend
- Quality of life, opportunity to keep downtown "small town" feeling
- Positive trend is the current split between residential & commercial development for tax base
- Local government coordination, planning sessions, opportunity to partner with Port Washington
- Opportunity for unlimited residential and business growth
- Opportunity and need for community gathering places for children, families, young adults
- Opportunity to maintain historic building and redevelop downtown business district

What is the Current Image of Downtown Saukville?

- Rundown, dreary, uninviting, sleepy, needs maintenance
- There is nothing to do; no one around
- Downtown has potential with recent improvements such as the bridge and traffic lights
- Historic area with established buildings
- Seen as residential and tavern district with a lack of retail, restaurants and activities
- No reason for families or young adults to go downtown
- People associate the parks with downtown, but need more programming at parks

What should the role of Downtown be for the Community—what should some of the activities, land uses, and functions be?

- Town center – civic gathering and hub of community activity
- Convenient shopping and services for Saukville residents (small shops and restaurants)
- More Activities for all ages, including festivals, concerts, farmers market and special events
- Safe place for families and for pedestrian and bike travel (connect to river and regional trail)
- Social center of Saukville

- Downtown should tie residents and visitors to Saukville's past emphasizing the community's history
- Mix of uses commercial with retail emphasis and residential above

Other Comments or Concerns?

- Promote sustainable and appropriate development
- Keep offer/variety, do not overload downtown with duplicative businesses (do not need 5-10 coffee shops)
- Do not forget how we got to where we are today
- Keep small town charm
- Where is the money going to come from to make changes envisioned
- Development should blend with existing downtown and mixes mutually beneficial
- Meetings at 4:30 pm make it difficult for people who work to attend

Mapping Exercise Summary Results

The purpose of this exercise was to identify areas within Saukville that the participants feel should be singled out for special focus in the downtown revitalization plan. The groups were each given aerial maps of the Saukville downtown area as well as blue, yellow, red, and green adhesive dots. Each person was asked to place their dots where they believe the concern or condition exists, corresponding to the color code, as well as designate their vision of a "Downtown Boundary", and add notes to the aerial regarding preferred uses and other points of interest.

Downtown **preservation** sites (blue), sites of high cultural or historic value that should be preserved or restored, identified in this exercise include numerous historic buildings located in the downtown business district, most frequently chosen were the Payne Hotel, Historic Society Building, Veterans Park, Immaculate Conception Church the public library, and St. Peter's United Church of Christ.

Downtown **revitalization/redevelopment** sites (yellow) are sites that are:

1. Problem sites and/or buildings that have value and should be maintained (both the structures and the underlying land use) but that currently present problems related to crime or poor property maintenance; or
2. Sites and/or buildings that that are functionally obsolete, vacant, or blighted or where major conflicts with adjoining properties dictate that they be cleared for some other building or use.

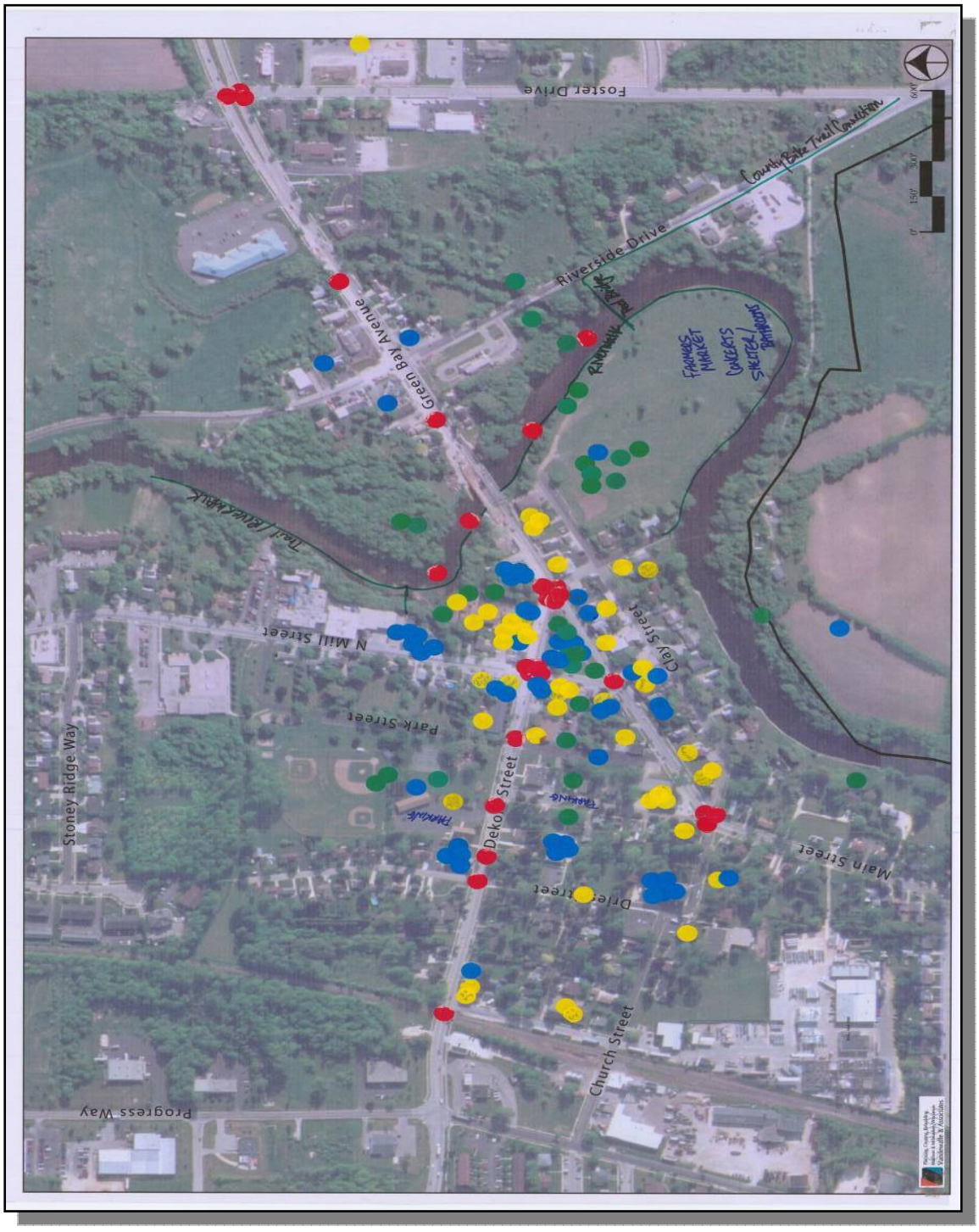
Revitalization/redevelopment sites identified in this exercise include the riverfront apartment complex off of Hwy 33/Dekora Street, the multi-family housing on the south side of Hwy 33 near Peninsula Park, and the Tri-Par building. Residential buildings located around the triangle (Veterans Park) were also frequently marked for revitalization/redevelopment.

Traffic "hot spots" (red) are specific places where the transportation network system is overloaded, failing, or simply dangerous – typically, sites with a high incidence of collisions, vehicle-pedestrian conflicts, poor pedestrian connections/crossings to adjoining neighborhoods, speed zones, or poor sightlines. Traffic "hot spots" were identified at the triangle point of Hwy 33/Dekora and Hwy 33/Green Bay Avenue, at the intersection of Green Bay Avenue and Main Street, and at the intersection of Mill Street and Dekora Street.

Downtown **public amenities** (green) are areas where public facilities are currently lacking and should be introduced. Public facilities include such things as parks, pedestrian connections, outdoor markets, landscaping, and recreation facilities. Sites identified in this exercise where additional public

amenities are needed include, Peninsula Park, Veterans Park, and along the river where a future riverwalk could be located.

The composite map on the following page shows dot grouping from the public visioning session.



Visual Preference Survey Summary Results

A Visual Preference Survey was conducted to gauge general public sentiment on the issues of architectural and site design for downtown redevelopment. Thirty-four photo image examples of commercial, multi-family residential and mixed projects were presented by VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES and evaluated by the participants. Projects were rated on their overall appeal and appropriateness as well as the desirability of the building location, garage and parking locations, pedestrian amenities, site landscaping and sign qualities. Participants were encouraged to add specific comments where appropriate.

All responses, including both positive and negative opinions, were tallied and recorded. These results were evaluated statistically in order to observe similarities and variances among survey responses. Participants' common preferences emerged through the survey process. These preferences can be used to guide the development of alternative concepts for redevelopment projects in the Village.

The following is a summary of general design recommendations derived from the visual preference survey results.

Commercial Design

Desirable Characteristics

- Small setback from street
- Street trees in terrace
- Pedestrian scaled amenities (e.g. benches, planters, etc.)
- One-to-two story building height
- Traditional styles
- Sheltered entries (e.g. roofs, awnings, etc.)
- Multiple, individual windows on upper story facade
- Smaller windows, vertically proportioned
- Awning, arcade, or "signage band" located at top of storefront
- Architectural decoration and detailing
- Small scale signage
- Externally lit signage

Undesirable Characteristics

- Large parking lots
- Flat roofs
- Overly simplistic or bold detailing
- Overly modern or stream-lined design styles
- "Flat" facades (without recesses, extensions, detailing, etc.)
- Lack of detailing at top, or "cornice line," of facades
- False windows and awnings
- Large and/or internally-lit signage

Multi-Family Design

Desirable Characteristics

- Landscaping around building and on-site
- Walkways
- Two or (shorter) three story building height
- Classic traditional style
- Warm and traditional colors
- Sheltered entryways
- Gabled roofs
- Detailing on façade
- Variation of depth on front façade (e.g. recesses, extensions, etc.)
- Covered areas, balconies, porches
- Dormers and bays
- Overhangs and eaves that create a "sheltering" roof form
- Use of single brick color
- Quality materials

Undesirable Characteristics

- Flat roofs and overly flat hipped roofs
- Modern styles and detailing
- Overly simplistic or bold detailing
- Overly vertical building proportions
- Overly complicated brick colors and combinations
- Bold colors

Mixed-Use Design

Desirable Characteristics

- Landscaping around building, especially at entries
- Traditional style and building proportions
- Locally inspired style and detailing
- Gabled roof or horizontal parapet with traditional cornice
- Covered areas and balconies
- Warm and traditional colors
- Detailing on façade
- Variation of depth on front façade (e.g. recesses, extensions, etc.)
- Façade bays, bay windows, and dormers
- Accessible lower level
- Visually open storefronts
- Awnings or coverings for storefront area
- Traditional signage, externally lit

Undesirable Characteristics

- Overly "urban" design styles
- Architectural styles foreign to Saukville
- "Flat" facades (without recesses, extensions, detailing, etc.)
- Overly simplistic or bold detailing
- Overly dark color schemes

2008 COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE
OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

DRAFT

Recommended by Public Works Committee and Recreation Board: 8-26-08

Adopted by Village Board: XX-XX-08

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RUEKERT/MIELKE
W233 N2080 Ridgeview Parkway
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53188

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VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

Village President

Barb Dickmann

Village Trustees

Mike Krocka

Tim Bartoszewski

Bob Hamann

Dan Sauer

Jen Schoenfeldt

John Schantz

Public Works Committee

Jen Schoenfeldt (Chair)

Bob Hamann

John Schantz

Roy Wilhelm (Staff)

Ray deBruijn (Staff)

Recreation Board

John Schantz (Chair)

Jen Schoenfeldt

Dave Dickmann

Don Didier

Mike Donoian

Michelle Welch

Rick Schulz (Staff)

Village Staff

Dawn M. Wagner, Administrator

Brian Biernat, Community Development Director/Building Inspector

Mary Kay Baumann, Deputy Clerk

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

A RECREATION BOARD AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION TO THE VILLAGE BOARD FOR APPROVAL OF THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville Recreation Board and the Village of Saukville Public Works Committee, with the assistance of Ruekert & Mielke, Inc., have prepared a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP); and

WHEREAS, the CORP was prepared in accordance with required component guidelines as published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and

WHEREAS, the CORP will serve to guide improvement, acquisition, and management of Village parks and open spaces for the next five years; and

WHEREAS, approval by the Village Trustees and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will qualify the Village to apply for matching state and federal funds for park acquisition and development.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RECOMMENDED by the Village Recreation Board and the Village Public Works Committee that the Village Trustees adopt the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as an official planning document.

RECOMMENDED by the Village Recreation Board and the Village Public Works Committee of the Village of Saukville, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this 26th day of August, 2008.

_____

John Schantz, Recreation Board Chair

_____

Jen Schoenfeldt, Public Works Committee Chair

VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION BY THE VILLAGE BOARD TO ADOPT THE VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of Saukville Recreation Board, with the assistance of Ruekert & Mielke, Inc., has prepared a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP); and

WHEREAS, the CORP was prepared in accordance with required component guidelines as published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and

WHEREAS, the CORP will serve to guide improvement, acquisition, and management of Village parks and open spaces for the next five years; and

WHEREAS, approval by the Village Trustees and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will qualify the Village to apply for matching state and federal funds for park acquisition and development.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Trustees adopt the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as an official planning document.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Village Trustees of the Village of Saukville, County of Ozaukee, State of Wisconsin on this xxth day of xxxx, 200_.

_____ _____

Barb Dickmann, President Dawn Wagner, Administrator/Clerk

STUDY AREA LOCATION MAP

I. INTRODUCTION

The quality of life in a community is created by the availability of a number of different components. Elements such as the quality of local housing and schools, opportunities for employment, the beauty of the natural environment, and the existence of recreational opportunities and facilities all factor into why people choose to live where they do. Parks, open space areas, and trails are key components of high quality living environments. From mini-parks that provide little green oases all the way up to regional parks serving people from both far and near, a well-designed park system adds immeasurable value to any community. Parks, open space areas, and trails serve a broad range of key community functions, which include: meeting human needs for recreation and aesthetics, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and shaping the extent and patterns of development. Every community's park and open space system should be planned and designed to meet the diverse needs of persons living in the community. Proper recreation-based planning requires a focus on both the types of preserved lands and developed facilities needed to meet the needs of the community as well as the geographic distribution of those features in relation to the persons who will use them.

Recreation is defined as the refreshment of one's mind or body after work through activity that amuses or stimulates. In today's world of constant pressure, continual movement, and hectic schedules, recreational activities are necessary. Outdoor recreation has many benefits. The benefits include personal health, stronger community, preservation of open space, and protection of sensitive natural resources.

Personal health, both physically and psychologically, is strengthened as a result of outdoor recreation. Physically, people tend to exercise more when outdoor facilities are available. They will use the hiking and biking trails, ball fields and courts, and playground equipment when they are easily accessible. Psychologically, people also need a place and time to breath the fresh air and unwind from their hectic lifestyle. Preserved natural areas in parks and open spaces provide that place.

Having sufficient parks and open space areas also contributes to a stronger community. Whether it is friendly sports competition bringing people together, or the community gathering space used to meet neighbors, parks can make a significant improvement in the quality of a community, or more specifically, a residential neighborhood.

The natural environment and the aesthetic beauty that comes with it can also be preserved in open space areas while still providing opportunities for outdoor recreation. Access to these areas must be designed in a manner that is environmentally responsible so that the impact on sensitive plant and animal habitat is minimized. This is contrasted with the mounting pressure to develop any and all open land within communities such as Saukville. Preserving the open spaces and transforming them into recreational areas takes a significant amount of effort and planning.

There are open spaces classified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as environmental areas due to woodlands or wetlands. These environmental areas, or corridors, are difficult to develop into anything more than local parks or recreational areas. These woodlands and wetlands serve important purposes for nature as well as the community.

Planning for parks is a key component in producing a sustainable park and open space system. Effective planning will also include considerable foresight to measure the future demand for parks and open spaces. The creation of the Village of Saukville Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) will provide an inventory of current park facilities, include a study of the park and open space needs of the community, generate recommendations for additions and improvements, and prioritize a course of action for the next five years.

This CORP has been prepared in accordance with guidelines that will make it certifiable by the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and qualify the Village of Saukville for matching grant funds through the State of Wisconsin Stewardship Local Assistance Programs, the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), and the Federal Recreation Trails Program. To remain eligible for these funds, the CORP must be updated every five years to ensure that it reflects the current needs of the community. The CORP can also be amended within the five-year period of grant eligibility to include additional park improvements or new park projects that come about because of new development, redevelopment, or previously unforeseen opportunities.

This CORP was prepared under the direction of the Village of Saukville Recreation Committee and the Public Works Board. These two groups make all decisions pertaining to park budget expenditures, facility scheduling and operations, maintenance and improvements, regulations, and land acquisition.

II. PARK AND OPEN SPACE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The initial task in preparing any type of planning document includes the formulation of a series of goals and objectives that outline the Village's intent throughout the planning document. These goals and objectives will serve as a guide for the Village to follow in providing a desired community wide park and recreation system.

A Mission Statement – The overall purpose of the park system and reason for the recreation provision.

A Goal – A goal is a broad statement of direction and purpose. A goal should be based on the stated needs of the community. A goal should be long range and timeless, and finally, a goal should be idealistic.

An Objective – An objective is defined as a quantifiable aim within a limited time frame. Objectives should be derived from stated goals, quantifiable, specific, and within a limited time frame.

A goal provides the Village with its long-term destination, while objectives act as mile markers along the way. All the recommendations listed in the plan are specifically designed to address the goals and objectives listed here.

An Example of a Goal and Objective

Goal: Ensure that open space and recreation activities and programs are designed to meet the special needs of all residents, especially those of the elderly and handicapped.

Objective: Convert all existing rest rooms in the parks to accessible rest rooms by the year 2013.

Mission Statement

To provide a park and recreation system that will meet the needs of our current residents and future generations, preserve and protect the Village's open space, water, historical and national resources, in particular the unique Milwaukee River Corridor; and provide a park and recreation program that is designed to enhance the Village's quality of life.

Goals and Objectives

***Goal**: Maintain an adequate amount of active and passive recreational lands to meet current and future recreational needs.*

Objectives:

- Acquire additional lands for active and passive park use based on current demand, the demands created by increasing populations, and environmental significance of the land.

- Acquire 5.5 acres of land suitable for active recreation for every 1,000 new residents brought in by a subdivision.

- Acquire lands suitable for park and recreation use by explicitly stating acceptable characteristics of land for dedication in the park land dedication ordinance.

Goal: *Ensure that open space and recreation facilities and programs are designed to meet the special needs of all residents, especially the elderly and disabled.*

Objectives:

- Provide for barrier free access in all new park facility construction and play areas.

- Achieve compliance with accessibility requirements in existing facilities by 2013.

- Encourage participation of elderly and disabled citizens at park and recreation meetings and in recreational programs.

- Comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act as it applies to communication between the Recreation Department and the public.

Goal: *Coordinate development efforts and the use and maintenance of recreational facilities among the Village of Saukville, the school district, and appropriate public recreation associations.*

Objectives:

- Coordinate the public use of indoor and outdoor school recreation facilities.

- Cooperate with scouting groups and other interested volunteers to build a scout meeting house in the Village.

Goal: *Provide residents with safe and reliable recreation equipment throughout the Village park system.*

Objectives:

- By 2010, develop a program and funding mechanism to replace old and deteriorating recreation equipment at all Village parks.

- Continually monitor and maintain existing park equipment to ensure its longevity and safety.

Goal: *Utilize all available resources to further enhance the quality of the Village's park system.*

Objectives:

- Continually pursue state and federal funding programs, which can aid in the purchase or development of desired park system improvements.
- Cultivate the existing positive relationship with public and private organizations for donations to aid in the park system development. Expand the Friends of Saukville Recreation program fund raising for special capital improvement projects.
- Update the Village's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan every five years to maintain grant eligibility.

Goal: *Recognize the importance of an adequate park budget, which can financially address existing park hazards and allow for future park land acquisition and future park facility development.*

Objectives:

- Utilize the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan's capital improvements program as a guide to establish yearly park budgets.
- Invest funds to develop facilities that will maximize existing park and recreation areas and provide exciting recreational programs to increase park use.

III. PREVIOUS PLANNING EFFORTS

The Village of Saukville has a strong interest in maintaining ongoing park and open space planning. This current Plan follows closely in the path of the previous Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, which was completed and approved in 1996, with updates as appropriate.

The Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, and the 2005-2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan are the park-related plans currently in effect for the county and state respectively. The County Plan, which was adopted in June of 2001, does not include mention or recommendation of any specific park or open space areas within the borders of the Village of Saukville. It does generally recommend that primary environmental corridors and natural areas and critical species habitat sites be preserved for natural uses. It also recommends that a series of recreation trails be provided to ultimately create a regional trail system. The plan further recommends that local units of government be responsible for the provision of local park sites and facilities for more intensive active recreational activities such as baseball, tennis, and playground activities, and that these sites and facilities should be identified through the preparation and adoption of local park and open space plans.

The statewide plan provides a more general analysis of recreational interests and related issues across a very diverse demographic area. Although the focus of the Plan is the provision of outdoor recreation, it also heavily promotes the importance of environmental preservation. The Plan offers a number of goals and actions to "make strides towards developing an improved supply of recreation within the state, while also protecting Wisconsin's beautiful natural environment for the enjoyment of residents and visitors for generations to come."

IV. PLANNING PROCESS

Ruekert/Mielke was retained by the Village of Saukville to complete a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update in February of 2008. On March 25, 2008 the public was invited to attend the combined meeting of the Public Works Committee and the Recreation Board at the Village Hall to provide input on the existing condition of individual parks as well as any desired improvements that would benefit the park system. A second meeting of the same groups was held on May 8, 2008 at which time a comprehensive list of park improvements was created with input from the public for the next five years of the parks system. A follow-up meeting was held on June 24, 2008 to prioritize the list of improvements. In the two months following the June 24th meeting, a draft of the CORP was compiled. The draft was forwarded to the members of the Public Works Committee and the Recreation Board Park for review, and the draft CORP was discussed at a combined meeting on August 26, 2008. In the following months, the CORP was revised and a final draft was completed in September, 2008.

V. COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location

The Village of Saukville is located in central Ozaukee County, Wisconsin. It is located only three miles west of Lake Michigan. Saukville is also located within close proximity to Milwaukee, Madison, and Green Bay, and has good access to all three of these metro areas. The early beginnings of the Village started at a point where the principal north and south Indian trail in Wisconsin crossed the Milwaukee River. The Dekora Road (presently Highway 33) and The Sauk Trail, both original Indian trails, were developed into two main military roads that crossed in present day Saukville. Due to its prime location and convenient access to the above-mentioned metro areas, the Village of Saukville is one of the fastest growing communities in Ozaukee County and has a thriving and rapidly growing industrial and commercial base.

Water Features

The only notable water feature located in the Village of Saukville is the Milwaukee River, which flows south through the center of the Village. This river helps to create a scenic downtown area with several parks along either side. Nearby Lake Michigan, bordering Ozaukee County, is located three miles east of the Village.

Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

Primary and secondary environmental corridors are also located within the Village. The environmental corridors include both wetlands and woodlands. Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas serve a multitude of purposes. These areas contribute significantly to the rural atmosphere that most area residents desire while preserving the purity of our drinking water, as well as maintaining integral portions of our ecosystem. The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has identified and delineated these environmentally sensitive areas so that local governmental agencies can protect them.

Key components of environmental corridors are: 1) rivers, streams, lakes, and associated shorelands and floodlands, 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. Existing parks and open spaces are also considered in the delineation of environmental corridors.

Environmental corridors have been split into two major categories. Primary environmental corridors are at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length. Isolated natural resource areas are at least five acres in size and are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban and agricultural land uses.

Primary Environmental Corridors

As depicted on **Map 2**, the primary environmental corridors within the Village are somewhat centrally located, beginning along the shoreline of the Milwaukee River and spreading northeast. Portions of four Village parks, Showalter Park, Peninsula Park, East Riverside Park, and West Riverside Park, are located within this primary environmental corridor.

The primary environmental corridors include the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat area and are, in effect, a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base of the study area. These corridors have truly immeasurable environmental and recreational value. Protection of the primary environmental corridors from intrusion by incompatible uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, is directly related to the provision of quality outdoor recreational opportunities, and should therefore be of high priority to the Village. The preservation of these areas in an essentially open, natural state, including park and open space uses, limited agricultural uses, and very low-density residential uses, will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the Village, protect its natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities.

Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

No less important are the secondary environmental corridors. These areas are very similar to the primary environmental corridors except that they are simply not as large in size. The secondary environmental corridors carry out the same valuable functions as the larger primary environmental corridors, but at a slightly smaller scale. The secondary environmental corridors are equally important to the ecosystem and to the preservation of natural resources and should be protected to the same degree.

Map 2 depicts that the secondary environmental corridors in Saukville. The two main areas in the Village are located along a corridor that parallels S.T.H. 33 on the west side of the Village, and an area surrounding two small isolated water bodies southeast of Peninsula Park.

Isolated natural resource areas within the Village are mainly privately owned areas evenly dispersed throughout the Village. These areas are owned by private entities but their preservation remains important to the environment and to the Village.

Soils

The Village of Saukville is made up of five main soil associations, the Casco, the Hochheim, the Kewaunee, the Lorenzo, and the Ozaukee. All five of these associations are well-drained soils. The Casco association can be mainly found along both banks of the Milwaukee River as well as in pockets in the eastern part of the Village. The Lorenzo association is also found along either side of the Milwaukee River. The Hochheim association is located in the southern portion of the Village, while the Ozaukee association exists primarily in the northern sections. Finally, the Kewaunee association is located on the far eastern side of the Village.

Climate

The Village of Saukville has a continental climate characterized by significant seasonal changes in weather. Winters are cloudy, cold and snowy. Lakes and rivers usually begin to freeze in November and remain ice covered until April. During the spring, periods of warm weather alternate with cold spells. By the end of March, nearly all precipitation is in the form of rain. Summers are warm and at times hot and humid, with cool periods not uncommon. Mild temperatures are typical during the daytime hours in the fall, with the nights being cool and clear. The change from fall to winter is often abrupt, as is the change from summer to fall.

Population and Demographics

Sound park and open space planning requires a reasonable estimation of future population levels so that recreational facilities required to meet future needs can be planned accordingly. The task of developing reasonable population projections for small communities such as Saukville is difficult due to a number of uncertainties, such as the future state of the local and national economy, and dramatic changes in birth and death rates. Complex mathematical models and professional judgment are used by demographers to anticipate future demographic trends.

For park planning it is also necessary to define the area served by the park system. Due to the numerous parks and the variety of recreational opportunities in the Village, Saukville serves many of the recreational needs of people in areas outside of its municipal boundaries, in addition to serving Village residents. That is, it is known that many non-residents utilize local park facilities, in particular the sports fields and the river access points. It is also recognized that Saukville is well situated with ready access to other appealing recreational opportunities within a reasonable drive, including those in the Town of Saukville, the Village and Town of Grafton, the City and Town of Port Washington, and the Town of Cedarburg. For the purposes of this plan it is assumed that recreational in-migration is roughly equivalent to out-migration with no net gain or loss, so the provision of local park capacity will be based on Saukville's population alone.

According to U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000 data, in the years since 1980, Saukville's population has grown more slowly than the Ozaukee County average. In the 1980s Saukville's population grew by 6%, and in the 1990s by 10%. Cumulatively, the population of the Village grew by 16% over those decades, having gone from 3,494 in 1980 to 4,068 in the year 2000. Over the same period, Ozaukee County's population grew by 23%.

According to the Wisconsin State Demographic Services Center, Saukville's year 2007 population was estimated to be 4,341. After some recent annexations, Saukville has a total area of 3.64 square miles, and a population density of approximately 1,193 persons per square mile. According to the Demographic Services Center, the Village has approximately 0.1 square miles of water area, or 1.66% of its total area.

The median age in the Village was 33.2 years old in the year 2000. See **Table 1** for the age breakdown of residents in the Village. Over 49 percent of the population was between 25 and 54 years old. Almost 37 percent were persons less than 25 years old, and the remaining almost 14 percent of the population was over 55. It is important to analyze the ages of the people who will be using the Village parks to ensure that the provided amenities meet the demand for each age cohort.

Table 1
Village of Saukville Age Distribution (2000)

Age	Population	%
Less than 5 years	321	7.9
5 - 14	626	15.3
15 - 24	558	13.7
25 - 34	660	16.2
35 - 44	757	18.6
45 - 54	587	14.4
55 - 64	267	6.5
65 - 74	166	4.1
75 +	126	3.1
Total	4,068	100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

By using historical population figures and trends, the Wisconsin State Demographic Services Center estimates the population of municipalities between census recordings. Furthermore, the Demographic Services Center uses this data to project future population. As was previously mentioned in this section, the Village of Saukville's 2007 population was estimated to be 4,341 residents. The most recent population projections sourced from the Draft Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan: 2035 figure that Saukville will grow to 5,098 by 2010 and 6,657 persons by the year 2017.

Table 2
Village of Saukville Population Projections

	1980 Census*	1990 Census*	2000 Census*	2007 Estimate*	2010 Projection**	2017 Projection**
Village of Saukville	3,494	3,695	4,068	4,341	5,098	6,657

*Source: State of Wisconsin Department of Administration
**Draft Village of Saukville Comprehensive Plan: 2035

In the year 2000 there were 1,583 households in the Village, with 2.57 persons per household, and 1,104 total families. A total of 1,639 housing units existed in the Village in 2000. Occupied households accounted for 1,583 or 96.6% of the housing units, while 56 units (3.4%) were being used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

The Census data for the racial makeup of the Village indicates that the nonwhite population consists of approximately 2.6% of the total population. The Village's population in 2000 was almost evenly divided between the sexes, with 1,998 female residents (49.1%) and 2,070 male residents (50.9%).

VI. PARK AND OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

An inventory of Saukville's current parks and open space areas is the first step in this planning process. This inventory establishes a framework from which future analysis is possible. Each park and open space area is designed to provide a sufficient amount of specific recreational use areas or facilities to serve a certain number of park users. For the purpose of this study, the users of Saukville's park system are defined as the year-round resident population of the Village, and a ratio is used to measure the amount of parkland that is available to this population. The ratio is typically defined as the number of park acres recommended per 1,000 persons. Smaller, more basic parks or playgrounds typically have a ratio of 0.25 to 0.50 acres per 1,000 people. The larger parks with more amenities will be designed to provide more recreational acreage per person. The Village of Saukville uses recommended standards developed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) as a guide for park and open space planning. It should be emphasized that these standards should be used as a flexible guideline and adapted to the particular needs of the community and situation.

The following is a list of various types of park and open space facilities and their recommended levels of provision, based on NRPA guidelines. This list includes a hierarchy of parks and open space facilities based on an area to population ratio and a recommended minimum service area for each type of facility. The NRPA guidelines generally recommend 6.25 to 10.50 acres of developed open space per 1,000 persons in the community. Historically, Saukville has used the high end of this range, 10.50 acres per 1,000 persons, as the Village standard, and Saukville intends to continue to meet this standard in the future. This high standard will help the Village meet the recreational needs of future residents as the population of Saukville increases.

The NRPA recommends provision levels for various types of parks based on an area to community population ratio, as well as a recommended service area for each of these types of parks. The 1996 Village of Saukville Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, prepared by Foth & Van Dyke, also details park types and definitions. After evaluating the NRPA standards and past Village standards, a system of park types has been identified as important to the Village of Saukville park system. A descriptive hierarchy of these park types in Saukville will be as follows:

Mini-Park

Mini-Parks are meant to serve a specific purpose to a more densely situated neighborhood. Normally mini-parks are the size of a residential lot in the area.

Size:	Less than one acre.
Acres/1000 population:	Less than 1 acre.
Service Area:	¼ mile or less.
Location:	High-density neighborhoods where yards are small or unusable, and in close proximity to multi-family housing.

Typical facilities include: A grassy area or a small sandy beach. Some playground equipment and at least one sitting bench should be available. Landscaping is also a desirable asset.

Neighborhood Park

These parks are larger than the playgrounds. They will have more amenities and expand on the playground facilities to attract both young children as well as the elderly. Active as well as passive recreation opportunities should be present.

Size: 1 - 10 acres.

Acres/1000 population: 1 to 2 acres.

Service Area: ½ mile or as limited by the community's physical characteristics.

Location: Adjacent to elementary schools or near the center of a neighborhood.

Typical facilities include: All playground facilities in addition to a softball diamond, tennis courts, basketball courts, picnic area, restroom facilities, an overhead shelter, landscaping, multiple sitting benches, and parking.

Community Park

Community parks will expand on the amenities that the neighborhood parks provide. These are areas where larger events occur. They provide extensive active and passive recreation possibilities for anyone inclined. These larger parks can be places of entertainment events including band concerts, craft and other specialty shows, large picnics, festivals, or other larger venue events.

Size: More than 10 acres

Acres/1000 population: 5 to 8 acres.

Service Area: 1 - 3 miles.

Location: Near the center of several neighborhoods or selected because of notable natural features such as topography, trees, or water.

Typical facilities include: All neighborhood park facilities plus additional softball and baseball diamonds, tennis courts, horseshoe courts, hard-surface game areas, multipurpose shelter building with restrooms, lighted parking, concession stand, and facilities for special events or activities such as an archery range, boat launch, swimming pier, sledding hill, band shell, community picnic area, extensive landscaping, and gardens.

Special Use Area

A special use area is a park or recreation area that meets a specific need or may serve one purpose.

Size:	Varies with the size of the area and land available.
Acres/1000 population:	Variable.
Service Area:	The whole community.
Location:	Wherever appropriate sites can be secured.
Typical Facilities:	Athletic fields, swimming pools, community center, hiking and bike trails, greenways, historic sites, archaeological sites, cemeteries, conservancy areas, or flood plains.

Park Trail

Multipurpose trails located within greenways, parks, and natural resource areas. Focus is on recreational value and harmony with the natural environment.

Type 1: Separate/single purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skaters.

Type 2: Multi-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians and bicyclists/in-line skaters.

Type 3: Nature trails for pedestrians. May be hard or soft-surfaced.

Connector Trail

Multi-purpose trails that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. Focus is as much on transportation as it is on recreation.

Type 1: Separate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skaters located in independent r.o.w. (e.g., old railroad r.o.w.)

Type 2: Separate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclist/in-line skaters. Typically located within road r.o.w.

VII. EXISTING RECREATION SUPPLY INVENTORY

Description of the Existing Park and Open Space System

The Village of Saukville park and open space system consists of 103.10 total acres of parkland and open space areas under the control of the Village, of which 76.50 acres are useable via developed facilities for outdoor recreation. The system includes a full range of developed facilities including neighborhood parks, community parks, and special use areas located throughout the Village.

This section of the Plan provides a comprehensive inventory of the existing public recreational facilities in the Village of Saukville:

Description of Existing Public Parks and Open Spaces in the Village

1. **East Riverside Park**

   Location: West end of Cottontail Lane, along the Milwaukee River.

   Size: 32.50 acres (5.90 acres of which contain developed facilities).

   Park Type: Special Use Area.

   Facilities: Hiking trails (Eagle scout program to maintain trails), sledding hill, river access areas including a primitive canoe launch, archery range maintained by Village Public Works Department.

   Description: This park is a popular river access site and also receives intense use for archery practice.

2. **West Riverside Park**

   Location: East of County Highway O (S. Main Street), at the east end of Rebel Road, along the Milwaukee River.

   Size: 2.90 acres.

   Park Type: Neighborhood Park.

   Facilities: Lighted football field for 5^{th}-8^{th} grade use, ADA-accessible playground equipment, picnic area, river access/fishing areas including a primitive canoe launch, 60-car gravel parking lot, concession stand, portable restrooms, storage garage, flag pole.

   Description: This neighborhood park is used for 5^{th} through 8^{th} grade Saukville Rebels football games and is also popular for fishing and playground use.

3. Grady Park

Location: North of Dekora Street, west side of Park Street.

Size: 10.30 acres.

Park Type: Community Park.

Facilities: Two play equipment areas, open-air pavilion, concession/restroom building with kitchen, storage building, lighted tennis courts, off-street parking, three baseball fields (Pony league, semi-professional, recreational/little league) with new fencing, two permanent covered dugouts and large fixed bleachers adjacent to the semi-professional field, basketball court, portable batting cage, fixed batting cage, two grills, water fountain, flag pole.

Description: This community park is the Village's most intensely used park. It supports sporting events and is the site for numerous holiday and special event festivities. It is the only Village park with permanent seasonal restrooms.

4. Peninsula Park

Location: East of Ulao Street, south of East Clay Street.

Size: 13.70 acres.

Park Type: Community Park.

Facilities: River access/fishing areas, youth baseball field, portable restrooms, drinking fountain, open multi-use field, unimproved canoe launch, picnic area.

Description: This neighborhood park is popular for fishing and is the site of the Village of Saukville 4th of July fireworks display. The baseball field is used for youth games and for softball practice.

5. Quade Park

Location: South of Parkside Street, at the south end of Judge Drive, Mayfair Drive, and Claremont Road.

Size: 19.10 acres.

Park Type: Community Park.

Facilities: Tennis courts, ice skating area with shelter, baseball/little league field with portable scoreboard and fencing, ADA-accessible playground equipment, open-air pavilion, basketball court, two defined soccer fields and four smaller temporary soccer fields, sledding hill, rough trails through wooded area, flag pole.

Description: This neighborhood park supports a variety of active and passive recreational activities.

6. Schowalter Park

Location: East of County Highway W, at the east end of Schowalter Street.

Size: 22.20 acres.

Park Type: Community Park.

Facilities: Two softball fields (one lighted, both fenced) with two new scoreboards, DNR-stocked fishing pond, lighted horseshoe area, ADA-accessible playground equipment, 120-car gravel parking lot, concessions/storage building, open-air pavilion, portable restrooms, natural wooded/wetland area, level grass area for soccer/football, flag pole.

Description: Wooded/wetland areas comprise more than half of this community park. The DNR stocks the park pond each spring as a "put and take" fishery. Some of the park improvements are driven by the Saukville Softball Association (SSA) and the Horseshoe League.

7. Veterans Park

Location: Triangle formed at the intersection of East Green Bay Avenue, Mill Street and Dekora Street.

Size: 0.50 acres.

Park Type: Special Use Area.

Facilities: Band stand, historic lighting, park benches, extensive landscaping, historical markers, seasonal holiday lighting, three flagpoles in monument area, brick sidewalks, benches/seating areas, continual upgrades to landscaping.

Description: This special use area is a site for small public gatherings and performances. Its historical markers note the importance of the site to Native American and early settlers as a crossroads.

8. Friendship Park

Location: North Dries Street.

Size: 1.90 acres.

Park Type: Neighborhood Park.

Facilities: ADA-accessible playground equipment, benches, flagpole.

Description: This is a small neighborhood park with a nice playground area.

Provision Totals for the Existing Park and Open Space System

The following table, **Table 3**, presents the different types of parks and the correlated acreage of land. The Village maintains a total of 76.50 acres of active and passive accessible recreation area.

Table 3
Acreage of Different Types of Village Public Parks

Type of Park	Active[1] and Passive Accessible[2] Recreation Area	Undeveloped Open Space	Total
Mini Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
Neighborhood Parks	4.80	0.00	4.80
Community Park	65.30	0.00	65.30
Special Use Areas	6.40	26.60	33.00
Potential Parks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Public Park Facilities	**76.50**	**0**	**103.10**

[1]Active Recreation Area: Playgrounds, athletic fields, etc.
[2]Passive Accessible Recreation Area: walking trails, picnic groves, etc.

Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance at Village-Owned Parks

The needs of those with disabilities are very important to consider when planning for outdoor recreation. **Table 4** provides an outline of how well the Village of Saukville meets those needs. Overall, there is a deficiency in the provision of disabled accessible amenities throughout the park system in Saukville.

Most playgrounds and main activity areas in the Village parks are not disabled accessible. The majority of the playground equipment and many of the structures and facilities are ADA compatible; however, much of the non-compliance results from the lack of hard-surfaced paths from main park access points and parking areas to provide direct access to the facilities and playground areas. Improvements that should be addressed in the future include the implementation of ADA compliant pathways to provide access from parking and entrance points to the bathroom facilities, seating areas, and transition points on playground structures. These improvements would replace the typical grass and wood chip surfacing that now exists on many of the main access routes in Saukville's parks with hard-surfaced pathways. These pathways can be designed in a sustainable manner as permeable pavement so that current drainage patterns are not affected.

One of the stated goals of this CORP is to ensure that open space and recreation facilities and programs are designed to meet the special needs of all residents, especially the disabled. The most effective way of addressing the needed improvements is to develop a five-year capital improvements schedule. This schedule would help to budget resources and create a feasible timetable for the improvements to be completed. Development of a full and detailed evaluation of ADA accessibility compliance needs would assist in assessing the need for future updates to existing facilities. Certainly all new parks, playground, and bathroom facilities will be constructed in accordance with ADA codes and established guidelines.

Table 4
Accessibility of Equipment and Facilities in Village Parks

	Park/Open Space Site	Accessible Marked Handicap Parking Stalls	Accessible Route to Main Activities	Accessible Play Equipment	Accessible Route to Transfer Point At Play Equipment	Accessible Open Shelter	Accessible Restrooms	Accessible Route to Restrooms
1.	East Riverside Park	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.	West Riverside Park	No (gravel)	No (grass/gravel)	Yes	No (wood chips)	N/A	No	No
3.	Grady Park	Yes	No (grass)	Yes	No (wood chips)	Yes	No	No
4.	Peninsula Park	N/A	No	No	No	N/A	No	No
5.	Quade Park	N/A	No (grass)	Yes	No (wood chips)	No (grass)	N/A	N/A
6.	Schowalter Park	No (gravel)	No (gravel/grass)	Yes	No (wood chips)	No (grass/ gravel)	No	No
7.	Veterans Park	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8.	Friendship Park	N/A	No (grass)	Yes	No (wood chips)	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Note: Accessibility designation of "yes" requires barrier-free hard-surfaced access to facilities for disabled persons.

VIII. OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Solicitation of public input and analysis based on recreation standards are the two most commonly used methods for conducting an outdoor recreation needs assessment. Utilizing both methods will most accurately pinpoint the needs of the community. This section of the CORP provides a summary of the public input process, an assessment of the current park and open space facilities in Saukville based on National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) guidelines and standards created specifically for the Village, and a summary of the recreational activity findings outlined in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and their bearing on local park planning.

Needs Assessment: Public Input

Without year-round inventories of how many people use each of the parks, public input from residents and park users is needed to identify the current state of the parks, the future needs of the parks, and how well the current and future amenities serve the public. Because public input is critically important, several meetings were held during the plan development process to obtain feedback from residents and park users. A summary of these meetings is as follows:

1. Public Meeting 1: A meeting with Village staff, the Public Works Committee, and the Recreation Board was held on March 25, 2008. Residents were invited to attend via public notice. At this meeting every park and potential park in the Village was individually identified. Discussion ensued regarding the present state of each park and the facilities available at each park. A "wish list" was created to identify desired improvements that could make each park more attractive or user friendly.

2. Public Meeting 2: A second meeting with Village staff, the Public Works Committee, and the Recreation Board was held on May 8, 2008. Residents were again invited to attend via public notice. At this meeting a comprehensive list of desired park improvements for the next five years was finalized, and service areas for each of the existing Village parks were identified on maps. There was then discussion regarding areas that were identified as underserved, and the potential need for new parks.

3. Public Meeting 3: A third meeting with Village staff, the Public Works Committee, and the Recreation Board was held on June 24, 2008. Residents were again invited to attend via public notice. At this meeting the desired improvements to the Village park system over the next five years were prioritized.

4. Public Meeting 4: A final meeting with Village staff, the Public Works Committee, and the Recreation Board was held on August 26, 2008. Residents were again invited to attend via public notice. At this meeting a draft of the CORP was reviewed and the majority of the discussion surrounded the capital improvement schedule that was developed to put realistic cost estimates to the desired improvements for the next five years. Minor revisions were suggested by the public officials as well as residents.

Needs Assessment: Recreation Standards Analysis

Table 5 depicts the NRPA recommended acreage standards for each type of park per 1,000 persons in the population and the existing Village-owned active and accessible passive acreage per park category in Saukville. Using the 2007 estimated population, **Table 5** indicates that the Village of Saukville surpasses the NRPA standard as well as the Saukville standard with an aggregate 76.50 acres for recreational activity. This breaks down to 17.62 acres per 1,000 persons using the NRPA standard range of 6.25 to 10.50 acres of developed park and open space land per 1,000 persons, and Saukville's standard of 10.50 acres per 1,000 persons.

Mini-parks are the smallest unit of parks and open space. **Table 5** depicts the NRPA standards for this type of park to be 0.25 – 0.50 acres per 1,000 persons. The Saukville standard coincides with the high end of this standard at 0.50 acres per 1,000 persons. According to the inventory of existing public park facilities, Saukville does not have any parks that classify as mini-parks. According to the 2007 population, the Village should have 2.17 acres classified as mini-parks.

The neighborhood parks in Saukville are West Riverside Park and Friendship Park. At 2.00 acres per 1,000 persons, Saukville's standard again coincides with the high end of the standards recommended by the NRPA (as shown in **Table 5**) for the provision of neighborhood parks. To date, the two neighborhood parks in the Village account for 4.80 acres, or 1.11 acres per 1,000 persons.

There are four Community Parks within the Village of Saukville, Grady Park, Peninsula Park, Quade Park, and Schowalter Park, which total 65.30 acres of recreational area. This calculates out to 15.04 acres per 1,000 persons, far above the NRPA recommended standard of 5 – 8 acres and the Saukville standard of 8 acres (see **Table 5**).

There is not a clearly defined standard for the provision of special use area acreage. Saukville provides two special use areas – East Riverside Park, with a focus on passive recreation, and Veterans Park, a community gathering and special event area.

Table 5
Active and Passive Accessible Acres in the Village's Public Park and Open Space Facilities

Type of Park	NRPA Standard (Acres per 1,000 persons)	Saukville Standard (Acres per 1,000 persons)	Public Park Facilities in Village			
			Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 persons (2007 estimated population) [1]	Acres per 1,000 persons (2010 projected population)[2]	Acres per 1,000 persons (2017 projected population) [3]
Mini Park	0.25 - 0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Neighborhood Park	1.00 – 2.00	2.00	4.80	1.11	0.94	0.72
Community Park	5.00 – 8.00	8.00	65.30	15.04	12.81	9.81
Special Use Area	Variable	Variable	6.40	1.47	1.26	0.96
Total	**6.25 - 10.50**	**10.50**	**76.50**	**17.62**	**15.01**	**11.49**

[1] Based on the 2007-estimated population of 4,341 for the Village of Saukville (See Table 2).

[2] Based on the 2010-estimated population of 5,098 for the Village of Saukville (See Table 2).

[3] Based on the 2017-estimated population of 6,657 for the Village of Saukville (See Table 2).

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

In the fall of 2006 the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources published the 2005-2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The Plan provides insight into current trends, needs, and participation rates for outdoor recreation activities on a statewide level.

Data regarding recreation demand in the state was acquired via four separate survey sources: 1) The 1999-2004 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) and version 18 of the NSRE (called the Wisconsin Survey), which was conducted September to November, 2004; 2) The Outdoor Industry Foundation (OIF) 2002 Outdoor Recreation Participation & Spending Study, A State-by-State Perspective; 3) The Department of Tourism 2004 Wisconsin Advertising Awareness and Competitive Analysis Wave VIII Study (WAVE VIII); and 4) written, internet, and mail comments obtained at a series of eight public meetings held in 2005 to discuss barriers for increased outdoor use. The survey results include Wisconsin residents as well as visitors who recreate in Wisconsin.

According to the SCORP, the following ten outdoor recreation activities have the highest participation rates among Wisconsin outdoor recreation participants ages 16 and older:

1. Walking for pleasure
2. Family gathering
3. Viewing/photographing natural scenery
4. Gardening or landscaping for pleasure
5. Visiting nature centers, etc.
6. Driving for pleasure
7. Viewing/photographing other wildlife

8. Attending outdoor sports events
9. Picnicking
10. Sightseeing

These ten activities represent mainstream recreation activities that warrant facility design considerations for the future planning of Saukville's park system. The Village's existing parks offer opportunities for the majority of these activities, and the ranked list may help the Village prioritize facility development at recreation sites so that all of these activities can continue to be adequately offered in the future. With the majority of the activities on this list being passive or nature-based recreational activities, a review of this list is also a good reminder of the importance of meeting recreational demand while simultaneously preserving natural resources and the scenic beauty of the planning area.

The SCORP also assesses local recreational needs, and includes a summary of 373 local park and recreation plans on file from communities across the state as part of the WDNR recreation grants program. The assessment identifies the top planning recommendations resulting from this summary in the categories of park and open space acquisition needs, general recreation improvements, and new recreation developments. The needs identified in each category are as follows:

Park and Open Space Acquisition Needs:

- Community Parks
- Dog Parks
- Ice Age Trail
- Mini Parks
- Neighborhood Parks

General Recreation Improvements:

- ADA accessible facilities
- Athletic field upgrades and improvements
- Better signage
- Playground equipment upgrades
- Restroom upgrades

New Recreation Developments:

- Bike trails
- Boat launches
- Camping
- Disc golf courses
- Ice skating rinks
- Indoor recreation complexes
- Nature trails
- Park shelters
- Picnic areas

- Scenic drives
- Skateboard parks
- Sledding hills
- Soccer fields
- Swimming pools
- Tennis court development
- Trail connections
- Volleyball courts
- Water access
- Water trails
- Water spray parks

Overall, the results indicate a need for safer and easier access to existing facilities, and development of parks with a varied mix of both active and passive recreational activities. These recommendations should be taken into consideration as the Village prioritizes future park improvements and developments.

DNR Stewardship grant funding programs and priorities change on an annual basis. It is important to continually monitor funding programs and priorities and attempt to integrate SCORP priority projects into stewardship grant applications whenever possible.

Indication for Future Park and Recreation Facilities

An evaluation of existing parks, the facilities and recreational opportunities that they provide, and the current population is important when assessing the immediate needs of the Village of Saukville park system. An element of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan also evaluates the future needs of the Village. A future needs assessment can be used to assist Saukville with planning and budgeting for future park improvement, acquisition and development. The future needs of the Village are determined by both applying the recommended minimum acreage standards to a reliable population projection, as well as by examining the locations of existing facilities in comparison to where the population density is located and where the potential population growth is projected to occur.

The population within the Village of Saukville is projected to grow very rapidly over the next ten years, with a 53% increase expected from 2007 to 2017 as shown in **Table 2**. Comparing the future population to the Saukville recommended acreage standard (also the high end of the recommended NRPA standard) of 10.50 acres per 1,000 persons, Saukville should provide and maintain 69.90 acres of parks and open space in the year 2017. Currently 76.50 acres of parks are available for public use. Therefore, if the population of Saukville grows as projected through the year 2017, the number of acres provided by the Village is sufficient to meet the local (Saukville) and national (NRPA) standards.

The outlook is therefore bright in the short-term ten-year future for Saukville's park system in terms of useable acreage for recreation, but the Village should not hold off on looking to add more park and open space land. If the population continues to grow at the projected rate, according to the current Village standard Saukville will have a deficiency in the amount of park space offered to residents by 2020. Along with a larger population, future development absorbs vacant land. If properly planned for, the Village will be able to provide more acreage and facilities to the park system to remain ahead of population growth.

The proximity of Village residents to the parks and open space facilities is another important indicator of how well the existing facilities meet the needs of the community. The easiest way to show the geographical need for parks and open spaces is to create maps indicating the service areas, or distance people will travel to use the parks. The Village of Saukville uses different service areas based on the types of parks as shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6
Park Types and Corresponding Service Areas

Type of Park	Service Area
Mini-Park	¼ mile
Neighborhood Park	½ mile
Community Park	3 miles
Special Use Area	Variable

Maps have been created to illustrate which areas of the Village are served adequately by existing neighborhood and community parks based on these typical service radii. **Map 3** illustrates the location of the two neighborhood parks in the Village and the standard one half-mile service area. In some instances the radii are interrupted and do not extend beyond arterial roadways or railroad lines, because these transportation routes are considered to be pedestrian barriers that do not allow for safe travel, especially by children, to and from neighborhood parks.

Four Village parks, Grady Park, Peninsula Park, Quade Park, and Schowalter Park, have been classified as community parks. The service areas of these four community parks are shown on **Map 4**. This map illustrates that the entire Village is sufficiently serviced by community parks.

Specific recommendations for future park and recreation facility locations are described in Section IX.

IX. COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Future Parks

1. Village Community Parks

   The Village of Saukville provides ample community parks. A service area of three miles indicates that the geographic location of the existing community parks sufficiently serves the entire Village. In addition, the acreage standard analysis reveals that adequate community park acreage is provided to serve the current population of the Village. According to the population projections, in 2017 the current acreage will still be above that which is required according to the standard. Peninsula Park is an existing community park with few developed facilities relative to its size, and limited improved access. A concept plan has been prepared for improvements to this park in conjunction with proposed mixed-use development on property that is adjacent. These improvements will expand opportunities for passive recreation. See Appendix D for the proposed redevelopment concept plan, and Appendix E for a cost estimate of the proposed improvements.

2. Village Neighborhood Parks

   The Village of Saukville is served by two neighborhood parks. According to the figures, the Village is currently deficient in the provision of the neighborhood park acreage required to serve its current population; however, when demonstrating the geographic need for neighborhood parks, one must also take into account the proximity of community parks. Community parks are larger in scale than neighborhood parks, but in some areas of Saukville the community parks provide for many of the recreational facilities typical of neighborhood parks, and therefore also serve the function of neighborhood parks.

   The Neighborhood Park Service Area Map (**Map 3**) indicates areas of Saukville that are not currently served by neighborhood parks. That is, they do not fall within the 1/2-mile recommended service area of any of the Village's neighborhood parks, or the service area boundary is broken by a pedestrian barrier, such as a major arterial roadway, railway, or water body. The neighborhood park deficiency that exists in the indicated areas on the map, along with future growth, will require additional neighborhood park facilities to be provided by the Village of Saukville in the future. It is recommended that Saukville explore future opportunities for development of neighborhood parks in currently underserved population concentration areas, and in conjunction with any new residential development. Every effort should be made in new development areas to provide access from the residential areas to new or existing neighborhood parks via interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low-volume residential streets. There are six main areas of the Village that are currently underserved by the existing neighborhood parks, as listed below:

   a) Northwest portion of the Village; north of S.T.H. 33, west of the Canadian National Railroad.

   b) Far west central portion of the Village, south of S.T.H. 33.

c) South-central portion of the Village; west of C.T.H. O, south of S.T.H. 33, east of the Wisconsin & Southern Railroad, including much of the downtown.

d) North-central portion of the Village; along both sides of the Milwaukee River.

e) Central triangular section of the Village; bordered by S.T.H. 33 to the north, South Riverside Drive to the west, and Foster Drive to the east (an area containing the proposed Foster Commons residential development).

f) Far south-central tip of the Village.

Map 3 depicts the locations of the letters and corresponding underserved areas from the list above. According to the map, the eastern section of the Village surrounding Interstate 43 also appears to be located in an area that is deficient in the provision of neighborhood parks; however, this area has not been identified as underserved because there is very little residential property in this portion of Saukville. Below is a list of facilities and associated estimated costs in 2008 dollars for a typical new neighborhood park (approximately 8 acres in size). It is recognized that neighborhood parks vary greatly in size and type and number of facilities, but the information below can be used as a guide for the Village when initiating the planning process for a new neighborhood park.

Typical Neighborhood Park

Park Element:	Estimated Cost:
Topographical site survey	4,500
Master planning	12,000
Construction documents	12,000
Play equipment (purchase and installation)	50,000
ADA playground surfacing	10,000
Multi-use playfield	35,000
Soccer field	40,000
Basketball court	15,000
Open-air shelter w/attached restroom building	120,000
Asphalt parking (20 stalls)	20,000
Asphalt walking trail	5,000
Site landscaping	50,000
Picnic tables (10)	10,000
Grills (2)	1,000
Benches (8)	9,600
Trash receptacles (4)	3,200
Total	$ 397,300

The above total cost assumes that the parkland is acquired at no cost to the Village of Saukville. This would occur through a donation or by dedication. If land does need to be acquired for the development of a neighborhood park, land acquisition costs should also be included in the estimated cost at a rate of approximately $30,000 per acre. The above total cost also includes

minor grading for the development of the listed facilities, but substantial site preparation and earthwork would be an additional cost, if necessary.

3. Village Mini-Parks

   Currently, the Village does not have any parks that fall under the category of mini-parks. It is recommended that the Village explore future opportunities for the development of mini-parks to satisfy the minimum acreage standard (0.50 acres per 1,000 persons) for this type of park.

4. Village Special Use Areas

   There is not a clearly defined standard for the provision of special use area acreage. Two special use areas exist within the Village, East Riverside Park and Veterans Park. They are considered special use areas because there are few amenities available and there is normally a single facility or two that the parks provide, such as a canoe launch or community gathering area. East Riverside Park provides canoe launch access to the Milwaukee River, as well as hiking trails and an archery range. The park consists of 32.50 total acres, but currently only about 5.90 acres contain developed outdoor recreation facilities. There is high potential in the future for a large portion of the balance of the 32.50 acres to be developed to create additional passive recreational facilities such as hiking trails and wildlife viewing areas. Veterans Park is a centrally located gathering space that can be used for community events such as small concerts and speeches.

   At the far southern tip of Saukville is a nature conservancy that is owned and maintained by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. This property functions as a special use area for the Village because it is open to the public for passive recreation, mainly hiking and nature viewing. It is recommended that Saukville collaborate with UWM to implement educational kiosks to provide information about site flora and fauna and beneficial forestry stewardship practices at this site.

   There is also currently a special use area proposed in conjunction with the new addition to the Dekora Woods Business Park on the west side of the Village. Approximately 63 acres of the development containing prime areas of woodland and wetland have been identified as worthy of preservation and having potential for development as a conservancy park. A concept plan for the potential special use area has been developed with a focus on passive recreation. Some of the planned facilities include walking trails, boardwalks over wetland areas, observation platforms, a small parking area, interpretive signage, storm water infiltration demonstration areas, and connections points to an adjacent residential subdivision, downtown Saukville, and a future regional trail system. See the concept plan in Appendix F.

   The Milwaukee River is one of Saukville's natural jewels, and the Village does provide access to this resource at several park properties; however, it is recommended that Saukville continue to explore opportunities to improve the existing access in an environmentally responsible way so that along with enhanced access will come preservation of aquatic and shoreline plant and animal habitat, and improved water quality. It is also recommended that the Village pursue opportunities to acquire additional properties along the river in the future to serve as special use areas with a focus on river access and preservation.

Village Trails

According to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, walking for pleasure is the highest-ranking recreational activity for residents ages 16 and older. A system of trails and connections to regional trail systems can provide excellent passive recreational opportunities for community residents. Saukville's park system currently provides opportunities for on-trail and off-trail walking in some of the larger Village parks, but pedestrian routes and connections between individual parks, and to other Village destinations, is lacking. During the development of this CORP there was a great deal of discussion about the desire of Village residents to implement a trail system, and ultimately to provide a connection to the nearby Ozaukee Interurban Trail, a regional recreation trail that runs from Milwaukee County north to Sheboygan. Several options for this connection were discussed during the development of the Village of Saukville Downtown Revitalization Plan, prepared in 2006 with the assistance of Vandewalle & Associates, as were opportunities for a riverwalk in the downtown area. The Saukville Community Development Authority and Community Development staff have also begun to look at options for implementing a multi-modal trail along S.T.H. 33 to connect to Port Washington to the east.

It is most likely that a combination of off-road and on-road trails will be needed to make the connection to the Interurban Trail because of the already developed nature of much of the land along all of the potential alternative routes. See Appendix G for a map that was created as part of the Village of Saukville Downtown Revitalization Plan, showing a future connection to this regional trail via Riverside Drive. The proposed multi-modal trail along S.T.H. 33 to the east will also require a combination of off-road and on-road trails to ultimately connect to Port Washington. The riverwalk concept was identified during the development of this CORP as one that the Village should pursue in conjunction with planned improvements to the downtown area in the vicinity of Peninsula Park. The ideal route would cross a pedestrian bridge over the Milwaukee River at Peninsula Park, follow the River to East Riverside Park, cross another pedestrian bridge over to West Riverside Park, and ultimately loop back north via Main Street to downtown. See Appendices H and I for additional previously created maps that depict the proposed riverwalk route and other future connections to destinations in the downtown area.

It is recommended that Saukville continue to pursue the connection to the Interurban Trail, the multi-modal trail to the east, and the riverwalk loop from downtown. It is also recommended that all future park development and improvements in the Saukville park system should be coordinated with the development of new trails, connections to existing trails, and overall enhancement of the Village trail system. An extensive network of trails connecting to local and regional destinations would best serve the recreational needs of the residents of Saukville. Incorporating trails into all new development will help to make this a reality. Some of the more economical ways to implement improvements to bicycle and pedestrian travel between parks and other Village destination points in the short term are as follows:

1) Establish on-street and off-street trail connections between community destinations, including parks.

2) Provide crosswalk improvements.

3) Create trailhead locations that include wayfinding and interpretive signage at Village parks and other important Village destinations.

Recommended Improvements to Existing Parks and Open Space Areas

Individual parks and park equipment have been identified as in need of improvements, augmentations, or upgrades. The recommended changes to the park system include:

1. Overall Park System

   - Identify a site for seasonal setup of a regulation ice rink with a liner and side boards.
   - Gradually make the park system accessible for those with disabilities.
     - Provide hard-surfaced barrier-free access from parking and main circulation areas to park facilities.
     - Upgrade for disabled persons the usability of park facilities such as benches, water fountains, and picnic tables.
   - Implement an Adopt-a-Park program to help with park maintenance.
   - Implement forestry management practices at all parks to maintain the health of all park vegetation.
   - Investigate the possibility of working with the Humane Society to create a dog park.

2. East Riverside Park

   - Install a hard-surfaced walking trail.
   - Implement a permeable pavement parking area.
   - Create a designated canoe launch area to facilitate river access.
   - Install educational kiosks to provide information about site flora and fauna, beneficial river stewardship practices, and river and park regulations.
   - Install benches at areas with ideal views to the woods and the river.
   - Implement shoreline stabilization measures where necessary.
   - Eradicate invasive vegetation.
   - Explore the potential for a riverwalk that would connect to Peninsula Park to the northeast, and to West Riverside Park via a bridge over the Milwaukee River.

3. West Riverside Park

   - Install permeable pavement over the existing gravel parking lot to maximize vehicle capacity and improve access and circulation.
   - Create a designated canoe launch area to facilitate river access.
   - Create ADA accessible walkway from the parking lot to the playground area and the concession building.
   - Explore the potential for a riverwalk that would connect to Peninsula Park to downtown Saukville to the north, and to East Riverside Park via a bridge over the Milwaukee River.
   - Demolish the old pumphouse to provide more space for parking.
   - Move the water fountain to a new location adjacent to the concession building.

4. Grady Park

   - Install lighting for the baseball field.
   - Continue to upgrade the fencing around the baseball fields.
   - Implement security measures to curb vandalism problems at the park.
   - Install lighting for the batting cage.
   - Expand the basketball court to a full-size court.
   - Reconstruct/raise up tennis courts to eliminate ponding storm water on playing surface.
   - Explore the possibility of reintroducing a volleyball court in the park.
   - Add a new storage facility for baseball equipment and for more general storage capacity.
   - Explore the potential for a kickball league that would use the park fields after softball season.
   - Upgrade dated energy-inefficient appliances in the concession building.
   - Create ADA accessible walkways from the parking lot to the main facility areas.

5. Peninsula Park

   - Create final design documents and manage construction.
   - Implement shoreline improvements.
   - Implement general improvements detailed on concept plan.

- Implement bridge underpass improvements.
- Implement seating nodes.
- Implement and overlook.
- Implement a park pavilion.
- Construct a roundabout at Ulao Street.
- Explore the potential for a bridge over the Milwaukee River to a riverwalk that would ultimately connect to East Riverside Park to the southwest.

6. Quade Park

- Investigate the potential for implementation of a permanent liner and sideboards for an ice skating rink.
- Explore the potential for a skate park or off-street parking on the west side of the park under the power lines.
- Explore the potential for the addition of lighting for the tennis courts.
- Attach a new concession/restroom building to the existing open-air pavilion.
- Create ADA accessible walkways from the park access points to the main facility areas.
- Implement a splash pad.

7. Schowalter Park

- Add lighting to the existing parking lot.
- Install permeable pavement over the existing gravel parking lot to maximize vehicle capacity and improve access and circulation.
- Drill a water well on site and identify a location for a holding tank or septic system.
- Extend lighting to cover all athletic fields.
- Implement a permanent restroom building.
- Add more space to existing storage building.
- Locate several bat houses around the site to help with mosquito control.
- Explore the potential for a boardwalk trail connection through the wooded wetland area, from the main parking lot to the recreation fields in the east section of the site.

- Create ADA accessible walkways from the parking lot to the main facility areas, including a boardwalk through the wooded wetland area.
- Explore the potential for expansion of the parking lot.
- Explore the potential for adding more surface area and depth to the pond via dredging to reduce fish winter kill.

8. Veterans Park

- Explore the potential for a farmer's market.
- Implement a clock tower.
- Install a water feature.
- Renovate the existing bandshell.
- Explore the potential for a connection to the site from the nearby Interurban Trail.

9. Friendship Park

- Add to existing playground with new ADA accessible play equipment.
- Create an ADA accessible walkway from the road to the playground and seating areas.
- Add an ADA accessible water fountain.
- Add a bike rack.
- Add a small gazebo.
- Implement a splash pad.

10. UW-Milwaukee Conservancy

- Collaborate with UWM to implement educational kiosks to provide information about site flora and fauna and beneficial forestry stewardship practices.

11. Dekora Woods Conservancy

- Create a final master plan and construction documents for development of the site as a special use area with opportunities for passive recreation.

Park Improvement Cost Schedule

The Village of Saukville combined Public Works Committee and Recreation Board has developed a park improvement cost schedule to prioritize improvements and acquisitions for the next five years. The schedule is subject to change as it is anticipated that the Board of Park Commissioners revenue budget will be supplemented with additional funds from alternate sources such as grants and private donations, or depleted due to unforeseen maintenance items. A summary table of this park improvement cost schedule is located in Appendix B.

Review of Existing Operation and Maintenance Requirements and Impact of Planned Park Improvements

The Village of Saukville Public Works Department currently has four full-time employees, one full-time superintendent, and one full-time seasonal employee involved in the maintenance of the park system.

A wide variety of materials and equipment are used to maintain the Village of Saukville park system. The Village utilizes a multitude of both power and hand tools. Power tools include landscaping items such as mowers, weed eaters, leaf blowers, etc. Hand tools include rakes, shovels, a lawn roller, etc. The Village of Saukville owns and uses all of the tools typical of a landscape installation and maintenance company. The Public Works Department also utilizes a range of vehicles including dump trucks, large pick-up-trucks, etc.

Conclusion

Saukville has historically held its park system to the high end of the acreage standard recommended by the National Recreation & Park Association, and for many years the Village has provided for active and passive recreational facilities in quantities and locations that fulfill and far exceed this standard. Through the year 2017 Saukville can expect to have adequate park system acreage but some deficiencies in coverage and proximity of parks to residential population concentrations. It is the Village's intention to continue service provision at the current rate and per these service radii. Saukville expects to address gaps in service area coverage by exploring opportunities to implement new park facilities in conjunction with new development. Gradual improvements should also be made to upgrade disabled accessibility at all existing parks as funding becomes available to do so. Saukville should also continue to explore opportunities to develop a multi-use trail system that would connect not only to existing parks and other popular Village destination points, but also to a regional trail system, and ultimately to other neighboring communities.

X. FUNDING PROGRAMS

A wide base of financial support can be identified and used by Saukville to complete the proposed improvements to the Village park system. These funding sources can come in a variety of forms: local bonds, donations, user fees, impact fees, and state/federal grants and loans. The following is a summary of some of the potential funding sources available to the Village:

A. WDNR's River Protection Grant Program

Communities and nonprofit groups can receive state financial help to protect rivers under a new program that aims to prevent water quality, fisheries, habitat, and natural beauty from deteriorating as the number of homes and recreational, industrial, and other uses increases along rivers.

River Planning Grants:

- $10,000 max per grant.
- 75% state share max.
- Some eligible activities include (in priority order): 1) river organization development, 2) information and education, 3) assessments of water quality, fish, and aquatic life, and 4) nonpoint source evaluations.
- Capital Improvement Projects are not eligible for funding under this grant.

River Management Grants:

- $50,000 max per grant.
- 75% state share max.
- Some eligible activities include (in priority order): 1) purchase of land or easements, 2) development of local ordinances, and 3) restoration of instream or shoreland habitat.

Eligible Sponsors:

- Units of local government.
- Nonprofit conservation organizations.
- Qualified river management organizations (incorporated; purpose statement or past actions related to river protection; open membership).

B. Programs Administered through WisDOT

Local Transportation Enhancements Program (part of the Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (SMIP))

Program Description: Transportation enhancements (TE) are transportation-related activities that are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of transportation systems. The transportation enhancements program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects, with examples ranging from the restoration of historic transportation facilities, to bike and pedestrian facilities, to landscaping and scenic beautification, and to the mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. Most of the requests and projects awarded in Wisconsin have been for bicycle facilities. Examples of bicycles projects include multi-use trails (in greenways, former rail trails, etc.), paved shoulders, bike lanes, bicycle route signage, bicycle parking, overpasses/underpasses/bridges, and sidewalks.

Transportation enhancement activities must relate to surface transportation. Federal regulations restrict the use of funds on trails that allow motorized users, except snowmobiles. TEA 21 expanded the definition of transportation enhancements eligibility to specifically include the provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists, which had not been clearly eligible under ISTEA.

A project sponsor must pay for the project and then seek reimbursement for the project from the state. Federal funds provide up to 80% of the project costs, with the sponsor providing at least the other 20%. Projects costing $100,000 or more that involve construction are eligible for funding, as are non-construction projects costing $25,000 or more.

Next Funding Cycle: Applications will be due in Spring 2010, as part of the SMIP process.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program (CMAQ)

Program Description: The primary purpose of the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) is to fund projects and programs that reduce travel and/or emissions in areas that have failed to meet air quality standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and small particulate matter. Bicycle and pedestrians projects are eligible for CMAQ if they reduce the number of vehicle trips and miles traveled. Almost all bicycle projects eligible for Transportation Enhancements and STP-D are likely to be eligible (see examples above), but a higher burden of proof that the project will reduce air pollution will be required. Non-construction activities such as maps and brochures are also eligible. CMAQ is NOT a statewide program; only bicycle projects in Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Ozaukee, Waukesha, Washington, Sheboygan, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Walworth and Door counties are eligible.

Next Funding Cycle: Another cycle of funding will be held in January 2009.

Safe Routes to School Program (SRTS)

Program Description: The goals of the program are to enable and encourage children to walk and bicycle to school, to make bicycling and walking to school a safer and more appealing transportation alternative, and to facilitate the planning, development, and implementation of projects and activities that will improve safety and reduce traffic, fuel consumption, and air pollution in the vicinity of schools.

Planning Grants

- Communities awarded a Planning Grant will receive the services of either a WisDOT hired and paid consulting firm or the services of a Regional Planning Commission or Metropolitan Planning Organization for the purposes of assisting the community with the development of a comprehensive Safe Routes to School Plan.

- Schools included in the grant may include both public and private schools.

- The next funding cycle is anticipated to be Spring 2009.

Infrastructure and Non-Infrastructure Grants.

- Eligible projects or activities must focus on children in kindergarten through eighth grades. Projects must be within a two-mile radius of any elementary or middle school.

- Projects are 100% fundable to the limit of the project award, with the caveat that sponsors must first complete the project, and then seek reimbursement from the state. The minimum award amount is $25,000 for infrastructure projects and $10,000 for non-infrastructure projects. There is no maximum award, but the ability to fund projects over $200,000 is limited due to the amount of funds available.

- Eligible projects include sidewalk improvements, on-street and off-street bicycle facilities, and pedestrian and bicycle crossing improvements.

- Desired outcomes of projects or activities include increased bicycle, pedestrian, and traffic safety, improved air quality, improved childhood health, enhanced community accessibility, improvements to the physical environment that increase the ability to walk and bicycle to and from schools, and increased community interest in bicycle and pedestrian accommodations.

- The next application period will be January 2009.

Other Funding Sources

Hazard Elimination Program - Bicycle and pedestrian projects are now eligible for this program. This program focuses on projects intended for locations that should have a documented history of previous crashes.

Surface Transportation Urban Funds – Metropolitan areas receive an allocation of funds annually. These funds can be used on a variety of improvement projects including bicycle and pedestrian projects. Most of the Metropolitan Planning Organizations that administer this program have been using these funds to integrate bicycle and pedestrian projects as larger street reconstruction projects are taken on.

Incidental Improvements - Bicycle and pedestrian projects are broadly eligible for funding from most of the major federal-aid programs. One of the most cost-effective ways of accommodating bicycle and pedestrian accommodations is to incorporate them as part of larger reconstruction, new construction and some repaving projects. Generally, the same source of funding can be used for the bicycle and pedestrian accommodation as is used for the larger highway improvement, if the bike/pedestrian accommodation is "incidental" in scope and cost to the overall project. Overall, most bicycle and pedestrian accommodations within the state are made as incidental improvements.

The application deadline is May 1 each year. Application may be obtained by contacting the environmental grant specialist in the appropriate WDNR regional office.

C. Urban and Community Forestry Grant Program

Administered by: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry

The urban forestry grant program is designed primarily to fund projects that improve a community's capacity to manage its trees. Eligible applicants include municipalities, counties, tribal governments, and not-for-profit organizations. This is a 50/50 matching program. Applicants must match grant funds one for one with cash, in-kind services, or donations. Approximately $600,000 is available from state and federal funds. Grant requests may range from $1,000 to $25,000. There is no maximum project size, however, reimbursement is limited to $25,000. The project period is approximately one year.

Eligible and Ineligible Projects and Costs.

Eligible projects include development/implementation of:

- Urban forest management plan and/or its components.
- Vegetation ordinances.
- Community tree inventories.
- Master tree planting plans.
- Training programs for employees or volunteers.
- Public information/involvement plans.
- Demonstration projects to provide education, training, information exchange, or technology transfer.

- Contract specifications to tree care.
- Hazard tree inventories.

Projects are not limited to those listed and two or more of the above tasks can be combined into one project. Operations projects such as tree planting, pruning, fertilizing, and removal are eligible; however, these types of projects will receive lower priority.

Ineligible projects include:

- Stump or brush removal.
- Land or boundary surveys or title search.
- Appraisals for sale or exchange of real property.

Approved project costs include:

- Salaries and fringe benefits of personnel directly engaged in project.
- Cost of services, supplies, equipment or facilities used on the project.
- Value of labor, services, supplies, equipment or facilities donated to the project by third parties.

Ineligible costs include:

- Indirect costs or overhead.
- Costs incurred before or after the project period.
- Purchase of equipment valued over $5,000.
- Fines and penalties imposed due to violations or failure to comply with federal, state and/or local regulations.
- Costs for which payment is received under another state or federal program, with the exception of the Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant program.
- Certain types of donations.
- Gifts, t-shirts, refreshments and similar items provided to thank project workers.

Regional Urban Forestry Coordinators are available to assist with grant applications. The rating criteria are also available upon request.

An Intent to Apply must be submitted by July, with an application deadline of October, annually.

D. Federal Recreation Trail Funds

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides funds through the transfer of federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used in off-highway vehicles. These funds are used to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. Congress has authorized $80 million for the program in 2008, and $85 million in 2009. Of this total, $840,000 annually is used for program administration and trail-related research, technical assistance, and training. The remaining funds are distributed to the states.

Eligible sponsors include towns, villages, cities, counties, tribal governing bodies, school districts, state agencies, federal agencies or incorporated organizations are eligible to apply for funds. Incorporated organizations are those that are incorporated under s.181.32, Stats., whose primary purpose is promoting, encouraging or engaging in outdoor recreation trails activities.

Eligible project activities include:

- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails.
- Development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages.
- Construction of new trails (with certain restrictions on federal lands).
- Acquisition of easement or property for trails.

Sponsors may receive a grant for up to 50% of the total project costs of recreational trail projects. In addition to the sponsor match consisting of cash payments, the sponsor may utilize donations of labor, materials, services and land for the trail project to act as the 50% non-federal cost share. These donations must be consistent with program rules and be identified at the time of application.

Interested sponsors should get in contact with the community services specialist located at the regional Department offices. Completed applications are due back in the appropriate regional office by May 1, 2009. Regional DNR staff review and rank the eligible projects using a ranking tool developed in cooperation with the State Trails Council. After ranking within each Region, the projects are then combined in a statewide priority listing. Projects that rank the highest statewide will be funded to the extent that funds are available. The regional community services specialist will notify all grant applicants as to whether their application will be funded.

E. Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)

S. 23.09(20), Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchap. XII, Wis. Adm. Code.

Funds are available to acquire land, rights in land, and develop public outdoor recreation areas for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes. The deadline for application is May 1 of each year.

Program Goal: to enhance the quality of life for Wisconsin residents and visitors by expanding the opportunities for outdoor recreation in local parks and recreation areas.

Funding Criteria for Evaluating Projects (not in priority order):

- Implementation priorities contained in state and local comprehensive outdoor recreation plans.
- Meets needs and deficiencies identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the approved local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, or the approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plans of other units of government including regional or integrated management plans.
- Acquires land where a need for additional land acquisition is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
- Is regional or statewide in nature and can be documented as such.
- Documentation shows benefits to tourism.
- Results in a first of a kind facility for the project sponsor or service area.
- Provides or supports a water-based activity.
- Serves the greatest population.
- Involves volunteers, local donations or cooperation by two or more service clubs.
- Applicants that have never received an outdoor recreation program grant.
- Provides for completion of a project already started where the sponsor has shown the ability to provide quality outdoor recreation facilities for its citizens without grant assistance.
- Sponsor has completed prior LWCF, ADLP, UGS, URGP or projects successfully.
- Involves two or more governmental agencies.
- Acquires land where a need for additional land acquisition is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
- Serves as a demonstration project for other project sponsors.
- Corrects a documented health or safety problem.
- Renovates existing facilities that are in danger of being lost for public use.
- Sponsor is able to adequately maintain and operate the area or facility.
- Provides multiple season, multiple activity use.
- Serves the recreation needs of elderly person, minorities and disabled person. Facilities provided must exceed those required by state or federal regulations.

Eligible Project Examples

- Land acquisition projects that will provide opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.
- Property with frontage on rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries and reservoirs that will provide water-based outdoor recreation.
- Property that provides special recreation opportunities, such as floodplains, wetlands and areas adjacent to scenic highways.
- Natural areas and outstanding scenic areas where the objective is to preserve the scenic or natural values, including areas of physical or biological importance and wildlife areas. These areas shall be open to the general public for outdoor recreation use to the extent that the natural attributes of the area will not be seriously impaired or lost.
- Land within urban areas for day-use picnic areas.
- Land for nature-based outdoor recreation trails.
- Support facilities for swimming in a natural water body, including beaches, swimming areas and bathhouses.
- Fishing and hunting facilities, such as fishing piers and trails.
- Boating facilitates such as launching ramps and docks.
- Observation and sightseeing facilities such as overlooks, turnouts and trails.
- Picnic facilities, including tables, fireplaces, shelters and paths.
- Camping facilities, including tent and trailer sites, tables and fireplaces.
- Winter sports facilities, such as slopes and trails for sledding and tobogganing, cross-country ski trails, and facilities for ice-skating.
- Urban recreation areas, such as undeveloped play areas, bicycling trails, walking and horseback riding trails.
- Support facilities, including entrance and circulation roads, utility and sanitation systems, erosion control work, parking areas, toilet buildings and educational facilities where there is a permanent professional naturalist staff and the facilities are for nature interpretation.
- Renovation or redevelopment of existing nature-based outdoor recreation.
- Habitat restoration projects.
- Permanent landscaping and burial of overhead wires.

- Open shelters and multi-purpose shelter buildings that support a nature-based outdoor recreation activity.
- Fences and lighting for the protection of park users.
- Park signs.

Ineligible Project Examples

- Projects that are not supported by a local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
- Land to be used for non-nature-based outdoor recreation.
- Restoration or preservation of historic structures.
- Acquisition and development of areas and facilities that do not meet the definition of nature-based outdoor recreation specified in s. NR 51.002, such as spectator sports, playgrounds, swimming pools, dedicated sports fields, tennis courts, hockey rinks, and indoor horse arenas.
- Development of areas and facilities to be used for professional athletics.
- Development of amusement facilities, waterslides or the construction of facilities that are only marginally related to nature-based outdoor recreation.
- Construction of park employee residences.
- Development of areas and facilities to be used solely for game refuges or fish production purposes unless they are open to the public outdoor recreation needs identified in SCORP.
- Construction of lodges, motels, luxury cabins or similar facilities.
- Development projects in previously undeveloped recreation areas that consist solely of support facilities, unless the facilities are clearly required for proper and safe recreational use of the area.
- Buildings primarily devoted to operation, maintenance or indoor recreation.
- Acquisition and development of golf courses.

F. Urban Rivers S. 30.277, Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchap. XIV, Wis. Adm. Code

Funds are available to acquire land, rights in land, or develop shoreline enhancements on or adjacent to rivers that flow through urban or urbanizing areas, in order to preserve or restore urban rivers or riverfronts for the purposes of economic revitalization and nature based outdoor recreation activities.

Program Goal: to improve the quality of urban waterways and riverfronts through preservation, restoration or enhancement which will encourage economic revitalization and expanded outdoor recreational opportunities that involve enjoyment of the state's natural resources.

Deadline: Applications are due by May 1 of each year.

Funding Criteria for Evaluating Projects (not in priority order):

- Acquires land or land rights that preserve or restore natural values, including aesthetic values, and enhance environmental quality along urban waterways.
- Provides new or expanded diverse recreational opportunities to all segments of urban populations.
- Provides new or expanded access to urban waterways.
- Acquires blighted lands that will be restored to complement riverfront redevelopment activities.
- Encourages comprehensive riverway planning within and between municipalities and other agencies.
- Provides opportunities for increasing tourism.
- Acquires lands that through proper management will improve or protect water quality.

Eligible Projects

1. Land acquisition projects that preserve or restore urban rivers or riverfronts for the purposes of economic revitalization and nature based outdoor recreation activities.
2. Shoreline enhancements – development or habitat restoration projects that serve public recreation or resource conservation purposes and are dependent on being on a shoreline including:
    - Projects that support nature-based outdoor recreation activities.
    - Riparian buffer rehabilitation including establishment of native vegetation, which may include slope and site preparation, and control of exotic plant species.
    - Shoreline stabilization, which may employ bioengineering practices, and other environmentally beneficial stabilization techniques.
    - Engineering and design costs for approved shoreline enhancement projects.
    - Removal of seawalls, retaining walls, overhead wires, roads, buildings and levees.
    - Open shelters, multi-purpose shelter buildings and primitive campsites.
    - Fences for protection of park users.

- Lighting for public safety.
- Park signs.
- Shoreline access.
- Shoreline enhancement projects associated with river corridor restoration following dam removal shall receive a priority for funding.

Ineligible Projects:

1. Construction or repair of seawalls and lagoons, and environmental remediation or clean-up of site contamination.
2. Dredging projects unless the dredging is incidental to the overall project.
3. Land to be used for non-nature based outdoor recreation.

G. Urban Greenspace S. 23.09(19), Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchap. XIII, Wis. Adm. Code

Funds are available to acquire lands to provide natural space within or near urban areas, protect scenic or ecological features, and to provide land for nature-based outdoor recreation, including noncommercial gardening.

Program goal: To enhance the quality of life for Wisconsin urban dwellers by providing open natural space within or in proximity to urban development.

Funding Criteria for Evaluating Projects (not in priority order):

1. Planning considerations include projects that:
   - Specifically implement a priority of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
   - Implement the approved master plans of 2 or more units of government or regional planning agencies.
   - Preserve land that is listed on the natural heritage inventory database.
   - Implement elements of water quality plans or initiatives.
2. Project considerations include land that:
   - Serves the greatest population centers.
   - Serves areas of rapidly increasing populations.
   - Is accessible, where accessibility is appropriate.

- Has unique natural features, threatened or endangered species, or significant ecological value.
- Provides open natural linear corridors connecting open natural areas.
- Has water frontage.
- Contains or restores wetlands.
- Protects sensitive wildlife habitat.
- Protects an area threatened by development.
- Preserves a natural community or could be restored to a natural community.
- Can be shown to be of regional or statewide significance.
- Related to brownfield redevelopment.

3. Administrative considerations include projects that:

- Are ready to be implemented.
- Continue to eligible acquisition projects previously started.

Eligible Land Acquisition Projects

- Implement priorities contained in local master plans.
- Acquire land for open natural space within or in proximity to urban development.
- Protect areas or naturally formed features that have scenic, ecological or other natural values.
- Provide land for noncommercial gardening for inhabitants of urbanized areas.

Ineligible Projects

- Development projects.
- Land to be used for non-nature based outdoor recreation purposes.

H. Acquisition of Development Rights S. 23.09(20m), Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchap. XV, Wis. Adm. Code

This Stewardship initiative makes funds available to acquire development rights (easements) in areas where restrictions on residential, industrial or commercial development would enhance nature based outdoor recreation.

Program Goal: to acquire development rights for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestry values that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation opportunities.

Deadline: The application is due by May 1 of each year.

Funding Criteria for Evaluating Projects (not in any priority order):

- Has frontage on a river, stream, lake or estuary.
- Creates a buffer between land that has been permanently protected for natural resource and conservation purposes and potential or existing residential, commercial or industrial development.
- Is within the boundary of a large acquisition project established by the department, a governmental unit or a nonprofit conservation organization, where the uses of the property will complement the goals of the project and the stewardship program.
- Is within an environmental corridor that connects 2 or more established resource protection areas.
- Provides or enhances nature-based outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Is in proximity to other permanently protected land.
- Protects areas of natural, scenic, geological, or archaeological value.
- Acquires land threatened by increasing development pressures.

I. Land And Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF), signed into law September 4, 1964, provides federal financial assistance for the purpose of acquisition and/or development of land for outdoor recreation. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) administers the program at the state level.

Funds are provided to the states and passed to political subdivisions in the form of 50 percent reimbursement grants. Reimbursements are made on all eligible expenditures up to the amount of the approved grant.

The estimated cost of a proposed project as indicated in the grant application will not always reflect the actual project cost. However, grant awards are based upon the estimated project cost shown in the grant application. Grant reimbursement is limited to 50% of actual eligible project costs or the approved grant amount, whichever is less. Consequently, it is very important to estimate project costs carefully.

Reimbursements are made only on costs incurred and paid by the grantee during the project period as identified on the grant agreement. The only exception to this is on "pre-agreement planning costs", which can include site investigation and selection, site planning, feasibility studies, preliminary design, environmental assessment, preparation of cost estimates, and construction drawings and specifications.

The following two lists describe the types of eligible and ineligible projects for LAWCON program funding.

Eligible Projects

- Observation and sightseeing facilities; including hiking, biking, equestrian, cycle, snowmobile and nature trails.
- Land acquisition for park and recreation use.
- Picnic facilities, including open shelters.
- Camping facilities.
- Swimming facilities, including beaches, pools, bathhouses and related equipment.
- Winter sports facilities, including ski runs/lifts, outdoor skating rinks, tobogganing and sliding slopes, warming huts, etc.
- Playground equipment and outdoor sports facilities such as ball fields and game courts, golf courses, skate parks, etc.
- Sport shooting areas for skeet, trap, rifle, pistol and archery.
- Lake and pond construction/restoration for boating, fishing and aesthetic purposes.
- Landscaping and plantings for wildlife food and cover.
- Renovation or redevelopment of existing facilities that have deteriorated or become outdated.
- Support facilities including roads, parking, signs, walkways, utility systems, lighting, restrooms, concession buildings, trailer dumps, fences, etc.

Ineligible Projects

- Acquisition or development of areas and facilities to be used primarily for semiprofessional and professional arts and athletics.
- Development of school "athletic plant" facilities.
- Construction of employee residences.
- Development of amusement facilities, convention facilities, and commemorative exhibits.

- Development of nature and geological interpretive facilities that go beyond interpreting the project site and its immediate surrounding area.
- Development of outdoor recreation and support facilities to be used exclusively by the handicapped.
- Acquisition, restoration or preservation of historic structures.
- Acquisition, construction or renovation of lodges, motels, and luxury or "nonaustere" cabins.
- Facilities at a zoo for the purpose of housing, caging, displaying or caring for animals.
- Acquisition of museums and sites to be used for museums.
- Mobile recreation units such as playmobiles, skatemobiles, swimmobiles, show wagons, puppet wagons, and porta-bleachers.
- Acquisition of areas and facilities to be used solely for game refuges or fish production purposes.

J. Lake Protection Grants

Counties, towns, cities, villages, tribes, qualified lake associations, public inland lake districts, qualified nonprofit conservation organizations, town sanitary districts, and other local governmental units as defined in s. 66.0301 (1))(a) Wis. Stats. established for lake management, are eligible to apply for funding to protect and improve the water quality of lakes and their ecosystems.

Maximum Award: Up to 75% of project costs, with a maximum of $200,000.

Eligible Projects include:

- Purchase of land or conservation easements that will significantly contribute to the protection or improvement of the natural ecosystem and water quality of the lake.
- Restoration of wetlands or shoreline habitat.
- Development of local regulations or ordinances to protect lakes and the educational activities necessary for them to begin to be implemented.
- Lake classification projects that allow counties to tailor local land and water management programs to classes of lakes in response to development and recreational use pressures.
- Lake management plan implementation projects.

Ineligible Projects include dam repair, operation, or removal; purchase of property on which a dam is located; dredging; design, installation, operation or maintenance of sanitary sewers or septic systems; routine chemical treatments or mechanical harvesting of aquatic plants; maintenance and operation of equipment or facilities; and water safety patrols.

Deadline: Applications must be received by May of each year.

K. Local User Fees

Communities have imposed user fees to help offset the costs of park improvements and recreation program costs. These fees are discretionary and are usually set by the Local governing body in charge of park regulations.

L. Impact Fees

An impact fee is a one-time charge that is imposed upon new development by a community, and is designed to recover the cost involved in providing public facilities to service new development. Wisconsin Statutes 66.0617 governs the use by municipalities imposing and collecting impact fees. "Parks, playgrounds, and land for athletic fields" are considered to be eligible public facilities for which a community may impose an impact fee. Before imposing impact fees, the community must prepare a public facilities needs assessment that establishes service standards, capital costs and develops the rational relationship between the fee and new development. The Village of Saukville is currently in the initial stages of a park impact fee study, the first step towards implementation of a park impact fee. Once implemented, this impact fee will provide the Village with an additional source of funding for park-related projects.

M. Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant program is a federally funded program administered by each county. Funding is granted to local municipalities for ADA projects by a formula method. The Village of Saukville has not applied for Community Development Block Grant funding for park-related projects in the past.

APPENDIX A: AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT GUIDELINES

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a comprehensive civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The ADA requires that newly constructed and altered state and local government facilities, places of public accommodation, and commercial facilities be readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities.

Specific regulations applying to the responsibilities of local governments are found in Title II of the ADA. Recreational facilities, including play areas, are among the facilities required to comply with the ADA.

For further information, "The Universal Access to Outdoor Recreation - a Design Guide," (available from: MIG Communications, 1802 Fifth Street, Berkeley, CA 94710, (510) 845-0953, fax (510) 845-8750) is an excellent source for accessibility guidelines relating to recreational facilities. Additional guidance can also be found in federal publications available through the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board - often referred to as the "Access Board". Their contact information is:

The Access Board
1331 F Street, NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20004-1111
(202) 272-5434 (v) - (202) 272-5449 (tty) - (202) 272-5447 (fax)
(800) 872-2253 (v) - (800) 993-2822 (tty)
email: info@access-board.gov

APPENDIX B: VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE 5-YEAR PARK IMPROVEMENT COST SCHEDULE

PARK SITE/PROJECT	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		IMPROVEMENT COST PER YEAR:				
East Riverside Park	Install a hard-surfaced walking trail		$50,000			
	Implement a permeable pavement parking area		$25,000			
	Create canoe launch area for river access			$12,000		
	Install educational kiosks					$8,000
	Install benches at areas with ideal views	$6,000				
	Implement shoreline stabilization measures				$175,000	
	Eradicate invasive vegetation	$2,000	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
West Riverside Park	Install permeable pavement over existing gravel lot		$25,000			
	Create canoe launch area for river access		$12,000			
	Create ADA accessible walkway from parking lot to playground and concessions		$20,000			
	Demolish old pumphouse	$30,000				
	Relocate water fountain		$8,000			
Grady Park	Install lighting for baseball field		$70,000		$30,000	
	Continue to upgrade baseball field fencing	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
	Implement security measures	$10,000				
	Install lighting for batting cage			$4,000		
	Expand basketball court to full size		$10,000			
	Reconstruct/raise up tennis courts			$30,000		
	Add a new storage facility		$40,000			
	Upgrade appliances in concession building	$10,000				
	Create ADA accessible walkways from parking lot to main facility areas	$30,000				

PARK SITE/PROJECT	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		IMPROVEMENT COST PER YEAR:				
Peninsula Park	Design and construction management	$200,000	$125,000	$161,062		
	Implement shoreline improvements		$471,000	$111,000		
	Implement general improvements		$668,600	$115,500		
	Implement bridge underpass improvements			$34,000		
	Implement seating nodes			$76,200		
	Implement overlook			$33,200		
	Implement park pavilion			$42,000		
	Implement Ulao Street roundabout		$139,150			
Quade Park	Attach a new concession/restroom building to the existing open-air pavilion		$80,000			
	Create ADA accessible walkways from park access points to main facility areas		$50,000			
	Implement a splash pad					$100,000
	Install a permeable pavement parking lot		$30,000			
Schowalter Park	Add lighting to the existing parking lot		$50,000			
	Install permeable pavement over existing gravel lot	$100,000				
	Drill a water well on site (includes holding tank)	$30,000				
	Extend lighting to cover all athletic fields				$200,000	
	Implement a permanent restroom building	$70,000				
	Add more space to existing storage building					$20,000
	Locate several bat houses around the site	$1,500				
	Create ADA accessible walkways from the parking lot to main facility areas		$100,000			
Veterans Park	Implement a clock tower					$30,000
	Install a water feature					$25,000
	Renovate existing bandshell		$30,000			

PARK SITE/PROJECT	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		IMPROVEMENT COST PER YEAR:				
Friendship Park	Add to existing playground with new ADA accessible play equipment	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000		
	Create an ADA accessible walkway from the road to playground and seating areas	$15,000				
	Add an ADA accessible water fountain	$5,000				
	Add a bike rack	$2,000				
	Add a small gazebo		$15,000			
	Implement a splash pad					$85,000
UW-Milwaukee Conservancy	Implement educational kiosks					$5,000
TOTAL COST OF IMPROVEMENTS:		$541,500	$2,050,250	$650,462	$416,500	$284,500

* Note: A 4% inflationary cost increase per year has been added for all improvements beyond 2009.

APPENDIX C: DEFINITIONS

Definitions for frequently used park and recreation terms are listed below:

Accessible: According to ADAAG, the term "accessible" is used to describe a site, building, facility, or portion thereof that complies with the ADA guidelines.

Active Recreation: Any outdoor sport or athletic activity including, but not limited to, basketball, tennis, swimming, soccer, baseball, or football.

Active Use Area: An area primarily designed for active activities of one or more age groups. This type of design may have, as its primary feature, play fields, playground apparatus, ball fields, active trail use (e.g., ATV use, snowmobiling, and cross country skiing), tennis, and/or basketball courts, or a combination thereof.

Barrier Free: Refers to the physical features that make sites and facilities universally accessible.

Environmental Corridor: A defined area, usually oriented in a linear pattern along a river or drainage pattern that contains a high concentration of environmentally significant features (plant species, wildlife, land forms, water features, etc.).

Isolated Natural Resource Areas: Minimum five acre size areas that generally consist of those natural resource base elements that have an "inherent" natural value, such as wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat areas, and surface water areas that are physically separated from primary and secondary environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses.

Multi-use Trail System: A recreational system of trails in a community that affords a variety of year-round uses to a wide segment of the community (e.g. hiking, bicycling, jogging, cross-country skiing, etc.). Multi-use trail systems typically contain barrier free, hard surface segments that are accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Park Service Areas: The zone of influence of a park or recreation area. Service areas are usually determined by the average distance users are willing to travel to reach a facility. Although usually expressed in terms of service radius, it must be remembered that features such as major traffic arteries and rivers influence the distance users must travel. Also, a park or recreation area may be unique in the county or region and will therefore extend the zone of influence of that facility to the entire county or region.

Passive Recreation: Low impact activities such as walking, fishing, nature observation, and picnicking.

Passive Use Area: An area primarily designed for passive activities. This type of facility often emphasizes natural settings and de-emphasizes active recreation facilities.

Primary Environmental Corridor: Linear areas that include a wide variety of the most important natural resource and resource related elements (wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat) that are at least 400 acres in size, two miles long, and 200 feet wide as designated by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC).

Secondary Environmental Corridor: Linear areas typically located along small perennial and intermittent streams that facilitate surface water drainage with a minimum area of 100 acres and minimum of length of one mile that maintain pockets of natural resource areas. These areas are often remnants of primary environmental corridors that have been partially converted to intensive urban or agricultural use as designated by SEWRPC.